"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair and cooler, north to northwest winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market—Irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04¾.

Cash corn, 35⅝c.; cash cotton, 7 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—The King of Siam arrived in Paris yesterday and was received with high honors by President Faure and other officials. France has been appealed to by the Pope to prevent the success of the Zionist movement. The British Trades Union Congress has adjourned. Ireland is threatened with a famine of both food and fuel. The new rules of the German universities will exclude many American students. The British steamer Polyphemus has been damaged in a collision in the Red Sea, and twenty-seven of the crew were drowned. The peace negotiations between Turkey and Greece are delayed by the objection of Lord Salisbury to the retention of Thessaly by Turkey. The centre of the insurrectionary activity in India is now on the Samana Range, where it is expected that the tribesmen will make a general attack upon the British posts. The posts are strongly fortified, and such an attack, it is said, would prove a crushing defeat for the enemy.—Pages 5, 13, and 17.

Page 1.

Friends to the number of forty visited S. D. Velsor, bachelor of Massapequa, L. I., on Friday night. It was his fiftieth birthday and they wanted to surprise him. He thought they were White Caps or tramps and threatened to shoot. He was convinced of his mistake.

The strikers on the Madison and Fourth Avenue underground trolley line engaged in a free fight with the workmen there yesterday, which necessitated police interference. John D. Crimmins made them a visit, and distributed money among some of them, who said they were hungry. Later they were enabled to cash their paychecks.

No confirmation could be obtained yesterday of the report that the Directors of the Bank of England had decided to hold one-fifth of the bank's reserve in silver. An intimation was given by some of the bank officials that the report was published at the instance of the Government, in order to test public sentiment before replying to the United States Monetary Commission. The report was discredited by Treasury officials in Washington and New York. There was a slight rise in the white metal as a result of the rumor.

Page 2.

Hamburg, son of Hanover, exceeded the performance of all other two-year-olds in the Great Eastern Handicap at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. Ben Holladay broke the record of his class in the Autumn Cup race, defeating Ornament and approaching the best time of Ten Broeck for the two-mile run.

Page 3.

Dr. Paul Neumann of Chicago won the 300-yard handicap swimming race in a series at Bath Beach yesterday. Several clubs were interested in the contests, and they were lively and spirited throughout.

August Janke, a laborer from Wilmington, Del., choked to death last evening while eating supper in a Bowery restaurant. A piece of steak stuck in his throat, and when an ambulance surgeon arrived it was too late to save his life.

Only about 200 members of the National Guard and Naval Militia attended the shooting ranges at Creedmoor yesterday. In spite of the unfavorable weather for practice, some high scores were made in the expert qualifications. A new repeating pistol was tested with satisfactory results.

W. J. Travis of the Oakland Golf Club beat W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., in the final round of the golf tournament for the Westbrook Golf Club Cup at Islip yesterday by 7 holes and 6 to play. His game was marked by a superb exhibition of accuracy and steadiness. Charles L. Tappin won the consolation prize.

The Colonia won the Larchmont cup for schooners yesterday, beating the Amorita, her only competitor, by nearly twenty minutes on a thirty-mile course. Light winds prevailed at first, so that the time limit was almost exceeded. The race would have been stopped at one time if the committee had had the right signal. The Syce won her race with the Vencedor.

Page 4.

The New York Cricket team will play a match with the English cracks at Livingston, S. I., to-morrow, and are said to be one of the best elevens that has ever represented this city.

Page 5.

There is great excitement in Madrid over the capture by the Cuban insurgents of Victoria de las Tunas, which is described as a catastrophe for Spain. The Spanish Cabinet will be modified before the assembling of the Cortes, but Gen. Azcarraga will remain Premier. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the United States Minister, has applied for an audience of the Queen Regent to present his credentials.

Page 8.

Argentina has taken steps to retaliate upon the United States for supposed discrimination in the new tariff.

Residents of Roslyn, L. I., are up in arms against the defacement of their property by billposters. One arrest has been made.

The tug Dorothy Annum, transporting a loaded railroad float from Jersey City to Mott Haven, was washed on the Hog's Back rock in Hell Gate. Live coals from her furnace set her woodwork afire, and she was badly damaged before three other tugs and the fireboat Havemeyer extinguished the flames.

The Hawaiian Government has informed Japan that the proposed arbitration of their dispute cannot be accepted until its scope is defined. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has arrived in San Francisco, where it is understood she will communicate with her friends with reference to her opposition to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

Page 9.

Residents of Bay Shore, L. I., are reaping harvests both on land and water.

The wheat market was weak and dull yesterday, the export demand was small, and the usual Saturday selling was large, because the stocks were expected to show an increase to-morrow. The Government crop report was regarded as showing an increase in the yield.

Page 10.

Long Island oysters are abundant and luscious this year. Their cultivation is now one of the large industries of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Hamilton Roy of New Haven, Conn., is in Brooklyn looking for her husband, who, she says, married her two years ago and afterward deserted her.

Abraham Finkelstein applied for naturalization papers in Brooklyn yesterday. He said through an interpreter that Greenpoint was the Nation's capital.

The Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company intends to ask permission of the Bridge Trustees to alter the terminal plans at the New York end of the bridge.

Brooklyn has nearly 150 public schools, all of which will be opened to-morrow. Additional ones are needed. Thirteen kindergarten schools will be one of the innovations.

When Thomas Smith of 148A Hull Street, Brooklyn, returned from his vacation on Friday and opened his front door, he was attacked by two raccoons. His shouts for help brought two men from the street, and between the two one of the animals was killed. The other escaped.

Page 12.

Injunction proceedings of John G. Woods of Louisville against Postmaster General Gary and Assistant Postmaster General Heath, were taken up before Judge Cox of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The case involves the right of the Goverment to make removals or reductions in the public service without specific charges.

Mrs. Charles Ewald of Jersey City is seriously ill with heart disease. She is a Catholic and her husband is a Protestant. Two priests visited the house Friday to administer church rites, and Mr. Ewald, fearing, he says, that unnecessary excitement would prove fatal to his wife, ordered them out.

Page 13.

The Ward Line steamer Niagara, which grounded off Santiago de Cuba on Thursday, thus far has resisted the attempts made to haul her off, but is said to be uninjured.

Jacob Worth renewed his expressions of confidence yesterday that he would beat the Platt forces in the factional fight in Brooklyn. Register Harman is said to have pledged him his support.

Gen. Collis has written to President Elias of the Third Avenue Railroad, refusing his application for a permit to lay tracks on Amsterdam Avenue. He says the street is overcrowded, and there is no need for the tracks, and he invites Mr. Elias to test the legality of his refusal by mandamus proceedings.

Page 15.

Brother Casimir Zegler of the Resurrectionist Order will submit the bullet-proof cloth which he has invented to a test on Governors Island, this present week, standing up before a United States soldier to be shot at.

Page 17.

Harold Frederic in his weekly cable comments at some length upon the book by Ashmead Bartlett, "The Battlefields of Thessaly," published a couple of days ago in London. He says that it contains some valuable history, but he condemns the egotism of the author, who intimates that Edhem Pasha, by following Mr. Bartlett's advice, gained the victory over the Greeks. What this advice was does not appear. Mr. Bartlett criticises Sir Philip Currie, the English Ambassador at Constantinople, very severely, and says that the Sultan personally told him something about the Ambassador that would not bear publishing. This in the light of the usual abstruse utterances of the Turk, which are solved with difficulty, is particularly funny. The death of Richard Holt Hutton, proprietor and editor of The Spectator, is feelingly touched on by Mr. Frederic, who says of him: "He was a deeply earnest man with considerable social charm and gifts, which added to his power in the English world of letters, made him not only the trusted friend of many great writers of the last generation, but the generous helper and adviser of many in the present day." The French are beginning to understand that their alliance with Russia brings them no nearer the lost provinces than they were before the Cronstadt toasts. In spite of the popularity of President Faure, there is a scheme on foot, engineered by MM. Brisson and Loubet, Presidents of the Chamber and Senate, respectively, to have the powers of the French Executive modified. The intended sojourn of the King of Siam in Paris is spoken of. Emile Zola is hard at work, and will not reply to the Brunetière criticism in America this year. Germans have not yet laid aside comment concerning the Kaiser's black eye and the death of Lieut. von Hahnke. The old cry for a royal residence in Ireland has been revived since the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York.

Page 22.

A customs official characterizes as a probable libel statements printed in The London Times to the effect that customs officials here are easily bribed to pass dutiable baggage without proper examination.

The influx of out-of-town buyers who have taken advantage of the low excursion rates secured by the Merchants' Association continued yesterday. Visitors from this State and Ohio are expected to arrive in the next ten days. Twelve new resident members of the association were enrolled yesterday.

An investigation into the fatal accident to an elevator in the Tract Society Building on Friday evening showed that the engineer, who was one of the two persons killed, had pried off the safety clutches. The Otis Company say that he was to blame for the accident, but are unable to explain the breaking of the cables.

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DR. GUNSAULUS'S CALL.

He Will Remain in Chicago at the Plymouth Church.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, will remain in Chicago.

This announcement was made last night at a joint meeting of the Trust and Prudential Committee of the church, called to receive a communication from Dr. Gunsaulus. This communication stated that the pastor had definitely refused the invitation to go to New York as pastor of a church in that city, and that on the recovery of his health he would again take charge of the Plymouth Church.

BIGGEST BISCUIT FACTORY.

Immense Plant Soon to be Erected in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Chicago is to have the largest biscuit manufacturing plant in the world. It is to be on the West Side, occupying the entire block bounded by Randolph, Washington, Morgan, and Carpenter Streets, one-half of which is now occupied by the present concern which is operated by the New York Biscuit Company. Altogether, $250,000 is to be expended in enlarging the plant and in introducing new machinery, and the structure will be completed by January next.

The necessity for the enlargement of the present factory is said to grow out of the rivalry between the New York Biscuit Company and the American Biscuit Company. The order to double the capacity of the Chicago factory of the New York company resulted in a jump in the stock of 6⅝ points in three days, the stock closing yesterday at 58⅝, the highest price quoted since August, 1896.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in the East Central Gulf has moved slightly northwestward, causing a fall in pressure of 0.18 inch at New Orleans in twenty-four hours and a northeast wind of thirty-six miles per hour at Pensacola. A second storm appears to be developing to the north of Montana. The high pressure area has moved from Lake Superior to the north of New York. A second high pressure area has remained nearly stationary off the North Pacific coast. Showers have occurred in the lake regions, the East Gulf States, New England, and the Lower Missouri Valley.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in New England and the lower lake region, has risen from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley to the Pacific coast, and has remained stationary elsewhere. The intense heat of the past three days has continued in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. Temperatures at the following stations have been higher than ever before reported in the second ten days of September: Nantucket, 2 degrees; Block Island, 5 degrees; Philadelphia, 1 degree; Atlantic City, 8 degrees; Washington City, 1 degree.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	70	74	76
6 A. M.	70	75	77
9 A. M.	73	79	80
12 M.	82	85	85
4 P. M.	81	89	88
6 P. M.	75	86	88
9 P. M.	73	71	76
12 P. M.	71	68	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80¼
Weather Bureau	82
Corresponding date 1896	75
Corresponding date last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 90 degrees, at 3:45 P. M.; the minimum was 74 degrees, at 4:15 A. M. The humidity was 65 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Amateur photographers will find every requisite at Rockwood's, 1,440 Broadway, near 40th.—Adv.

THE COAL STRIKE ENDED

Proposition of the Operators in the Pittsburg District Accepted by the Miners.

ILLINOIS MEN DISPLEASED

They Claim that Their Interests Were Disregarded in the Settlement—The Mines to be Reopened in Ten Days.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 11.—The great miners' strike, which was declared on July 4, was brought to an end this evening, so far, at least, as Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia are concerned, by the action of the inter-State convention of miners, which has been in session here since Wednesday.

After a day of voting and wrangling, the convention adopted a resolution accepting the proposition of the Pittsburg operators. The vote was 495 for and 317 against accepting the terms of settlement. The delegates from Illinois, who had 250 votes, were unanimously against a settlement. Indiana and West Virginia voted solidly to accept the operators' proposition. There were only scattering votes among the Ohio and Pittsburg delegates against it. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the miners of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in convention assembled, do hereby agree to accept the proposition recommended by our National Executive Committee, viz.: 65 cents in Pittsburg district, all places in above-named States where a relative price can be obtained, to resume work and contribute liberally to the miners who do not receive the advance, where the fight must be continued to a bitter finish.

"Resolved, That the National officers, Executive Board, and District Presidents act as an advisory board for the purpose of providing ways and means for the carrying on of the strike where necessary, provided, however, that no district resume work for ten days, for the purpose of giving miners in other districts time to confer with their operators and get the price if possible."

While ten days are provided for the miners to resume work, it is probable that many of the Ohio and Pittsburg mines will be reopened Monday. The Illinois miners will be called in convention at Springfield, Sept. 19, to determine what shall be done in that State. Some of the Illinois delegates are very bitter in their denunciation of the action of the convention, since they claim their interests have not been given due consideration.

A resolution was adopted denouncing the action of the Deputies in firing into the crowd of striking miners at Hazleton, Penn., yesterday.

EXPLOSION ON THE RODGERS.

Pipe in Engine Room of the Torpedo Boat While She Is Under Trial—Six Men Hurt.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 11.—The torpedo boat Rodgers to-day made its third attempt to reach the mark set for it by the Government of twenty-four and a half knots over a course forty-nine knots in length and again failed.

A serious accident prevented all chance of coming up to the requirements. On the latter part of the return course of the trial run the main pipe burst in the engine room. Six men were injured by the escaping steam and the force of the explosion, and considerable damage was done to the vessel. The most seriously injured was Chief Engineer John I. Edwards.

It was at first thought that his injuries might prove fatal, but it was found that he was in no danger, although suffering greatly from the steam and the shock. The Rodgers proceeded to Baltimore to undergo repairs.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR COMING.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Mayor Harrison and Commissioner of Public Works McGann have received calls from the representatives of the English Wright system for disposing of garbage. Mayor Harrison says of the system that if the bidders have responsible men back of them and the system proves to be a good one in all likelihood it will secure the contract, as it is the lowest bidder.

The Mayor, Commissioner Gann, and one or two of the Garbage Committee, accompanied by Superintendent Fitzsimmons of the Streets and Alleys Bureau, left for New York to investigate the garbage system there.

TRIED TO BLOW UP A MINE.

CENTREVILLE, Iowa, Sept. 11.—Unknown parties last night tried to blow up the air and escape shaft of the Star Coal Company's mine, at Rathbun, near here, with dynamite. A charge of the explosive was fastened to the ladder close to the shaft mouth and set off with a fuse. The charge was not as heavy as supposed, and the explosion was not forcible enough to do much damage.

The perpetrators have not been discovered, but a discharged miner is suspected. Had the dynamite charge been heavier, the destruction to property would have been enormous.

The Star Mine employs 250 men, is owned by the Streator Coal Company, and is one of the largest in the county. The plant is now under detective surveillance.

BIG DEAL IN COAL LANDS.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 11.—L. B. Musgrove, G. D. Fitzhugh, J. R. Ryan, W. E. Leake, and others have closed a deal with New York and Philadelphia parties for the sale of 15,000 acres of coal lands in the northwest corner of Walker County and the southwest corner of Marion County. The deeds will be filed on Monday. The transfer will be to G. D. Fitzhugh, Trustee, the purchasers not wishing to be known, as they have several other irons in the fire.

Mr. Musgrove, who is President of the Corona Coal and Coke Company, authorizes the statement that the purchasers will at once take steps to develop the properties. They are situated on the main line of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railway, making the output convenient both to Eastern and Western points.

It is stated that the price paid was over $50,000, and that the Illinois Central Railroad is behind the deal, which was engineered by Mr. Fitzhugh.

TO FORM A PAPER TRUST.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—It looks as though a combination of some of the largest paper mills will soon be made. A few days ago a special car brought a number of prominent paper mill men to this place to look over the Olcott Falls Company's big plant. It is proposed to unite under the same management all the large mills in the country which make news paper.

It is said that the price of this paper has fallen so low of late as to leave little or no margin. By combining it is intended to hold the present prices on news paper, although the promoters of the combine have no expectations of being able to raise the price. No attention will be paid to small concerns, only the largest mills in the country being included in the trust. The combination will include the following large mills: Niagara Falls Paper Company, Glens Falls Paper Mill Company, Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company, Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company, Turner's Falls Paper Company, Fall Mountain Paper Company, Olcott Falls Company, Otis Falls Pulp Company, Glen Manufacturing Company, Berlin Mills Company, Falmouth Paper Company, and Rumford Falls Paper Company.

STRIKERS CAUSE TROUBLE

They Start a Free Fight with the Workmen on the Underground Trolley Line.

CRIMMINS GIVES THEM MONEY

Scatters Silver Among a Hungry Crowd of Idle Men—Also Writes to the Contractors Advising Weekly Payments—Laborers Get Their Wages—One Man Assaulted Afterward.

John D. Crimmins acted the part of the good Samaritan yesterday by relieving the immediate wants of many of the strikers on the Madison and Fourth Avenue underground trolley line.

The strike was continued yesterday morning, although several men went back, so as to put in another day's work, as they were confident that Mr. Crimmins would keep his promise to pay them in the course of the day. Some time before noon, many of them began to grow impatient, and were jeered at by those who were on strike. This led to several impromptu fights between strikers and workmen, in which about fifty men were engaged, along Fourth Avenue, between Seventeenth and Twenty-third Streets. Near Seventeenth Street a foreman was attacked, but stoutly defended himself with a club. A telephone message was sent to the Thirtieth Street Police Station, and several policemen hurried to the scene. Quiet was soon restored.

About 1 P. M. Mr. Crimmins drove down in a wagon to Seventeenth Street, and on getting out he asked several men who were standing about idle why they were not working.

"Your foreman won't let us go back," replied one of them.

Mr. Crimmins ordered the foreman to set the men to work, but the men did not seem to be satisfied, and began clamoring for pay. Mr. Crimmins told them he thought they had already been paid, as he had seen the wagon with the money go down in the morning.

"That don't help us out. We are hungry," cried several of the men.

"All right," replied Mr. Crimmins. "You mustn't go hungry. We'll see what we can do." With these words he dived into his pocket and brought out a handful of silver quarters, which he scattered among the crowd.

There was a scramble for the change, and when Mr. Crimmins's hand went again into his pocket there was a rush for him from all directions. The men climbed on the wheels and shafts and brushed off their benefactor's hat. He was very good-natured, however, and distributed three more handfuls of quarters among them. The lucky men who had got a share of the harvest hurried off to get something to eat. A gang of new men was sent down later, but the strikers persuaded them not to work.

Mr. Crimmins said that it was a physical impossibility for the pay clerks to get the money to the men in time, on account of the large numbers to be paid. The company, he added, had to employ many sorts of men because of the pressure of work. Naturally there would be many malcontents among such a mixed multitude. He again promised the men that they would be paid weekly, and sent a letter to the contractors asking them to make arrangements to do the same.

The pay wagon arrived at Thirteenth Street and Fourth Avenue some time after 1 P. M., and the men were made to stand in line and were paid in order. Some of the workmen returned to work after getting what was due them, but many others remarked that they were tired, and were going home to buy meat and groceries for Sunday. The average amount of money drawn was $30.

One of the workmen was attacked at the corner of Twelfth Street on his way home by a stranger, who gave him a blow in the face and threw him against a store window. His assailant escaped as a crowd gathered.

AN ACTUAL SURPRISE PARTY.

Occurrence Which Distinguished the Birthday of Mr. Velsor of Massapequa.

MASSAPEQUA, L. I., Sept. 11.—This place has recovered from a shock and is now congratulating itself that it has had the only surprise party in social history which was really and beyond all question a surprise.

Samuel D. Velsor, Superintendent of John D. Jones' Unqua farm, was fifty years old yesterday, and like most men who are fifty years old, had carefully forgotten the circumstance. His friend Peter Dennerlein, however, remembered it and organized a party of forty, which he led to Mr. Velsor's residence, about 9 o'clock in the evening. Everybody had taken it for granted that somebody else had informed Mr. Velsor of the plan, and consequently the secret had been kept.

Mr. Velsor was unquestionably surprised when he was roused from his first sleep by prodigious pounding. The company had not been disappointed in finding the house dark. That is the regular thing with surprise parties and is accepted as a means of giving substance to a pleasant conventional fiction which survives even when a bachelor supposed to be the subject of an entirely unexpected raid is found mysteriously provided with elaborate provisions for fifty people.

There was surprise, however, when, after some delay, the unmistakable thuds of bare feet were heard sounding rapidly along the hall. The women shrieked faintly, and simultaneously fled toward the gate.

"Don't you open this door!" shouted one of the men excitedly.

"Don't you open this door, either," growled Mr. Velsor from within, "unless you want to get shot. Who are you, anyway?"

The men scattered to cover. One of them poked his head around a tree and called out: "Don't shoot, Sam! This is only a surprise party."

"Well, you're not a-going to surprise me," said Mr. Velsor through the keyhole. "I'm ready, I am, and the best thing you can do is to go 'way from here, and go quick."

Mr. Velsor had been reading the newspapers. He was trying to determine whether it was a white-capping expedition, a visitation of predatory tramps, or an ordinary case of robbery.

"We've got a lot of ladies with us, and calculated to have some fun with you to-night," pleaded another visitor.

This argument was unfortunately phrased, and it not only increased Mr. Velsor's anger and deepened his suspicions, but scandalized him besides.

"Think this is a roadhouse?" he demanded, angrily. "Calculated to have some fun with me, did ye? Well, I am a-going to begin shooting in a minute. Look out!"

Mr. Dennerlein was hastily put to the front, and presently Mr. Velsor recognized his voice and began to cautiously open the door. After a conference he was convinced that the purpose of the visit was pacific. Then it was agreed to give him time to get back to his own room before the surprise party entered, and he passed out a box of matches with which to make lights while he escaped in the darkness.

After half an hour of seclusion he appeared dressed for the occasion. Then, the mutual surprise being over, the party began. It continued to a late hour, and was much enjoyed.

New Yorker's Suicide in Africa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The United States Consul at Cape Town, Africa, reports to the State Department that an American named A. C. Brandt, whose only relations and heirs live in New York, committed suicide in that Consular district, leaving no will. His estate is probably worth $5,000.

LAW REIGNS AT HAZLETON

Pennsylvania Troops Preserving Order at the Scene of Friday's Bloodshed.

21 DEAD AND 40 WOUNDED

The Result of the Volleys Fired at the Striking Miners—Warrants for the Arrest of Sheriff Martin and His Deputies.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 11.—Twenty-one men are dead thus far as the result of the two volleys fired by Sheriff Martin's deputies upon the striking coal miners at Lattimer yesterday afternoon, and of the forty wounded miners now in the Hazleton hospital it is expected that five will die before morning.

The dead are: Andrew Nickowski, John Chobenski, Steve Urich, Andrew Yerhman, John Franko, John Zernawick, Frank Kodel, John Zacsiak, John Sheka, Anton Greeklo, John Turnasvich, Andrew Yurick, all of Harwood; Andrew Zimenski, Adam Zimoski, John Buski, Stanley Zagdrski, Sebastian Bozostoski, John Futa, Adelbert Czata, all of Crystal Ridge; Andrew Collick and Rafael Rekewicz, of Cranberry.

The injured who are expected to die are Clemmys Plotack, Caspar Dulass, John Bonko, Andrew Slabonic, and Jacob Tomashontas.

The victims range in age from eighteen to forty-five years. All are foreigners and most of them leave families.

Arrival of the Troops.

Throughout the day the city has been given up to excitement, which, by its suppressed character, has been more ominous than turbulence would have been. The incoming of the State troops, which began at an early hour this morning, served to quell the strikers and their sympathizers, and no further demonstration was made than the gathering at street corners of knots of men and women in muttered, but intense discussion of the shooting.

To-night there are fully 2,500 soldiers camping in town. The first to arrive were the Ninth Regiment, under Col. Dougherty, from Wilkesbarre. Then came the Thirteenth, under Lieut. Col. Mattes; the Fourth, under Col. Case; the Sixth, from Lebanon; the Twelfth, from Williamsport; Battery B, from Phoenixville; the Governor's Troop, from Harrisburg, and the City Troop of Philadelphia. The two latter bodies, which are mounted, did not reach here until to-night.

Gen. Gobin, commander of the Third Brigade, arrived early in the morning and established headquarters in the office of the Division Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, from which point he assigned the commands to points on the outskirts and in the city. The Ninth was sent to Hazle Park, commanding the road from Drifton and another from Lattimer. The Twelfth was sent to Donegal Hill, on the opposite side of the town, holding the Jeanesville Road leading from Audenreid.

The Second Battalion of the Eighth Regiment was placed at Audenreid, and was later joined by the Fourth Regiment. The Thirteenth went to Lattimer, and took up a position overlooking the mines toward which the strikers were marching when the shooting occurred. The Governor's Troop remained at brigade headquarters, and Battery B was distributed among the different commands. Besides its usual equipment the battery has two breech-loading and two Gatling guns.

Statement by Gen. Gobin.

Gen. Gobin expressed his satisfaction with the promptitude of the response to the call to arms. The Ninth Regiment was called out at 1 o'clock this morning in Wilkesbarre by the ringing of the fire alarm, and at 4 o'clock 400 of the 450 members were on the train traveling toward Hazleton. The commander was also gratified at the absence of hostility shown to the incoming troops. He said the assignments had been made with a view to the preservation of law and order.

"I will not permit the marching of large bodies of men along the roads," he added, "and all such will be ordered to disband immediately. My mission here, and the mission of the soldiers, is to maintain law and order. I have nothing to do with what the men are striking for, nor what the operators are asking. So far as I am officially concerned I do not care. We are here to keep order, and I have arranged my regiments accordingly. The soldiers are behaving splendidly and are manifesting no feeling."

Notwithstanding the General's final words, there were a few raw recruits in some of the regiments who broke loose during the day and evening, but their transgression went no further than too liberal potations, and they were promptly captured and sequestered in their camps. The town looks as if it were in a state of siege to-night, as the soldiers are to be seen at every turn.

The Shooting Condemned.

The presence of the troops has sufficed to maintain order thus far, but it is not repressing public opinion. This is almost unanimous in condemning in the most severe terms the action of the deputies last night.

"Official murder" is the phrase on almost every tongue, and for substantiation of the charge attention is directed to the fact that the deputies carried Winchester rifles, each man having twelve rounds of ammunition, and each a revolver and a box of cartridges, while the striking miners were defenseless, having surrendered whatever weapons they may have had before the march was begun. Moreover, many of the victims were shot through the back while running away after the first volley.

Many prominent citizens of the town, including the Rev. Father Moylan of St. Hazel's Church, the Rev. Mr. Spaulding of the Baptist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Wagner of the Lutheran Church, have signed a protest, not only against the action of the Sheriff and his Deputies, but against the calling out of the militia, which, they declare, was unnecessary.

In spite of this, however, the uneasy feeling increases. The strikers have made up their minds, as several of them said to-day, to remain quiet until Monday. At 11 o'clock in the morning of that day the bodies of the dead miners will be taken away. Services will be held in the Polish Catholic Church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Father Aust, and benediction will be pronounced by several visiting priests.

Then the bodies will be interred in the Polish cemetery. They will be laid in a circular plot, and the congregation to which they belonged will, it is announced, erect a monument.

Warrants for the Officers.

Warrants were issued this afternoon for the arrest of Sheriff Martin and the one hundred and two deputies who were with him at the time of the shooting. These were issued at the instance of the United Hungarian Societies. They were made out in the name of Joseph Mehalte, President of the St. George Society, of which nearly all the dead miners were members. Robert P. Riley, manager of the Anthracite Detective Agency, took charge of the documents, but up to a late hour to-night they had not been executed.

Sheriff Martin, who spent last night at his Wilkesbarre home under a strong guard, came to Hazleton this morning with the Ninth Regiment of the Third Brigade. His presence in the town was not known until late in the day. Then it was found that he was still under the guardianship of the soldiers, and he could not be reached.

This afternoon Constables Airey and Gallagher made an effort to arrest A. F. Hess, who led one company of the deputies last night, but he had sought shelter within the military lines of the Ninth Regiment, and they refused to permit the constables to pass the guard. The warrants charge murder, assault and battery, and threatening to kill.

The Strike Spreads.

The 1,500 miners who were at work at Lattimer yesterday, and whom the marchers were endeavoring to induce or force to join the strike, laid down their picks to-day and declare that they will do no more work until all the demands of the men at all the mines in the district have been conceded.

An offer was made by Superintendent Lawall of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre collieries to-day to grant an increase of 10 per cent. over the Lehigh basis to the men of the company, about 2,000 in number. A big meeting was held at McAdoo in the afternoon to consider this offer, and after much discussion and speechmaking it was decided to accept the proposition, the men to return to work next Tuesday morning.

But little confidence follows this decision, as it is taken for granted that as soon as the men return to work pressure from the men still out will be brought to bear to restore them to the strikers' ranks, and it is admitted that there will be no resistance.

Indignation Meetings Held.

Meetings of miners were held to-day at Harwood, Lattimer, and other places in the vicinity to denounce the action of the Sheriff and his Deputies in yesterday's affair. The meeting at Harwood adopted the following resolutions:

"For years we have been oppressed by C. Pardee & Co. by the payment of starvation wages. They have deprived us of our liberty by compelling us to deal in their company store. They have forced us to purchase powder at five times its actual value, and have otherwise tyrannized over us in ways too numerous to mention, so that we are no longer freemen, but slaves. We assembled together peacefully and to seek redress for our grievances.

"Not one man among us was armed. Our mission was not to take human life nor to destroy property, but to go and meet our fellow employes of the same company at Lattimer, who were in sympathy with us. We were opposed on the public highway, and, without provocation, were shot down like dogs.

"Resolved, That we deplore such resistance to the right to assemble and march; that we look upon such shooting as unprovoked and uncalled for, and that if such slaughter is not murder in law it surely must be before high heaven. We denounce such action by the Sheriff and his deputies as cruel and willful and cowardly murder.

"We place ourselves before the bar of public opinion and appeal to the good citizens of this State and county, and ask them if there was justification or warrant for such assassination.

"Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the friends and relatives of those who have fallen, and pray to God that those now dead will live in our memories as martyrs to the cause of down-trodden labor."

SHERIFF MARTIN'S POSITION.

He Armed the Deputies Because the Strikers Were Drinking—The Cause of the Trouble.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 11.—Elmer H. Lawall, General Superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, who went to Hazleton early this morning, telegraphs to R. R. Morgans, the general outside Superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre collieries in this section, that he expects the trouble between the company and the strikers in the Hazleton region will be amicably settled by Tuesday.

Mr. Lawall feels the situation keenly. He was negotiating with the leaders of the strikers all this week. He was to have had a conference with the strikers on Thursday, but a business engagement called him out of town. It is now believed that if the conference had been held a satisfactory agreement would have been reached and yesterday's tragedy averted.

The subordinate officials of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company here say that one great drawback in treating with the foreigners is that they do not understand the English language. They intrust all their business to a few of their countrymen who can speak English, and it often happens that when one of their leaders makes an agreement with the other party interested he is forthwith deposed from the leadership and a new man selected. Then the negotiations have to be gone all over again. This not only causes delay, but often leads to estrangement between the parties interested.

Mine foremen who come in contact with the Italians, Hungarians, and Poles in the mines are of the opinion that if the strikers in the Hazleton region were of the English-speaking class there would have been no bloodshed. The trouble was that both sides to the conflict yesterday afternoon misunderstood each other. Sheriff Martin knew the character of the men he had to deal with. Before he was elected Sheriff he was a mine foreman at Mill Creek. Quite a number of Slavs and Poles worked under him, and he was a frequent eye witness to their fights and brawls.

The first thing he heard yesterday morning, before the march on Lattimer began, was that the strikers were drinking heavily. At first only a score of deputies were armed, but when the report reached the Sheriff's headquarters that several barrels of beer had been consumed, seventy-two men were placed under arms.

The owners of the coal properties were also continually at the Sheriff's heels. They represented to him that the big breakers were in danger, and that one striker with a match could cause untold damage to property. What the operators impressed on the Sheriff was that it was clearly against the law for any armed body of men to mobilize and march. The Sheriff took that view of the matter, too, and although he had no positive information that the marchers were armed, he had reason to believe they were. Acting on his own judgment, he decided to halt the marching column, and, if possible, to disperse the strikers.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 11.—On account of the slaughter yesterday afternoon at Lattimer, the Governor to-night issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, It has been represented to me by the proper authority of Luzerne County that riotous demonstrations exist in various sections thereof, whereby the lives and property and the peace and safety of the people are threatened, and which the civil authorities are unable to suppress; and

Whereas, The Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth authorize and require the Governor, whenever it may become necessary, to employ the military arm of the State to suppress domestic violence and preserve the peace,

Now, therefore, I, Daniel H. Hastings, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons within the territory and under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, against aiding or abetting any such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby notify them that the lives and property of all citizens of the Commonwealth will be protected; that the laws will be enforced; that the humblest citizen will be protected in his right to earn a livelihood and in the enjoyment of his home and family; and that the safety of life and property will be guaranteed on all occasions, whatever the cost; and I do hereby command all persons engaged in riotous demonstrations and unlawful conduct, threatening the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to disperse forthwith to their respective places of abode, warning them that persistence in violence or unlawful assemblage will compel such use of the military arm of the Commonwealth as may be necessary to enforce obedience to the laws and the maintenance of good order.

Given under my hand and the great seal of State, at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and twenty-second.

By the Governor,

DANIEL H. HASTINGS.

J. F. BARNETT, Acting Secretary of the Commonwealth.

POLES AROUSED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Austrian-Polish citizens of Chicago are interesting themselves in the shooting of the miners at Hazleton yesterday. They have communicated with the proper officials in their own country concerning the matter and have arranged to hold indignation meetings to-morrow.

This evening the Rev. Rapacz, Prof. Zembaczynski, and Jacob Pakuta, representing the Catholic Resurrectionists, sent the following cable dispatch to Count Badeni, the Premier, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Goluchowski:

"Yesterday at Hazleton, Penn., a number of peaceable and unarmed Poles were fired upon without provocation by local officials. Nineteen killed, forty-one wounded. Majority of victims Austrian subjects. The undersigned, subjects of the Emperor of Austria, appeal to our Government to institute proceedings to secure reparation to bereaved families and punishment of perpetrators of outrage.

"The Rev. RAPACZ.
"Prof. ZEMBACZYNSKI.
"JACOB POKUT."

An indignation meeting of Polish citizens will be held to-morrow afternoon at St. Stanislaus Hall, Eighteenth Street and Ashland Avenue.

BANK OF ENGLAND RESERVE

No Confirmation of the Report that One-Fifth of It Will Be Held in Silver.

TEST OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT

An Intimation that the Story Was Published to Aid the Government in Framing Its Reply to the United States Commission.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The important announcement made by the Times this morning, in an article from a special correspondent, to the effect that the Directors of the Bank of England have consented to hold one-fifth of the Bank reserve in silver, has caused much excitement on the Continent.

The Governor of the Bank of England, Albert George Sandeman, when questioned on the subject to-day refused to confirm or deny the report. From other Bank of England officials, however, it was learned that the article was probably published at the instance of the Government in order to ascertain the temper of the people on the subject before giving a final answer to the United States Monetary Commission, headed by Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado.

The Pall Mall Gazette, this afternoon, commenting upon the report referred to, says: "This startling rumor is such a bolt from the blue that we would fain believe there must be some mistake. Should the suggested action of the bank have substantial foundation in fact, the whole commercial world will immediately rise up in arms and protest against so dangerous an innovation. Our contemporary darkly hints at pressure from high quarters and with equal mystery suggests weighty affairs of State as a possible explanation for this sudden and unexpected departure from the straight and narrow path. But the business community will not be satisfied with any vague and unauthorized statements of this kind and demands an official pronouncement.

"That some qualified promise has been given by the bank authorities to deal with the silver question in a palliative sense is in fact nothing. At present the matter is not regarded seriously, the members of the Stock Exchange refusing to believe it possible that the bank authorities would countenance a departure which could not but be most damaging to trade and credit."

THE REPORT DISCREDITED.

Treasury Officials Doubt the Alleged Decision of the Bank of England.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The announcement that the Directors of the Bank of England had consented to hold one-fifth of the bank's reserve in silver was something of a surprise to Treasury officials, many of whom doubt the accuracy of the report.

Secretary Gage said that he did not see that the decision, if true, would appreciably affect the silver market, as it was unlikely that the Bank of England would buy on a market which might rise in view of its decision, and then fall after the necessary amount of silver had been procured. Another question with the Secretary was whether the silver reserve would be carried in silver coin or in bullion.

For five or six years there has been talk that the Bank of England would carry part of its reserve in silver, and on several occasions the positive statement has been made that it had decided to do so. It is allowed under the law, as is known, to carry one-fourth in silver. As this is permissible, Secretary Gage would be glad to have the bank avail itself of its legal prerogative in this direction, but doubts if it will do so.

Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy United States Assistant Treasurer, and Cashier of the Sub-Treasury, said yesterday that the report that the Directors of the Bank of England had decided to hold one-fifth of the metallic reserve of the bank in silver was, in his opinion, premature. He thought that the subject had been discussed, but did not believe that the Directors would suddenly commit themselves to such a financial policy. Were they to do so it would, however, be in strict accord with the bank's charter, which permits it to issue notes upon silver bullion to the extent of one-fourth of its metallic reserve.

Mr. Muhleman said that he believed that the policy, if carried out, would be a decided concession to Commissioner Wolcott and the other bi-metallists of prominence. "If England reopens the mints of India, and the Bank of England holds a one-fifth silver reserve, France will surely follow on the same lines," added Mr. Muhleman. "That country has always shown a willingness to enter into an international bi-metallic agreement, while Germany has always been more or less obstinate, and declared in effect that she would make no advance until England took the initiative. As for Russia and Austria, they seem to be of the same mind as Germany, but the smaller countries, like Holland and Belgium, would follow in the lead of the powers. You may rest assured that the Bank of England will not adopt anything like a silver policy until a concerted movement in that direction has been shown."

The effect of the rumor was to increase the value of silver to 54¾ cents an ounce. At this rate the bullion in a standard dollar is worth 42.32 cents.

A $200,000 FIRE IN PARIS.

Buildings of the Hachette Publishing Company Destroyed.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The premises of the Hachette Publishing Company were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss was about 1,000,000f., ($200,000.)

GIGANTIC BUSINESS DEAL.

New York Firm Acquires Buffalo's Consolidated Gas Interests.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—One of the most gigantic business deals that has been consummated in Buffalo in some time was practically closed in this city this morning. The consolidated gas interests of Buffalo, including the Buffalo Gaslight Company and the old Citizens' and Mutual Gaslight Companies were sold by their local representatives to the banking firm of Emerson, McMillan & Co. of New York. The price is said to have been $5,000,000.

A BRIDE AT FIFTEEN.

Youthful New Jersey Couple Joined in Wedlock.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 11.—The marriage of Fannie Castner of Dayton to Charles Buckelew, also of that place, has given the residents much to talk about. The bride is but fifteen, while her husband is twenty. She was graduated last June from the Princeton High School. Her husband is the local mail carrier in Dayton, which is twelve miles from this city. The wedding took place on the 2d of this month. Fannie was visiting in Princeton, and her youthful lover drove from Dayton to Princeton and had a talk with her, after which they decided to wed. They went to the residence of the Rev. Ruby Warne, in Kingston, and he made them man and wife. It was not until two days ago that the marriage became public. At first the bride denied the marriage, and then admitted the truth. The parents of the girl are very angry over the marriage. They threaten all sorts of things if the young bridegroom appears, and it is reported that an effort may be made to have the marriage set aside.

SURPRISES AT SHEEPSHEAD

Hamburg Exceeds the Records of All Other Two-Year-Olds in the Great Eastern.

BEN HOLLADAY A VICTOR, TOO

He Beats Ornament for the Autumn Cup at Two Miles and Approaches Ten Broeck's Time—A Jockey's Leg Broken in the Steeplechase.

Hamburg is King! All hail to Hamburg! So, too, is Ben Holladay, in his division.

By their remarkable performances in their respective races at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, these horses demonstrated that they are really great racers. Hamburg performed a task greater than had ever been performed by a two-year-old, and Ben Holladay sent flying all previous records for a race at two miles, except Ten Broeck's effort against time.

The performance of Hamburg was probably the greater of the two, for he won the Great Eastern Handicap, defeating all the crack two-year-olds of the year. This alone would have stamped him as the king of his division, but when the extraordinary conditions of the race are considered, his performance undoubtedly proves him to be the greatest two-year-old the turf has ever known. Greater than Morello, greater than the black whirlwind Domino, and greater than all the other champions of their years is the brown son of Hanover and Lady Reel, for in yesterday's race he carried 135 pounds, which to an ordinary two-year-old is a heart-breaking weight, and yet won easily and in very good time.

The performance of Ben Holladay, too, was an extraordinary one. For years the record of 3:35 for a two-mile race, made by the great Miss Woodford in September, 1885, stood as the best performance for the distance. Others have tried since on the Eastern tracks to lower it, but they failed until yesterday, when Ben Holladay, apparently without any great effort, knocked 5 3-5 seconds off the record, and in doing so, defeated, among others, Ornament, who is acknowledged to be one of the grandest three-year-olds the American turf has known.

Delay at the Post.

Few of the visitors to Sheepshead Bay yesterday, who considered all of the conditions of the Great Eastern Handicap, expected Hamburg to come out of the fray a victor, and those who did had their hopes dashed, when after the horses reached the post the minutes flew by until they had been there for fifty minutes. A delay of ten minutes at the post, when even an older horse carries a heavy impost, is generally conceded to mean defeat to the heavily-weighted one. To a two-year-old, with such a crushing impost as 135 pounds, and a delay of fifty minutes, defeat seemed all the more certain.

But Hamburg is a remarkable horse, and consequently a remarkable performance was the outcome. He not only defeated his field, but he did so in the very good time of 1:10 1-5, which is better by 2 3-5 seconds than Domino's performance when he won the Futurity in 1893 with 130 pounds up. Domino's race at that time was unprecedented, and was said to be a better performance than that of His Highness, when that great colt won the Futurity (then at a full three-quarters of a mile) in 1:15 1-5, in 1891.

The long delay at the post resulted in the running away of Sailor King, who threw his jockey, Maher, and ran the full length of the course. The boy was badly shaken up, and Sailor King was withdrawn. His runaway, however, meant an additional delay, and when the little red flag of the starter eventually flashed across the range of their glasses the anxious spectators had given up all hope of seeing the favorite, Hamburg, win. But their fears were soon changed to hopes, for at the flag-fall the brown colt shot to the front, and he ran in the van with as much ease as if he were one of the lightest-weighted in the race. Down the Futurity chute came the field of thirteen like the advance line of a cavalry charge. There was scarcely a break in the ranks, for of the thirteen only Hamburg showed a trifle in front. Archduke and the fleet Briar Sweet were the first to break from the line, as they swept into the dip, but on the brow of the hill the cherry jacket of Hamburg's rider could be seen to the fore.

But the real struggle had not come yet, and Taral was not doing any unnecessary urging on Hamburg. The colt was running free, with his head in the air and with Archduke on one side and San Venado on the other. Rounding the elbow, which brought them to the stretch, where the real struggle began, Hamburg was still a little in front, with Briar Sweet struggling gamely at his saddle girths. At this point of the race, a falter, the miscalculation of a few inches in making the turn, might mean defeat for any one of the contestants. Archduke was hanging on still, but the fast clip, with 124 pounds up, had told on him, and as they straightened out for home it was apparent that he was in trouble. Then Taral gave the great son of Hanover a single cut of the whip, and he responded nobly. That one cut was enough. Hamburg knew what it meant, and, throwing his head forward, he bounded clear of Briar Sweet, and had the race won.

Briar Sweet had run a good race and a game one, but she was tired, and there was a wily competitor waiting for her. Just as the field passed the lower end of the grand stand John McCafferty, who rode his filly Kitefoot, pressed his spurs into her sides and began to ride. If Hamburg's performance had been a surprise, Kitefoot's was another, for she shot past those in front and seemed truly to be on winged feet. She was not equal to the task of overtaking Hamburg, but she came so fast that she beat Briar Sweet a neck for the place and finished a length and a half behind the winner.

Ben Holladay Surprise.

In the Autumn Cup, some of the good horses of the older division were to meet. It is rarely that racegoers of the present day have an opportunity of seeing a race at two miles, and this pleasure was looked forward to with expectancy by the visitors yesterday. They were to see the acknowledged champion three-year-old of the year, Ornament, and almost to a man they agreed that the stake would be his. But in that, also, as in their surmise as to Hamburg, they were mistaken. They saw Ornament run a very good race up to the distance he liked, but after that he was done, and another horse, Ben Holladay, came on and won rather handily by a neck. Ben Holladay's performance, like Hamburg's, was a surprise. Neither he nor Ornament had been expected to break a record that has stood for twelve years, but that is what Ben Holladay did. He not only broke the record, but he came within two seconds of breaking Ten Broeck's record of 2:27½, which was against time, and a much different performance to a record made in a race. In a race against time at two miles the aspirant for record honors is his own pacemaker, and goes at top speed throughout, or he has pacemakers at certain distances to carry him along at a fast clip.

But Ben Holladay had none of these things in his favor yesterday. Sunny Slope set the pace from the start, but it was a pace suitable for her, and not for the advantage of any other horse in the race. She ran in front throughout, with Ben Holladay and Rensselaer trailing behind her, and Ornament in fourth place. She kept the lead for the first circuit of the track and for the first three-quarters of the second mile. On the far turn Ornament, Rensselaer, and Ben Holladay moved up on her, and as Taral had not moved on Ornament up to that time and the colt seemed to be able to go to the front at any moment, it looked as if he would win easily. Ben Eder had also joined the leaders, and on the turn to the stretch he shot to the front. But his lead was not a lasting one, for, with a little shaking up, Ben Holladay forged to the front and remained there, winning by a neck from Dutch Skater, who came with a grand rush at the end.

On the whole, the last day of the Sheepshead Bay meeting for 1897 furnished one of the best day's sports of the season. It was marred by only one accident—that in the steeplechase, in which Jockey Dunlap fell off Flushing and broke his leg. This race called forth much unpleasant comment, and it is likely that some bookmakers' sheets will be examined because of it.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity Course. Time—1:12.

1—Midian, P. Dunne's ch. c., by Midlothian-Rosette, 115 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.... (W. Martin)

2—Homelike, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. f., 112, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..............(Wilhite)

3—Momentum, Goughacre Stable's b. c., 115, 3 to 1 ....(Williams)

Wasteful, 115, 7 to 1, (Hennessy;) Chalmers, 115, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Merlin, 116½, 50 to 1, (Penn;) Commerce, 115, 12 to 1, (Perkins;) Field Lark, 115, 5 to 1, (H. Martin;) Isen, 112, 20 to 1, (Thorpe;) Julius Caesar, 115, 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Afghan, 115, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Nigger Baby, 115, 10 to 1, (Clayton;) Mr. Hunt, 115, 6 to 1, (Sims;) Blissful, 112, 20 to 1, (McDermott,) and Duchess Annette, 112, 40 to 1, (F. Martin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head. A length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $750, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29.

1—Rodermond, J. W. Rogers's b. c., by Tremont-Armiel, 3 years, 114 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..............(W. Martin)

2—Braw Lad, Henry Stull's br. c., 3, 104, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 ....(Sloane)

3—Peep O'Day, J. McCormick's b. h., 4, 125, 6 to 1 ....(Sims)

Ramiro II., 117, 8 to 1, (Clayton;) Sallie Cliequot, 107, 10 to 1, (Hennessy;) Her Own, 92, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Imperator, 109, 6 to 1, (Thorpe;) Trillette, 97, 12 to 1, (Maher;) Chum, 100, 12 to 1, (Wilhite,) and Typhoon II., 123, 8 to 5, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Buckwa, 110, 4 to 1 (H. Martin) was left at the post.

Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern Handicap, for two-year-olds, of $5,000, of which $750 to second, and $250 to third. Futurity Course. Time—1:10 1-5.

1—Hamburg, J. E. Madden's br. c., by Hanover-Lady Reel, 135 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.. (Taral)

2—Kitefoot, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 111, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..............(McCafferty)

3—Briar Sweet, Marcus Daly's ch. f., 108, 15 to 1 ....(Doggett)

George Keene, 111, 20 to 1, (Sloane;) Firearm, 120, 8 to 1, (Hewett;) Archduke, 124, 5 to 1, (Clayton;) Handball, 117, 5 to 1, (Sims;) San Venado, 106, 20 to 1, (H. Martin;) L'Alouette, 120, 10 to 1, (W. Martin;) Bowling Brook, 115, 40 to 1, (Littlefield;) Blueaway, 115, 12 to 1, (Thorpe;) Maximo Gomez, 95, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Kenmore Queen, 108, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Sailor King, 97, 80 to 1, threw his jockey, Maher, ran away, and was withdrawn.

Won handily by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Autumn Cup, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, of $5,000, of which $700 to second and $300 to third. Two miles. Time—3:29 2-5.

1—Ben Holladay, Eastin & Larabie's b. h., by Hanover-Mollie L., 4 years, 114 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1..............(Clayton)

2—Dutch Skater, William Jennings's b. h., 6, 105, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5..............(Sloane)

3—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. h., 4, 109, 30 to 1 ....(Sims)

Ornament, 123, 4 to 5, (Taral;) Song and Dance, 104, 50 to 1, (Thorpe;) Sunny Slope, 109, 10 to 1, (W. Martin;) Rensselaer, 112, 8 to 1, (Hewett,) and Partridge, 98, 15 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Leedsville, David Gideon's b. c., by Pontiac-The Squaw, 3 years, 87 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ....(O'Connor)

2—Rubicon, G. E. Smith's ch. h., 6, 111, 4 to 5 and out ....(Sloane)

3—Libertine, J. G. Brown & Co.'s, b. h., 6, 108, 12 to 1 ....(W. Martin)

Break o' Day, 85, 20 to 1, (Gee;) Dorian, 104, 6 to 1, (Thorpe;) Rey del Tierra, 87, 10 to 1, (Thompson;) King T., 114, 40 to 1, (Taral;) Bernadillo, 102, 5 to 1, (H. Martin;) Old Saugus, 100, 60 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Debride, 100, 100 to 1, (Hewett,) and *Patrol, 105, 30 to 1, (Beauchamp,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

*Broke down.

Won in a drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Full steeplechase course. Time—5:30.

1—Woodpigeon, James W. Colt's gr. g., by Woodlands-Fannie Moore, 4 years, 142 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money..............(Chandler)

2—Trillion, W. C. Hayes's ch. g., 6, 156, 4 to 5 and out ....(McInerny)

3—Sayonara, W. C. Hayes's ch. g., aged, 147, 4 to 5 ....(Mara)

Flushing, 165, 8 to 5, (Dunlap,) fell.

Won easily by twenty lengths.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

Winnings of the Various Owners During the Twelve Days at Sheepshead Bay.

The Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay, which ended yesterday, was one of the most successful of the present season. During the twelve days of the meeting seventy-two races were run, for a total of $132,270, which was divided among the owners as follows:

Owner.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amount Won.
L. S. & W. P. Thompson	6	2	5	$40,560
J. E. Madden	3	4	1	8,715
Eastin & Larabie	4	—	—	6,105
M. F. Dwyer	4	2	4	5,940
James Galway	1	2	—	5,850
J. R. Keene	4	2	6	5,775
C. T. Patterson	2	—	—	5,200
E. J. Baldwin	3	1	1	4,140
W. Laimbeer	2	2	—	2,970
A. Belmont	1	2	1	2,200
G. E. Smith	2	1	—	2,140
P. Dunne	2	1	1	2,090
J. E. Seagram	1	2	2	2,025
J. J. McCafferty	1	6	—	1,890
F. R. & T. Hitchcock	3	—	—	1,800
J. E. McDonald	1	2	2	1,750
J. W. Rogers	2	2	—	1,685
C. W. Stanton	2	—	2	1,585
A. H. & D. H. Morris	1	—	—	1,500
J. O. Gray	1	—	—	1,500
E. Frazier	2	1	1	1,365
Oneck Stable	1	1	—	1,230
Bromley & Co.	—	2	6	1,225
W. Barrick	2	—	—	1,210
W. C. Rollins	1	—	—	1,000
Mr. Chamblet	1	—	1	995
Turney Brothers	1	1	1	880
P. J. Dwyer	1	2	—	860
J. McCormick	1	—	1	805
D. Gideon	1	—	2	785
Duke & Wishard	1	1	1	760
E. W. Purser	1	1	—	710
Sensation Stable	1	—	—	710
J. W. Colt	1	1	2	690
W. C. Daly	1	—	1	670
L. O. Appleby	1	—	—	650
Burns & Waterhouse	1	—	—	650
J. A. Bennet	1	—	1	650
R. Carruthers	1	—	1	650
Mrs. T. Kiley	1	—	1	650
J. King	1	1	—	615
Plate & Co.	1	—	—	630
Lewis Elmore	1	—	—	620
T. J. Healey	1	—	—	610
E. H. Sherrer	1	2	—	605

The largest winners of the meeting, the Thompson Brothers, owe it to their filly l'Alouette that their winnings head the list. By her victory in the Futurity, l'Alouette won the greater part of $40,000. Most of John E. Madden's $8,700 was won by his great two-year-old Hamburg.

The following non-winners are credited with these several amounts through their horses running second and third: W. Jennings, $700; R. L. Rose, $500; M. Daly and W. B. Sink, $425 each; C. Fleischmann & Son, E. L. Graves, and the Jefferson Stable, $350 each; Griffin & Simons and C. Littlefield, Jr., $250 each; J. M. Murphy and J. C. Rogers, $175 each; Graham Anderson, W. Oliver, and Goughacres Stable, $150 each; Henry Stull, $125; H. Durant, H. Harris, Hayman & Frank, M. Kearney, P. J. Miles, W. A. Porter, and E. Peters, $100 each; H. H. Hunn, $75; J. M. Crosby, T. Costello, J. Carroll, Diemen & Farrell, W. H. Forbes, S. S. Howland, W. Hayward, M. Minden, J. McLaughlin, E. Wain, and J. G. Brown & Co., $50 each; F. D. Beard, M. Clancy, W. Hendrie, and John Nixon, $200 each.

STAR POINTER WINS.

Joe Patchen Beaten in the Match Race at Mystic Park.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 11.—The match race between Star Pointer and Joe Patchen, at Mystic Park, for a purse of $4,000, was started soon after 3 o'clock this afternoon before a large crowd. A shower delayed the starting of the first heat, but it put the track in the best of condition. Star Pointer was driven by McClary, while Geers held the reins over Joe Patchen. Star Pointer won the first heat in 2:03¾. The time by quarters was 0:30¼, 1:01¼, 1:33¾.

Star Pointer won the second heat and the race in 2:04¼, the time by quarters being 0:30¼, 1:01¼, 1:33.

Both heats were close, the first being won by only a nose and the second by half a length.

IndigestionCured

Can Eat Anything She Wishes Since Taking Hood's.

"My wife has been troubled with indigestion and had to be very careful about eating. At times she was not able to do anything. She has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and can now eat anything she wishes. She is in better health than for four years." C. H. Ryder, Box 478 Groton, N. Y. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

OLCOTT'S CANVASS BEGUN

Abraham Gruber's Assembly District Conference Makes Him Its Candidate for Mayor.

STRAIGHT TICKET DEMANDED

Low Sentiment Admitted to be Strong—Captains Instructed to Appeal to Law to Prevent the Citizens' Union from Capturing the Primaries.

The effort of procuring for District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott the nomination for Mayor of the Greater New York was systematically begun last night. The director of this preliminary movement is Abraham Gruber, leader of the Republican organization in the Twenty-first Assembly District, and the active campaign of Mr. Olcott was inaugurated in Lion Park by Mr. Gruber and a majority of the Chairmen of the forty-seven election districts.

Mr. Olcott himself was not present, although many expected him; but it was an Olcott meeting through and through, and the possible nomination of any one else was not even hinted at. Nearly all of the forty-seven election districts were represented by their Captains or Chairmen, and some of them had several representatives, all of whom were eager to say something in favor of Olcott and against Seth Low. Abraham Gruber presided.

The following were also among those present: S. S. Packard, W. Conover, Joseph Hanner, J. G. Flammer, John H. Hilliker, E. Tweyffort, George C. Snedden, Edward S. Fallows, Armitage Mathews, F. P. Simpson, J. W. Cuthbertson, Thomas I. Crane, J. T. Easton, W. H. Janes, J. K. Parker, L. P. Grosholz, D. K. Levy, David Lewis, Plowden Stevens, James Noble, Walton H. Dalton, C. A. McInnis, Henry Dein, W. J. Flynn, George C. Conrad, C. B. Crawford, J. T. Grimes, C. A. Chadsey, S. B. Totton, W. S. Lown, Edward A. Summer, H. A. Patterson, John Thompson, David Taylor, John Rau, S. H. Jones, G. W. Klune, J. J. Flanagan, T. H. McCarrick, Thomas L. Thompson, G. W. Thompson, C. Thompson, Robert Williams, J. F. Rea, C. F. Seibel, P. K. Kaster, and Robert Killough.

The first part of the meeting was public and was devoted to the adoption of a resolution submitting to all "anti-Tammany conventions" the name of William M. K. Olcott as a candidate for Mayor, and to an expression of views as to the Republican situation in the election districts. The meeting was held in the hall at Lion Park, in a space curtained off from a region whence came the clatter of beer glasses and other festive sounds.

Citizens' Union Condemned.

Mr. Gruber, in opening the meeting, said that its object was to adopt a very important resolution, which would be offered by Ernest H. Fallows. He asked that each District Chairman, as his name was called, would present a brief statement as to the condition of the party in his district. Mr. Fallows then read the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the representatives of the Republican Party of the Twenty-first Assembly District that they condemn the action of the Citizens' Union in remaining away from a conference called by the Republican organization for the purpose of bringing about the choice of candidates for the municipal offices who would unify all elements of opposition to Tammany Hall, and be acceptable to all.

"Resolved, That in refusing to enter this conference, the Citizens' Union, in the plain interest of Tammany Hall, and to its sole advantage, deliberately disrupted the anti-Tammany forces.

"Resolved, That no organization having at heart the good government of New York can with honesty or decency say to the people that it will make its opposition to Tammany Hall entirely dependent upon their acquiescence in the selection as a candidate for Mayor of one particular individual whom it alone favors.

"Resolved, That the candidates to be supported by the Republicans and such allies as they can obtain should be their free and willing choice.

"Resolved, That the Republican organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District submit to the Republican and other anti-Tammany Conventions to be held on Sept. 28 the name of the Hon. William M. K. Olcott as a candidate for Mayor, whose nomination, by his high personal character and valuable service to the people, is rendered in all respects suitable."

Strong Olcott Sentiment.

A strong Olcott sentiment was shown as soon as the election district Chairmen began to express their views upon the advisability of nominating the present District Attorney.

Oscar Hofstadt, who spoke for the Second District, said the nomination of Mr. Olcott in the face of the opposition of the Citizens' Union "would be a plucky thing to do, and the American people always stand up for pluck. If we nominate Mr. Olcott and fight for him we will have as many votes as any—in fact, I may say we will elect him. [Cheers.] We have the best organization that any political party has in this country. Under the leadership of Quigg and with such generals as Mr. Gruber [cheers] victory is certain."

The Third District confessed to having some "Low Republicans" whom it had not succeeded in converting.

The Fifth District reported that the Irish preferred Olcott to Low.

F. P. Simpson, speaking for the Tenth District, said: "We have among us a good many Republicans who refuse to come out to meetings, because they say they are afraid we might indorse Low. They want a straight ticket, and prefer to go down with colors nailed to the mast rather than support a Mugwump." [Continuous cheering.]

P. K. Kaster of the Eighteenth District said: "The Eighteenth is out for straight goods. The people say Low is too low for them." [Laughter and cheers.]

C. A. McInnis of the Twenty-third said: "We must have a Republican ticket or we will vote for Tammany. If the Republicans indorse Low, Paddy Gleason will get lots of votes in my district."

Robert Williams of the Forty-fourth said, when Mr. Gruber asked him how his district stood: "As far as I know, it is for Tammany Hall." [Laughter.]

Mr. Gruber explained that he wanted to know whether the Republicans would favor Olcott, and Mr. Williams said they would.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Chairmen then went into executive session to be instructed by Mr. Gruber upon the work to be done before and at the primaries.

Afraid of a "Citizens' Union Trick."

Next to the inauguration of the candidacy of Mr. Olcott, the most important object of the conference was the explanation by Mr. Gruber of this plan to circumvent what the Republicans call a Citizens' Union trick. The trick is said to be one that is often resorted to in politics, and that is the capture of an opponent's primary.

Mr. Gruber explained that in many election districts the "Low Republicans" intend to try to control the primaries, and he further explained that should they attempt to do so, each and every one of them could and should be punished by a fine of $500 or imprisonment for not more than five years for violation of the Brush act. This act will be printed in full on the call for primaries that will be sent out in a few days. It was passed April 15, 1897, and is Chapter 255 of the Laws of New York, 1897, Volume I. The penal provision is as follows:

"Any person who causes his name to be placed upon any list or register of voters in more than one election district for the same election, or upon a list or register of voters knowing that he will not be a qualified voter in the district at the election for which such list or register is made, or who causes his name to be placed upon the rolls of a party organization of one party while his name is by his consent or procurement upon the rolls of a party organization of another party, or aids or abets any such act, is punishable by a fine of $500 and imprisonment for not more than five years."

Mr. Gruber and his forty-seven election district Chairmen will use this law, they say, to keep the "Low Republicans" from attempting to control the primaries in the interest of the Citizens' Union. Some of the Chairmen expressed the fear that such a result is quite possible in their districts.

PLATT IS FOR OLCOTT.

Colored Republicans Opposed to the District Attorney's Candidacy.

It is the present declared intention of Senator Platt and the other Republican leaders to nominate District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott for Mayor on a straight Republican ticket. Mr. Olcott has signified his willingness to make the run if the leaders demand it. The determination of the managers of Mr. Platt's machine not to indorse Seth Low seemed as firm yesterday as it was early in the week, and if there is any intention of changing this policy the talk of all the machine men does not indicate it.

Some of the colored Republicans do not look with favor on Mr. Olcott's proposed candidacy. They say that four or five months ago, when a delegation called upon him to advocate the nomination of James A. Carr, a negro, for one of the Assistant District Attorneyships, Mr. Olcott was not courteous to them.

Mr. Olcott was surprised at this story yesterday. He said that he was positive that he had not said a word that could be construed as insulting to the delegation. He said also that as his memory served him he is sure that the reasons given to Mr. Carr for not appointing him were perfectly satisfactory to the latter.

The gossip about the rest of the proposed Republican straight ticket is to the effect that David Mitchell will be nominated for District Attorney and Subway Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton for Sheriff.

If the ticket is made, ex-City Court Judge H. C. Botty will be named for one of the places on the City Court bench and ex-Judge Thomas Allison for one of the Supreme Court Justiceships.

PLATT WILL NOT SEE WORTH.

Efforts of Patrick H. Flynn to Effect a Reconciliation Fail.

Patrick H. Flynn, the Brooklyn railroad man, yesterday made an effort to bring Senator Platt and Jacob Worth together and effect a reconciliation between them, but the result of his attempt was to make the breach wider than ever. Mr. Flynn communicated with Senator Platt and suggested the advisability of his meeting Worth. It is not believed that this was done with Mr. Worth's authority.

Mr. Flynn and the Senator had a conversation over the telephone yesterday. Mr. Platt abruptly and firmly declined to see Mr. Worth or hold any communication with him, and when Mr. Flynn attempted to protest the Senator cut the conversation short.

Colored Voters Fail to Meet.

The Colored Political League was expected last night to meet in Brooklyn at 61 Henry Street, and to pass resolutions calling on all colored voters to oppose the candidacy of District Attorney Olcott for the Mayoralty. The meeting was not held, although several members were in the vicinity at the time appointed. From the statements of a woman who had charge of the hall it appeared that there was some difficulty about back rent of the hall, which the colored league had failed to pay.

WANTS LOW TO WITHDRAW.

Mr. Quigg Says He Alone Stands in the Way of Union.

Chairman L. E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee said yesterday that if Seth Low would withdraw as the Mayoralty nominee of the Citizens' Union fusion could easily be brought about.

"The Citizens' Union," said Mr. Quigg, "has placed itself, in the letter which Mr. Reynolds wrote refusing to come into conference with us, in an impossible position. But the Citizens' Union does not amount to a hill of beans without Mr. Low. His withdrawal would enable the forces which the Citizens' Union has pretended to represent, but which it utterly misrepresents, to come together in the enlightened and rational spirit which has prevailed in the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty. Then there would necessarily result an invitation to the Republicans to co-operate in the nomination of some such man as Cornelius N. Bliss, Mayor W. L. Strong, ex-Mayor Schroeder, or Gen. Tracy, and undoubtedly an agreement would be reached; so that it is Seth Low, and only Seth Low, the very man who said he would not accept a Citizens' Union nomination unless it could be shown that he was the unifying force, who now stands in the way of union."

Not Worth Men, but for Seth Low.

A well-attended meeting in support of the candidacy of Seth Low was held last night at 293 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, in Walter B. Atterbury's ward, the Twenty-third, by the Low League of the Seventeenth Assembly District. Lorrin Andrews presided. Speeches were made by Joseph C. Cabble, Henry P. Schmidt, and Benjamin J. Sturgis. Mr. Andrews appointed the following Executive Committee: F. W. Barthman, Jr., E. K. Robbins, S. B. Marks, Henry P. Schmidt, E. H. Bishop, J. S. Darcy, W. J. Maddox, P. F. Lenhart, George H. Ray, and Philip D. Macon. The headquarters are to be at 490 Gates Avenue. Mr. Bishop declared in his speech that they were not Worth men and had always fought Mr. Worth, but that on the Low issue they were with him for the time being.

Woodruff Is Reminiscent.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff yesterday made a sharp attack on Jacob Worth and The Brooklyn Eagle, in which he accused them of "hypocrisy," and also delivered a slap at his venerable uncle, Franklin Woodruff, who recently declared for Mr. Low. "Worth," he declares, "was against Low, even after he was nominated by the Republicans in 1881 and 1883, as were also many of those who are now affiliating with him, notably Franklin Woodruff, who openly canvassed against him in both these campaigns."

Mr. Low's Letter Expected To-day.

Seth Low's letter of acceptance of the Citizens' Union Mayoralty nomination was not received at the headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday. The understanding was that it was mailed at Northeast Harbor yesterday morning, and that it would arrive here to-day. Whether it will be given out for publication to-night or to-morrow could not be ascertained.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CAMPAIGN.

No Action Likely to be Taken on the Chicago Platform.

The State leaders of the Democracy will begin to assemble at the Hoffman House next Tuesday, to arrange the programme for the meeting of the Democratic State Committee on Wednesday. Senator Murphy, State Chairman Danforth, and other party managers will be present.

Chairman Danforth was asked yesterday as to the effect of the Hotel Holland meeting of the Silverites, and their determination to run separate tickets, unless the Chicago platform should be reaffirmed by the State Committee and by the New York City convention.

"I think no action will be taken by the State Committee upon the Chicago platform," he said. "The committee is called together for the specific purpose of nominating a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; that is all. The National platform stands for four years, and no reaffirmation would strengthen it. I have nothing to say about the city convention, except that I have perfect confidence in the management and political sagacity of Mr. Sheehan and his colleagues, and I believe that such action will be taken as will best promote Democratic success."

CROKER AND HILL IN TOWN.

The Former Visits Murphy and Sheehan at Long Branch.

Richard Croker returned from Richfield Springs yesterday morning and breakfasted at the Hotel Manhattan. At 10 o'clock he went to his office at 111 Broadway, and then left the city for Long Branch. He is the guest of John C. Sheehan at Hollywood. On his arrival he went to the cottage of Senator Murphy at Elberon, but from there, accompanied by the Senator and Randolph Guggenheimer, he drove over to Mr. Sheehan's house. Mr. Sheehan said that the visit had no political significance.

Ex-Senator Hill was in the city for a short time yesterday, but had nothing to say for publication. He returned to Albany in the afternoon. Mr. Hill will not attend the State Committee meeting.

GLEASON'S ADMIRERS TO MEET.

He Has Arranged to Have His Speech Repeated by Phonograph.

A meeting of the persons who have signed the petition of Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason for the nomination for Mayor of Greater New York has been called to be held in Cooper Union in this city next Saturday night. Mayor Gleason will then be tendered the nomination for Mayor, and he says that it will be the opening gun of his campaign.

The Mayor said yesterday that he was arranging to have his speech of acceptance transmitted by means of wires and phonographs to all the parts of Greater New York, so that people in the outlying districts who are unable to be present can hear him, just as if they were in the hall. Mr. Gleason says it is his intention to make speeches in all the different boroughs.



Your object and our object is one. You want the very best looking and wearing clothing. Ours is to make it for you.

Your tailor may have been taxing you from $60.00 to $100.00 for a suit or overcoat. We will give you the same, or as good, for $25.00 or $30.00.

You can have your money back if you think otherwise!

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, AND MEASURING GUIDE GIVEN OR MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

Democratic Alliance Headquarters.

The Democratic Alliance, which wants the Democratic City Convention to reaffirm the Chicago platform and declare for municipal ownership and operation of franchises, has engaged headquarters at 54 West Twenty-third Street. The Alliance will meet Monday night and receive the report of the committee which sought a conference with the General Democratic Conference Committee of Greater New York and failed to get it because the General Conference Committee had no power in the matter.

Nominations up the State.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Democrats of Herkimer County to-day nominated the following ticket: Member of Assembly—R. G. Starkweather of Warren; County Clerk—C. B. Crumby of Newport; District Attorney—A. J. Smith of Herkimer; Sheriff—J. W. Baker of Herkimer; Superintendent of Poor—Marvin Walrath of Danube; Coroner—Dr. J. H. Stevens of Winfield.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Steuben County to-day nominated Hyatt C. Hatch of Atlanta for member of Assembly.

German-American General Committee

The delegates elected at the primaries of the German-American Reform Union will meet to organize a General Committee on Wednesday next at 8 P. M., at the Grand Central Palace.

SENATOR DANIEL SCORED.

Accused of Many Political Inconsistencies by Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 11.—Gov. O'Ferrall is out in a rejoinder to Senator Daniel's reply to the Governor's recent interview concerning the Senator's course at the Chicago Convention.

The Governor takes issue with Senator Daniel in the latter's statement that the Chicago platform did not condemn President Cleveland's course in sending troops to Chicago in 1894, makes a long argument in support of his side of the contention, refers to Senator Daniel's attitude regarding criticism of the Supreme Court, and sums up what he terms the Senator's inconsistencies as follows:

"He discarded his greenback and fiat money theory which he insisted was the only salvation of the country and adopted the silver miners' forty or fifty cent dollar as the panacea for all the ills of labor and agriculture.

"He cast aside the idea of repealing the internal revenue act and allowing the protective tariff to stand, in behalf of which he made numerous speeches and accepted the true Democratic doctrine.

"He now forsakes the tariff plank of 1892 and clings to the tariff plank of the Chicago Convention, denounced as unsound by Senators Vest and Mills.

"He indorsed the State platform of 1893 for a good silver dollar by and through international agreement of legislative safeguards, and instantly took the stump in favor of throwing open our mints to all the silver of the globe at 16 to 1, without agreement or safeguards.

"He fought Populism in 1893 and 1895, coalesced with it in 1896, and at the Roanoke Convention in 1897 quietly sat by and heard a Populist put in nomination and receive 298 votes for the place of Lieutenant Governor on the ticket.'"

In conclusion the Governor says: "Free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver is doomed, and no strong political party of the present or future will ever put itself to death by declaring for it in National convention. The Democratic Party will return to her moorings."

OHIO CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Meeting at Burton Addressed by Senators Hanna and Foraker and Others.

BURTON, Ohio, Sept. 11.—In this little town was held this afternoon one of the three meetings by which the Ohio Republican campaign was opened. Excursions were run from neighboring towns, and a special train brought several hundred Republicans from Cleveland. About 8,000 persons attended the meeting. The speakers were Senators Foraker and Hanna, ex-Gov. Charles Foster, and President J. J. Sullivan of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs.

WOMAN BURNED IN WATERBURY

Gasoline Stove Exploded—Another Woman Made Insane by the Scene.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 11. — Mrs. Hallett A. Miller is dying at the Waterbury Hospital, the result of a horrible burning at her home on North Street this morning, and Mrs. Franklin Gallagher, who lived in the same house and witnessed the burning, is out of her mind. Mrs. Miller is the widow of Robert Miller, who met with a mysterious death in the Wayside Inn three years ago.

She was cooking this morning on a gasoline stove when it exploded and the burning fluid was thrown over her. She attempted to throw the stove out of the window, but only overturned a five-gallon tank of gasoline, which at once ignited and flooded the floor and ran down the stairway, carrying the fire through the whole house.

Frantic with pain, she ran through the rooms and jumped from a window twenty feet to the ground. Before her clothing could be torn away she had been fatally burned. Fire Surgeon Gilhuly ordered her removed to the General Hospital. Mrs. Franklin A. Gallagher, who lived on the floor below became violently insane at seeing the terrible scene. Thomas Lynch, a fireman, was cornered in the blaze, and slightly burned before he could be rescued.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:50 A. M.—Barge Della, foot of Russell Street; damage, $1,000.

12:55 A. M.—58 Thomas Street, Charles Beale; damage, $500.

7 A. M.—Tug Dorothy Annum, foot of East One Hundred and Second Street; damage, $3,000.

8:30 A. M.—66 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Philip Brander; damage, $250.

6:20 P. M.—205 East Forty-fourth Street, Henry Kerns; damages slight.

6:40 P. M.—337 Fifth Street, M. Beecher; damage slight.

8:45 P. M.—213 East Fifteenth Street, E. Snyder; damage, $10.

A VASSAR COLLEGE ROMANCE.

Prof. Marcella O'Grady to Wed a Distinguished German Teacher.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The students and graduates of Vassar College are interested in a romance which clusters around the recently announced engagement of Prof. Marcella I. O'Grady to a distinguished German, Prof. Bovary, at Wurzburg.

Miss O'Grady is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and obtained her post-graduate degree at Bryn Mawr. She came to Vassar eight years ago and practically created the department of biology there. A year ago she obtained a leave of absence and went to Europe to inform herself of the recent discoveries in her specialty under the tutelage of Prof. Bovary. The distinguished German fell in love with the enthusiastic American, proposed, and was accepted.

Miss O'Grady is now in this country, and was at Vassar when the college opened this week. She has resigned her position, and the department is being conducted temporarily by her assistant, Miss Dean.

AT THE HOTELS.

EVERETT—E. Sauley, Nottingham, England; A. Morton, Davrel, Ayrshire, North Britain.

FIFTH AVENUE—P. F. Warner, Manager English Cricket team; the Rev. Dr. Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee.

HOFFMAN—A. G. Plumer, London.

HOLLAND—Baron Georges de Wyneken, St. Petersburg.

IMPERIAL—The Rev. Stanley Reynold, London; George H. Flood, M. P., St. John, N. B.

MANHATTAN—Levi P. Morton, Rhinebeck.

NETHERLAND—C. V. Cunningham, Chicago.

PARK AVENUE—D. H. Dunlop, Dublin.

PLAZA—J. A. Armour, Chicago; José Gomalez, Havana.

MURRAY HILL—Edward B. Orme, London; William E. Burdett, Edinburgh.

WALDORF—Royal Phelps Carroll, Boston; Samuel H. Cramp, Philadelphia.

WESTMINSTER—George G. Dillard, Macon, Miss., Consul General to Ecuador; Serafin S. Withers, Ecuador Consul General at Paris.

WINDSOR—Dr. Charles Chassaignac, New Orleans; H. H. Spaulding, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Hotchkis, domestics; 57 White Street; Holland House.

Aiken, James H., Pittsburg, Penn., gents' furnishing goods; Holland House.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. R. Rick, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Boss Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. L. Boss, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Booth, Miss E. E., Batavia, N. Y., millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Ballard, The B. W., Company, Franklinton, N. C.; B. W. Ballard, general merchandise; Morton House.

City Street Car Company, Staunton, Va.; R. D. Apperson, railway and electric lights.

Chasmar, C. H., Plattsburg, N. Y.; Miss Grace Hull; millinery; 27 Washington Square West.

Conley, E., Bath, N. Y.; general store.

Cetwood, Miss A. H., Lockport, N. Y., millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Campbell, W., McKeesport, Penn., dry goods and carpets.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; George Cohen, laces and trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.

Church & Alden, Bath, N. Y.; E. L. Church, general merchandise; St. George Hotel.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Mme. Brus, dressmaking department; 2 Walker Street.

Drake & Hilton, Lockport, N. Y.; Miss F. M. Drake, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Fisher, The, Eaton Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Roach, shoes; 224 Church Street; Bartholdi Hotel.

Florsheim, The Brothers, Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; M. Strauss, hosiery; 77 Franklin Street; Hotel Netherland.

Forest, J. S., San Francisco, Cal.; dry goods; Stuart House.

Glover, Walter E., Louisville, Ky., dry goods; Waldorf Hotel.

Goldberg, N. & B., Granville, N. Y.; Nathan Goldberg, dry goods and clothing; 240 Grand Street.

Gerard & Nason, Grenada, Miss.; E. L. Gerard, dry goods and millinery; Lafayette Hotel.

Graef & Collins, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Collins, hardwood; Marlborough Hotel.

Heaton, Anna, Washington, Penn., millinery.

Hitchcock, Arthur, Rome, N. Y., millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Hunt, A. B., Pulaski, N. Y.; general merchandise; New York Hotel.

Hyde, G. W., Gainsville, Fla.; dry goods, millinery, and shoes.

Johnson, J. B., Gouveneur, N. Y.; machinery.

Jackson, Mrs. J. E., Gainesville, Ga.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jameson, L., Malone, N. Y.; millinery, 58 Bank Street.

Jones, L. E., & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; G. D. Stallon, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Kennedy, Charles, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. M. Booker, grain; Imperial.

Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. F. Baxter, domestics, cloaks, and suits; 258 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Kirby, S. B., Marysville, Ohio, dry goods; 102 East Twenty-second Street.

Lewis, J. S., Mount Hope, West Va., general merchandise; Continental.

Louisville Veneer Mills, Louisville, Ky., veneer manufacturing; Mrs. F. C. Kline; Grand.

Lockwood, Miss A. E., Bath, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel St. George.

Lee, M. H., Columbus, Ga.; millinery.

Lee, M. H., Columbus, Ga.; Alice L. Lee, millinery.

Lee, Ella M., Columbus, Ga.; millinery.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Hudson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Moore, I. W., Hamilton, Ont., hardware; 27 East Eleventh Street.

McClure, Mr., Homestead, Penn.; department store; Hotel Albert.

Morris, J. S., Franklinton, N. C.; general merchandise; Morton House.

Murphy & Van Dien, Dundee, N. Y.; Mrs. J. J. Murphy, millinery.

Montevello Coal and Transportation Company, Aldrich, Ala.; C. F. Robins, general merchandis.

McGowan Brothers, Steubenville, Ohio; Robert McGowan, groceries.

Noyes, S. E., & Co., Wichita, Kan.; S. E. Noyes, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Noyes, S. E., & Co., Wichita, Kan.; R. Noyes, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Phillips, P. L., Malone, N. Y.; millinery; 58 Bank Street.

Retsof Store Company, Retsof, N. Y.; William Gallagher, general merchandise; Everett House.

Ritter, P. J., Pittsburg, Penn., boots and shoes; Cosmopolitan.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Smith, hosiery; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith, W. M., Clifton Forge, Ohio, notions and commission; New York Hotel.

Stone, D. S., & Son, Oswego, N. Y.; Gilbert T. Stone, groceries.

Spencer, Mrs. R. B., Cincinnati, Ohio, millinery.

Tworney, John S., Tampa, Fla.; dry goods and millinery.

Todd, John G., Homestead, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Tindall, F. R. & R. B., Graniteville, S. C.; R. B. Tindall, general commission merchants.

Thalheimer Brothers, Richmond, Va.; I. Thalheimer, dry goods; Hotel Savoy.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, silverware; Sturtevant House.

Walker, The, Stetson & Sawyer Company, Boston, Mass.; W. E. Worcester, notions; Hotel Manhattan.

Woodford, C. W., Port Henry, N. Y., hardware.

Wooding, F. E., Leroy, N. Y., dry goods.

Welch, C. J., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Welch, millinery.

Wright, W. W., Cadiz, Ohio; dry goods and shoes.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	5:38	Sun sets	6:13	Moon rises	6:40

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:14	Gov. Isl'd	8:47	H. Gate	10:36
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:33	Gov. Isl'd	8:58	H. Gate	10:47

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
MONDAY, SEPT. 13.		
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.		
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Martinique, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.		
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Comanche, Chas. & Jack.		3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Origen, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenst'wn and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. / *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.		
El Sol, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bism'ck, Plym'th, Cherb'rg, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise	——	12:00 M.
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.		
Mongolian, Glasgow		8:00 A. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 18.		
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Isl'd, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown & Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Concho, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Cha'ston & Jack.		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spree, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. §10 and up to Sept. 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. §19 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 12.

Dencliff, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
Croatia, Hamburg, Aug. 29.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 4.
Obdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 1.
Scindia, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Spree, Bremen, Sept. 4.

MONDAY, SEPT. 13.

Altai, Port Limon, Sept. 6.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Sept. 2.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Sept. 10.
Coleridge, St. Lucia, Sept. 5.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 8.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 4.
Goodwin, Hamburg, Aug. 30.
Oevenum, Azores, Sept. 1.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Sept. 10.
Seneca, Havana, Sept. 9.
Styria, Glasgow, Aug. 30.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 31.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, Sept. 1.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Sept. 11.
Hudson, New Orleans, Sept. 8.
Miami, Galveston, Sept. 7.
Mississippi, London, Sept. 2.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 7.
Westernland, Antwerp, Sept. 4.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.

Caribbee, St. Croix, Sept. 9.
Concho, Havana, Sept. 11.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 10.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 7.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Sept. 3.
Morgan City, New Orleans, Sept. 8.
Servia, Liverpool, Sept. 7.
Werra, Gibraltar, Sept. 6.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16

Georgian, London, Sept. 2.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Sept. 13.
Persia, Hamburg, Sept. 4.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.

Britannic, Liverpool, Sept. 8.
British King, Antwerp, Sept. 4.
Normannia, Hamburg, Sept. 9.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Sept. 11.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 11.

Arrived.

SS Advance, Henderson, Colon Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Hanseat, (Nor.,) Hamre, Algiers Aug. 23, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

Ship Margaretha, (Ger.,) Koster, Marseilles 56 days, with mdse to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Brig Margarita Sintes, (Span.,) Talavera, Havana 16 days, with mdse. in transit to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Is bound for Canary Islands.

SS Delaware, Ingram, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 8, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Cherokee, Chichester, Jacksonville Sept. 8 and Charleston 9, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Muller, Hamburg Aug. 27 and Havre 29, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at midnight.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook N. J., Sept. 11, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind east-northeast, blowing a fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Curacao, for Ciudad Bolivar, &c.
Bark Due Cugini, (Ital.,) for Marseilles.
SS Patria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Manitoba, (Br.,) for London.
SS Martello, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Europe, (Br.,) for London.
SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Ems, (Ger.,) for Genoa, Naples, &c.
SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Shawmut, with barge Athos, for Key West.
City of Rome, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Roumanian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Kitty, (Nor.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Megantic, (Br.,) for London.
SS Yucatan, for Havana, &c.
SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) for Demerara, &c.
SS Sicilia, (Gr.,) for Stetting, &c.
SS Thuringia, (Ger.,) for Miragoane, &c.
SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) for London.
SS Yorktown for Norfolk.
SS Old Dominion for Newport News and Incumond.
SS Creole, for New Orleans.
SS El Sol, for New Orleans.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, arr. at Liverpool from New York yesterday.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, arr. at Liverpool from New York yesterday.

SS Ethelreda, (Br.,) Capt. Newton, arr. at Havre from New York to-day.

SS Lady Furness, (Br.,) Capt. Barrett, arr. at Hongkong. No date.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, Liverpool for New York, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Chicago City (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, New York for Flushing, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Losewitz, New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, New York for Newcastle, passed the Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Critic (Br.,) Capt. Davies, New York for Leith and Dundee, passed the Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Baku Standard, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, sld. from Pernambuco for New York yesterday.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmj, sld. from Naples for New York yesterday.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, sld. from Havre for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from Hamburg, sld. from Southampton for New York at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, sld. from Southampton for New York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:25 P. M.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Graham, New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Mexican Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Young, arr. at Buenos Ayres from this port Sept. 8.

SS Circassian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jeffrey, arr. at Savona from New York Sept. 9.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, arr. at Antwerp from New York Sept. 9.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, arr. at Antwerp from New York yesterday.

SS Darlington, (Br.,) Capt. Dunbar, arr. at Antwerp from New York yesterday.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, sld. from this port for New York to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 7:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Montauk, (Br.,) Capt. Townley, New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Amana, (Br.,) Capt. Carr, arr. at East London from New York via Cape Town, &c., Sept. 3.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, arr. at his port from New York to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, New York for Leghorn, &c., arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinsma, sld. from Amsterdam for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

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SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Barely 200 Men Attended the Ranges for Marksmen's and Experts' Practice.

EXCELLENT SCORES MADE

A New Automatic Repeating Pistol Tested at Several Ranges with Satisfactory Results—Twelfth Regiment Carried Off the Honors.

Marksmen and experts occupied the grounds at Creedmoor yesterday, and the attendance was by far the smallest seen on the ranges this year. All told, there were barely 200 men present.

The number of expert qualifications proved quite a surprise, especially as the weather was anything but favorable for long-distance shooting. Aside from the heat, which made a good many men nervous and unsteady, the glare of the sun rendered a clear sight at the targets almost impossible. Still some high scores were shot. Two men made 44 at the 700 and 800 yard ranges, while a number went to 43.

Col. McCoskry Butt of the Twelfth Regiment was one of the officers who qualified as an expert, with a score of 43. Until late in the afternoon he was top man, but as the sun began to go down and the targets became more discernible, he was beaten by the two others who made 44, much to his chagrin.

A feature of yesterday's practice was the testing of a new magazine pistol, an invention of Borchardt. Col. Butt and Major N. B. Thurston, the latter supervising the day's practice, conducted the tests. They were assisted by H. Tauscher, the representative of a German arms and ammunition concern that manufactures the pistol. Tests at 25, 100, and 200 yards were made, and proved highly satisfactory. At 100 yards, Major Thurston fired eight shots in fifteen seconds, and his score showed 7 bull's-eyes and 1 centre, a feat hitherto unaccomplished by a Guardsman with an ordinary revolver. Col. Butt also made some high scores with the new weapon, and both pronounced it a marvelously accurate firing piece.

In the expert qualifications the Twelfth Regiment carried off the honors, qualifying seven men in that class, while the largest number of marksmen was furnished by the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia. The members of that organization, which has only recently been mustered in, have taken a great interest in shooting, and are hard at work trying to make a marksman of every man in their ranks.

This will prove the gala week in the National Guard shooting matches, the entries for which will be completed by Tuesday. For Wednesday the Adjutant General's match is scheduled, Thursday will be devoted to the First Brigade match, the Second Brigade match, and the New York State match, and on Friday the Governor's match will be shot off. Saturday will again be supplementary practice day for marksmen and sharpshooters.

Great interest is being shown in the several matches, and there will be a brisk competition.

Yesterday's summaries, showing marksmen's scores at 200 and 300 yards, and experts' at 700 and 800 yards, follow:

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Private O. F. Farley, Company F, 17, 19—36; Private A. E. Brown, Company F, 20, 13—33; Private R. Livingston, Company K, 19, 14—33; Lance Corporal F. A. Pattison, Company I, 20, 14—34; Private C. D. Cleveland, Company K, 18, 14—32.

EXPERTS.—Private R. Darling, Company A, 21, 20—41; Lieut. W. J. Underwood, Company H, 22, 18—40; Private W. A. Bavier, Company C, 23, 19—42; Capt. H. W. Janssen, Company A, 20, 20—40; Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, non-commissioned staff, 23, 21—44; Private T. M. T. Raborg, Company K, 20, 20—40.

Eighth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Private J. A. Many, Company E, 16, 17—33; Private A. Hyman, Company E, 20, 15—35; Corporal A. Sternberg, Company H, 22, 8—30; Private George Kempen, Company F, 20, 17—37; Private O. Groveller, Company G, 20, 10—30; Private J. McGovern, Company B, 18, 14—32.

Ninth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Private D. V. Hogan, Hospital Corps, 16, 15—31; Private J. Cox, Company B, 16, 15—31; Lance Corporal F. Siekendeck, Company H, 20, 10—30; Private J. Fimpel, 18, 12—30.

Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMEN—Private R. A. Near, Company C, 19, 19—38.

EXPERTS—Col. McCoskry Butt, field, 23, 20—43; Sergt. T. J. Dolan, non-commissioned staff, 22, 18—40; Private J. A. Dempsey, Company A, 24, 18—42; Sergt. E. R. Frangott, non-commissioned staff, 23, 20—43; Capt. C. J. Leiter, Company C, 22, 20—42; Adjt. H. S. Clark, staff, 24, 19—43; Private A. P. Hassler, Company B, 22, 18—40.

Thirteenth Regiment.

MARKSMEN—Private George B. McKenzie, Company B, 22, 10—32; Corp. A. G. White, Company A, 23, 13—36; Sergt. Major. J. B. Bateman, non-commissioned staff, 21, 16—37; Private William Carson, Company K, 17, 15—32.

EXPERTS—Private F. Dardingkiller, Company E, 22, 19—41; Lieut. W. B. Downs, Company E, 22, 20—42.

Fourteenth Regiment.

MARKSMEN—Private G. W. Dow, Company H, 23, 14—37; Private E. W. Smith, Company H, 21, 11—32.

EXPERT—Sergt. P. J. Farrell, non-commissioned staff, 22, 20—42.

Twenty-second Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Private W. B. Smiley, Company C, 17, 13—30; Private J. J. Harris, Company F, 20, 11—31; Private W. Barrett, Company F, 20, 16—36; Private A. Moody, Company D, 18, 13—31; Quartermaster Sergt. C. H. Smith, Company I, 21, 19—40; Private J. A. Johnston, Company F, 18, 16—34; Private E. W. Hertberg, Company E, 18, 13—31; Private J. B. Lynch, Company E, 16, 16—32; Private J. F. Lutz, Company C, 18, 13—31; Private W. H. H. Gray, Company B, 20, 14—34.

EXPERTS.—Lieut. C. F. Kross, Staff, 20, 22—42.

Twenty-third Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Com. Sergt. G. H. Thomas, Non-Commissioned Staff, 19, 15—34; Private L. R. Evans, Company C, 16, 14—30; Sergt. E. P. Ferguson, Non-Commissioned Staff, 15, 15—30; Private H. S. Walker, Company F, 19, 14—33; Private J. N. Pigot, Company H, 16, 16—32; Sergt. W. H. Hunte, Non-Commissioned Staff, 16, 14—30; Private Aug. Noll, Company H, 19, 19—38; Private W. S. Thorn, Company I, 19, 13—32; Private J. O'Malley No. 1, Company I, 19, 11—30.

EXPERTS.—Corp. R. K. Shepard, Company A, 22, 20—42; Capt. F. A. Wells, Company B, 23, 21—44; Lieut. Col. E. De Forest, Field, 21, 19—40.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Private J. Valentine, Company A, 19, 11—30; Private C. W. Wentzler, Jr., Company A, 20, 12—32; Private T. U. Martin, Company B, 18, 13—31; Corp. J. Surton, Company D, 18, 18—36; Private J. Fitch, Company F, 19, 19—38; Private J. O'Hara, Company B, 20, 11—31; Private G. F. Johnson, Company B, 20, 17—37; First Sergt. W. T. Johnson, Company B, 19, 18—37; Private J. E. Lavens, Company B, 21, 12—33; Private H. Brainard, Company B, 20, 10—30.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Private John McFarlan, Company C, 19; Sergt. Major J. J. Roche, Non-Commissioned Staff, 20, 14—24.

Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—E. L. Gayten, Company D, 20, 19—39; Private H. M. Feltretch, Company A, 19, 14—33; Private P. C. Martersberg, Company A, 17, 13—30.

EXPERTS.—Capt. E. F. Austin, staff, 22, 18—40; Capt. W. H. Linsen, Company D, 21, 21—42.

First Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.—Ensign E. P. Mowton, Division 8, 21, 15—36; T. C. Sevalley, Division 3, 18, 16—34.

EXPERT.—Seaman A. R. Pope, Division 4, 20, 20—40.

Second Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.—Coxswain George B. Adams, Division 1, 20, 14—34; Boatswain's Mate R. J. Neddrie, Division 1, 20, 20—40; Chief Bugler M. Chapman, Division 1, 21, 15—36; Seaman H. J. Briggs, Division 2, 19, 14—33; Seaman N. A. Winquest, Division 3, 19, 16—35; Seaman E. B. Wheeler, Division 2, 17, 18—35; Gunner's Mate E. J. Welsh, Division 1, 21, 12—33; Seaman H. H. Henderson, Division 4, 16, 15—31; Seaman G. Dobson, Jr., Division 1, 19, 14—33; Coxswain W. B. Harding, Division 1, 20, 21—41; Coxswain A. J. Perry, Division 1, 18, 13—31; Seaman J. W. Coop, Division 1, 19, 14—33; Seaman B. R. Schoonover, Division 2, 16, 20—36; Seaman J. K. Eigenian, Division 3, 18, 17—35; Seaman L. G. Schlatter, Division 1, 21, 14—35; Seaman F. Howard, Division 1, 18, 14—32; Seaman C. T. B. Rowe, Division 1, 21, 12—33; Seaman F. P. Bacon, Division 1, 17, 14—31; Seaman W. S. Howard, Division 1, 20, 15—35; Quartermaster S. L. Crossing, Division 1, 20, 16—36; Seaman G. R. Hall, Division 3, 15, 17—32; Seaman T. W. Kimbel, Division 1, 18, 14—32; Seaman S. G. Farnham, Division 1, 15, 17—32.

Squadron A.

MARKSMEN.—Private T. Mullaly, Troop 1, 17, 14, 31; Private J. C. Baldwin, Jr., Troop 1, 18, 14, 32; Private E. Wardman, Troop 1, 18, 10, 28; Private J. V. A. Coltus, Troop 1, 17, 18, 35; Corp. T. Sedgwick, Troop 2, 21, 7, 28; Private C. Petrasch, Troop 2, 20, 7, 27.

EXPERT.—Sergt. J. T. Davies, Jr., Troop 3, 22, 20, 42.

First Signal Corps.

MARKSMEN.—Corp. H. Godet, 16, 12, 28; Private J. Smith, 18, 14, 32.

Seventeenth Separate Company.

MARKSMAN.—Private A. C. Hervey, 21, 13, 34.
EXPERT.—Capt. J. F. Klein, 22, 18, 40.

Pistol Practice.

Col. R. E. Moss, departmental staff, 21, 18, 39; Ensign E. P. Mowton, First Battalion, Naval Militia, Division 3, 18, 17, 35; Capt. R. H. Hawkes, Eighth Regiment, Company F, 21, 12, 33.

IN THE CRICKET WORLD.

The Englishmen Practice and Watch Their Opponents of To-morrow Play—Many Minor Games.

The English cricket team which is to meet the New York eleven to-morrow indulged in some practice at Staten Island yesterday. The intense heat, however, prevented them from doing any very hard work.

G. L. Jessop was the centre of interest, and when he went in to bat his heavy hitting won for him much applause from the large crowd there. F. G. Bull, the crack slow bowler, was also watched with interest. Afterward the Englishmen went to Bergen Point and watched their opponents of to-morrow play. In the evening they attended a theatre party, and to-day they will be the guests of the Richmond County Club of Staten Island.

The New York eleven which is to play the Englishmen to-morrow had a game at Bergen Point against a picked fifteen, and won very easily by 43 runs and 7 wickets. M. R. Cobb and F. F. Kelly bowled in fine form for the winners, and G. A. Gittens was the only man to score double figures against them. For the eleven R. T. Rokeby played a good hard-hit innings of 41, and J. F. Curran and H. N. Townsend also showed good form. The score was: Picked team, 50 runs; New York, 96, with five wickets down.

At Prospect Park the Manhattan and Paterson Clubs had an interesting game, which lack of time made a draw. After running up a total of 89, the Manhattans had six of their opponents out for 23 runs, when W. Hindle and J. Robertson got together and by good defensive play succeeded in keeping together until call of time.

Only one game was played at Central Park, the Stayathomes, who are open to meet all comers on the North Meadow, defeating the Yorkville Second by 31 runs. The score: Stayathomes, 70; Yorkville Second, 39.

The Arbroath Club played a good game against the Paterson second eleven at Prospect Park, and made a draw by the scores 44, for 6 wickets, for Arbroath, to 93 for Paterson.

Lawn Tennis at Orange.

ORANGE, Sept. 11.—The club tournament for the championship of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, opened this afternoon on the club's courts at Mountain Station. There was a large turnout in spite of the extreme heat. The winner will have to meet J. Parmly Paret, the present club champion. The scores to-day were as follows:

MEN'S SINGLES, PRELIMINARY ROUND.

Carmen R. Runyon beat E. M. Sergant, 6—0, 6—2.
Edward Diman beat C. E. Guille, 6—3, 6—3.
T. S. Kingman, Jr., beat Robert Baird, 6—2, 7—5.
H. D. Brigham beat W. W. Palen by default.
W. P. Conway beat Irving Griffin, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.
Willis Diman beat Milton Ruggles, 6—8, 7—5.

Runner Bradley Broken Down.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The running race at 100 yards for £100, which was to have taken place to-day between C. A. Bradley of the London Athletic Club, former amateur champion, and C. Harper, the latter to give Bradley one and one-half yards start, was abandoned, Bradley having broken down during his training for the event.

SECRETARY GAGE'S REPORT.

Its Preparation to Begin the Last of the Month—Will Discuss Tariff and Currency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Secretary Gage expects to begin the preparation of his first annual report the last of the month. Pursuant to his orders, his subordinates are rushing work on their reports and probably will have them in by the time the Secretary needs them.

Much interest will attach to Mr. Gage's report, not only because it will contain comments on the operation of a protective tariff law by a man supposed by many to have strong free-trade leanings, but because it will contain the Secretary's utterances on the currency question. It is understood Mr. Gage's recommendations for currency reform will reflect the President's opinions.

It is the Secretary's contention that the tariff question having been settled, the Administration should bend itself to disposing of the currency problem.

CHOKED BY A PIECE OF STEAK.

August Janke Died While Eating in a Bowery Restaurant.

August Janke, forty-eight years old, whose home is in Wilmington, Del., met death last evening while eating a piece of steak. He choked in the restaurant attached to the combination lodging house, saloon, and restaurant known as "The Alligator," at 263 Bowery. Janke and an acquaintance ordered supper shortly after 5 o'clock. Janke ordered a cup of coffee and a small steak. While he was eating his eyes began to bulge out and his friend thought that he was in a fit. The proprietor was called and he sent for a policeman. No one thought the man was choking to death. He was unable to utter a sound, but grasped at his throat and fell from his chair to the floor.

When the policeman saw the man's condition he sent a hurry call for an ambulance. By the time a surgeon arrived from Gouverneur Hospital Janke's face was purple. The surgeon saw that he was choking, and with a pair of forceps extracted from the man's throat a large piece of steak. Janke was then unconscious, and a few minutes after the meat was taken from his throat he died.

The ambulance surgeon said if a physician could have been found sooner, the man's life would have been saved. Janke came from Wilmington a few weeks ago to look for work. He was a laborer, and he lived at the lodging house at 263 Bowery.

Arrested for Reckless Driving.

Stephen Duptette, twenty-five years old, of 111 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was locked up last night in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, charged with reckless driving. At Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street he ran down Robert Munich of 121 East Eighty-fourth Street and broke his thigh. Bicycle Policeman Dobson arrested Duptette. Munich was taken home in a cab after his leg was set by an ambulance surgeon from the Harlem Hospital.

Killed by a Descending Elevator.

Abraham Moses of 66 Market Street, Newark, N. J., was killed yesterday at 18 Waverly Place, where he was employed as cloth cutter by the Empire Suit Company. He went to the elevator shaft and leaned over to order the man who ran it to bring up some material. The elevator was coming down with a load of freight and it struck Moses on the back of the head, breaking his spine and inflicting injuries from which he died two hours later in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Literary Society's Entertainment.

The New York Preparatory School Literary Society gave an entertainment in the school building, 15 West Forty-third Street, last night. The society was organized on Dec. 18, 1896, for the purpose of cultivating literary taste, for the advancement, morally and socially, of its members and to train its members to be effective public speakers. It encourages a natural system of elocution. The officers are John J. Freschi, President; David Arthur, Jr., Vice President; Francis C. Bonn, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; Salvador Giglio, Treasurer. The Executive Committee are J. Maurice Baum, J. D. Brockway, and James P. McGovern.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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PERFECT SAFETY INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

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For Insect Bites, Sunburn, Chafing and Summer Complaints

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Beware of worthless imitations said to be "just as good."

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AQUATICS AT BATH BEACH

Swimmers of Note Engage in Interesting Contests Amid Picturesque Surroundings.

CLUB RIVALRY WAS STRONG

The Chicago Athletic Association Sent Neumann, the World's Record Maker—He Wins the 300-Yard Handicap—Christy First in the Half Mile.

Some of the finest swimmers in America figured in an aquatic meet at Bath Beach yesterday afternoon to compete for a set of silver loving cups offered by E. C. M. Fitzgerald. A course of smooth water hemmed in with flag and pennant decked yachts and a flotilla of small craft formed a picturesque setting, which nearly 1,000 spectators enjoyed in addition to watching the briny contests. A strong current rolling westward somewhat impeded the swimmers.

It was more of a club contest than an open tournament. Representatives were entered on behalf of the New York Athletic Club, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Sedgwick Athletic Club, and the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, while the National Swimming Association and the Avoca Swimming Association had a number of brawny mermen to champion their rights. Squads of New York Athletic Club and Knickerbocker Athletic Club members occupied points of vantage and cheered on their favorites. Among the entries was Dr. Paul Neumann, for the Chicago Athletic Association, the holder of the one-mile American record and the five-mile international record.

Only four amphibians contested the first event, which was for 100 yards, scratch. Lewis H. Parry of the Knickerbockers was the first man to catch the float, and "Doc" Neumann, at his best, was only able to make second. Wenck of the New York Athletic Club was the winner of third prize, and but little behind him was William B. Kugler of the National Swimming Association. The 200 yards' novice from scratch, which followed, had six lively water boys, who kicked for place in a spirited way. William Reuss, a Knickerbocker, who has had a deal of swimming without winning a prize, put himself outside of the novice class in this race by winning first place cleverly, with a lead of two lengths. John Caffrey, a St. Bartholomew man, took second, with Averill Newton of Sayville, N. Y., splashing close in his wake. Irving Bennett, D. C. Douglass, and G. G. Winship also did considerable thrashing about in the sea without getting placed.

Neumann's supporters were not disappointed at his failure to win the 100 yards, as they knew him to be better in long distances, and his performance in the 300 yards handicap, in which he was the only scratch man, sustained his reputation. A false start from the stake boat sent a half-dozen swimmers at a hot stroke to the float, a full 100 yards, in vain. After giving these men a rest, a bona fide start was made by all entered. Dailey of the Knickerbockers first puffed to the float, on the first third. Neumann, against whom were handicaps as high as 25 seconds, pushed a swift stroke that landed him third at the float. Turning, he took the outside and steadily burrowed through the brine toward the leaders. Touching the stakeboat, he spun around strong, on the last 100 yards, and finished an easy winner, with Wenck second porpoise, and Kugler in third place. Part of the shoal at Neumann's finish were but half way home from the stakeboat.

The half-mile event was a race for the stalwart only. It was over a straightaway course. Neumann was wallowing among the first for nearly half the distance, when he became disgusted, for some reason, and quit. With long, steady stroke, Christy of the National Swimming Association, plowed along toward the front to take first prize. Reuss showed himself a veritable fish by winning second place after his previous exertions, and Wenck added to his honors by gaining third place.

The summary:

100 Yards, (Scratch.)—Won by Lewis H. Parry, K. A. C.; second, Paul Neumann, N. Y. A. C.; third, F. A. Wenck, N. Y. A. C. Time—1:19 1-5.

200 Yards, Novice, (Scratch.)—Won by William Reuss, K. A. C.; second, John Caffrey, St. Bartholomew A. C.; third, Averill Newton, Sayville, N. Y. Time—3:05 2-5.

300 Yards, (Handicap.)—Won by Paul Neumann, C. A. A.; second, F. A. Wenck, N. Y. A. C., 5 seconds; third, William B. Kugler, N. S. A., 8 seconds. Time—5:42.

880 Yards, (Handicap.)—Won by William A. Christy, N. S. A., 50 seconds; second, William Reuss, K. A. C., 50 seconds; third, F. A. Wenck, N. Y. A. C. Time—14:40 3-5.

William B. Curtis of the New York Athletic Club was referee, and the other officials were: Judges—Harry Buermeyer, New York Athletic Club; J. J. Frawley, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; E. C. M. Fitzgerald, A. S. A.; Dr. J. K. Shell, N. S. A.; Lon E. Meyers, Orange Athletic Club, and James E. Sullivan, New Jersey Athletic Club. Timers—Robert Stoll, New York Athletic Club; Harry Cornish, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and C. C. Hughes, Amateur Athletic Union. Starter—W. H. Robertson. Announcer—F. W. Burns. Clerk of Course—Walter Scott. Course Judges—Emanuel Friend and William Buttling.

Hooper's Swim from Albany.

James Hooper, the English long distance swimmer, who left Troy at 11 A. M. Wednesday, to swim to the Battery, for a wager of $500 and a medal, arrived at the Audubon Yacht Clubhouse, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and the North River, at 2 P. M. yesterday. When he left Troy he weighed 161 pounds. At the float of the clubhouse last night he tipped the scales at 128½. He expects to reach the Battery this afternoon.

SOUTHERN COAL AND IRON BOOM.

Enormous Shipments from Tennessee and Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 11.—The Southern Iron Committee reports a brisk shipment of Tennessee and Alabama Iron during the month of August. The figures are as follows:

Total domestic shipments of pig iron, 80,163 tons; of castiron pipe, 13,163 tons; of export iron, 9,088 tons. The export figures do not cover large shipments to New York and Philadelphia, billed by the purchasers in transit to foreign ports. The report indicates an increase in the total shipments for this year over last year of the above. The Birmingham district tonnage was 60,000 tons.

The present Alabama coal output is 27,000 tons a day, with six days' work at all mines. This is at the annual rate of over 8,000,000 tons. Miners are in demand, and the output will be greater than the record-breaker of last year, which was 5,700,000 tons, by 300,000 to 400,000 tons.

TRAVIS WON AT WESTBROOK

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Defeated in the Final Round of the Golf Tourney for the Cup.

TAPPIN'S CONSOLATION PRIZE

Miss Beatrix Hoyt Plays in the Mixed Foursomes, but Is Handicapped Too Heavily to Win—Heat Takes Second Place to Golf in Interest.

Warm weather was again the most noticeable feature on the links of the Westbrook Golf Club, at Islip, L. I., yesterday, for although golf was practically going on all day, it had certain periods of intermission, and this could not be said of the heat, which kept at 100° all day long. A mild breeze in the afternoon made the sport on the links a little more endurable, but the last two days have fairly broken the record for hot weather at golf tournaments.

The principal event yesterday was the long thirty-six hole final round for the handsome Westbrook silver cup, in which W. J. Travis beat W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Cutting is the ablest player on the Harvard team and one of the best Westbrook Club golfers, and showed the fine game he can play by winning the open tournament at Newport last week. Travis is the amateur champion of the Oakland Golf Club, at Bayside, L. I., and has come prominently into view this season, having won the open handicaps at Knollwood and Meadowbrook, the Consolation at Shinnecock, and recently the open contest at Norwood Park.

His match with Cutting was a warm and exciting one, and his superb steadiness, which seldom fails him even at the most critical moment, was chiefly accountable for his victory. He beat Cutting by seven holes and six to play. He was four in the lead at the end of the morning's eighteen-hole round and finished the game in the afternoon at the end of the thirtieth hole played.

It was an excellent match, marked by many fine exhibitions of golf and some poor ones. Still it was not quite as exciting as had been expected, because of its one-sidedness. Cutting was unusually nervous and showed the effect of the strain he has gone through during the past two weeks of play. In driving, however, he was generally superior to Travis. In going for the seventh hole in the afternoon, Cutting made a phenomenally long drive, carrying over 200 yards, but his iron shot to clear the fence was short, his ball falling into the loose sand, and his second shot to get over struck the fence and bounded back again. Travis, while a short driver and a brassie player, is very sure, uses his irons superbly, often carrying with them over 100 yards. Cutting had great luck at the second hole in the afternoon, making it in two strokes from a long approach. He started off badly in the morning round, as the following scores show:

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr.—

Out	9	8	7	4	4	4	5	5	6	—52
In	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	8	—45
Total										97

W. J. Travis—

Out	8	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	—43
In	5	6	5	3	5	4	6	4	6	—44
Total										87

When the second round began in the afternoon, Cutting had a lead of four holes to cut down, which Travis increased by two holes in the first nine played, and by getting one more, finished the match at the end of the thirtieth hole, being seven holes ahead and six to play. Travis's accurate steadiness never failed him, and several of the spectators compared his playing to the work of a machine. W. Bayard Cutting presented the cup.

The Consolation tournament was won by Charles L. Tappin, by four holes and two to play. His score and that of his opponent, Spencer A. Jennings, are:

C. L. Tappin, Westbrook—

Out	5	4	5	4	4	8	7	4	7	—48
In	5	4	6	3	4	4	5	6	9	—46
Total										94

Spencer A. Jennings, Westbrook—

Out	7	5	5	4	6	5	5	4	7	—48
In	6	6	6	3	4	4	7	6	7	—49
Total										97

A mixed foursome was also played over the eighteen holes, ten young women entering. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the woman champion, played with Harry Hollins. They made the best scratch score, 103 strokes, but their handicap, minus ten, lost them the victory. The winners were Harold Tappin and Mrs. J. C. Tappin. They had a handicap of 20, bringing their net score to 96 strokes.

The players, with total scores, are:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Harold Tappin and Mrs. J. C. Tappin	116	20	96
Lindsley Tappin and Miss C. Livingston	111	10	101
Harry B. Hollins, Jr., and Miss Beatrix Hoyt	103	plus 10	113
E. J. Armstrong and Miss Elsie Nicholas	137	24	113
Richard Wharton and Miss Maud Nicholas	149	35	114
Joshua Sands and Miss Henderson	135	20	115
E. S. Knapp and Miss Rosalie Moran	142	20	122
C. Livingston and Miss R. de Goicouria	162	35	127
Percy Wharton and Miss Alice de Goicouria	163	35	128
J. B. Tailer and Miss Natalie Moss	141	10	131

Golf at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The return match between the Englewood and West Point golf teams was played here to-day. The visitors won, 26 to 12. Following is the score:

ENGLEWOOD.		WEST POINT.	
Van Antwerp	0	Young	3
Dr. Wells	0	Pierce	2
Booth	0	J. Chadwick	6
Kell	7	Jova	0
Emos	8	Crabbs	0
Banks	10	Williams	0
Lydecker	1	Walton	0
Sherwood	0	T. Chadwick	1
Total	26	Total	12

Golf Match at Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 11.—The Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island this afternoon defeated the Montclair Golf Club by 6 holes up. It was the first match played between the teams. A return match will be played the last of the month. Douglass Bonner of the Staten Islanders played an unusually brilliant game and defeated Paul Willcox, one of the crack local players, by 8 holes up.

Burns May End Her Life.

Edith Ruffel, the five-year-old daughter of Mrs. Edith Ruffel of 23 Floyd Street, Williamsburg, overturned a lighted kerosene lamp last night, and her mother was so badly burned that she will probably die of her injuries. The girl was playing about the table when she knocked the lamp to the floor. It immediately exploded and set fire to the apartment. The screams of Mrs. Ruffel brought Andrew Dreger, who lodges below the Ruffels, to the scene. He extinguished the flames, but was severely burned about the hands. Mrs. Ruffel, who was burned on the face and body, was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.11	.15
Alpha Con.	.23	.23
Andes	.25	.27
Belcher	.48	.52
Best & Belcher	.90	.96
Bullion	.11	.14
Caledonia	...	.85
Challenge Con.	.46	.40
Chollar	.75	.76
Confidence	1.20	1.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.85
Con. Imperial	.03	.03
Crown Point	.41	.43
Exchequer	.06	.07
Gould & Currie	.75	.82
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.30
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.12	.13
Kentucky Con.	.07	.08
Mexican	.65	.72
Occidental Con.	...	2.65
Ophir	1.20	1.80
Overman	.17	.18
Potosi	.48	.54
Savage	.58	.69
Scorpion	.06	.09
Sierra Nevada	1.15	1.85
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.85	...
Union Con.	.66	.72
Utah Con.	.58	.31
Yellow Jacket	.51	.54

Silver bars, 54¼c; Mexican dollars, 42⅝@42⅝c; drafts, sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

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HOT POSTUM

...IN...

Hot Weather

SAVES SOME STOMACHS

that ICE....

...has HURT.

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COLONIA BEATS AMORITA

Wins the Larchmont Cup for Schooners from Her Sole Competitor in a Tame Race.

TIME LIMIT NEARLY REACHED

Committee Would Have Stopped the Race at One Time Because of a Light Wind If They Had Had the Right Signal—Vencedor Loses to Syce.

The Colonia won the Larchmont Cup for schooners yesterday in a rather tame race. The Amorita was her only opponent. The winds early in the day were light and shifting, but just when all hope of the race's being finished in the required time had been abandoned a fresh breeze sprang up from the northeast and enabled the Colonia to finish with a few seconds to spare.

The schooners sailed twice around the fifteen-mile triangle of the course, going to the eastern mark first. The starting signal was given at 12:05 P. M. in a light wind from the south-southwest. The Amorita, with "Nat" Watson at the wheel and "Hank" Haff looking after the sails, got over the line in the better position of the two and just a minute ahead of the Colonia. They carried balloons, with booms to port. It was a broad reach, and the Amorita drew ahead. When half way out the wind veered westerly and spinnakers were set. The first mark was turned as follows: Amorita, 1:42:50; Colonia, 1:47:15.

A beat to Hempstead followed, and Colonia soon drew out to windward of Amorita and was then given a big lift through the wind's shifting to the west-northwest. The Colonia turned the second mark at 3:04:13, and Amorita at 3:10:10. The new wind made it a beat across the Sound, but when half way over it grew light again, and the committee decided to stop the race.

To do so according to the rules a ball with the letter "A" on it should have been hoisted, signifying that the yachts in the classes in Series A should stop. There was no letter "A" ball on the tug, and so a letter "B" ball was hoisted, the committee meaning that Class B should stop. Amorita understood the signal, but Commodore Postley did not, and when told of it maintained that the signal was wrong and that the race must continue. The committee could do nothing but order the yachts to proceed, and a great deal of bitter talk was occasioned on the Amorita.

The boats gybed around the home mark as follows: Colonia, 4:00:33; Amorita, 4:08:50. It was a run with spinnakers to port, to the outer mark. Colonia got a big lead, got the fresh northeasterly breeze first, and won the cup, finishing at 6:22:32. The Amorita finished at 6:41:58.

Syce Wins from Vencedor.

The Syce and Vencedor were started on their dual race at 12:10 P. M. The Vencedor got over the line first, but Syce soon drew through her lee, and at the first mark led by 5:22. Then followed the beat to Hempstead, at which point the Syce led by 13 minutes. At the end of the first round the times were: Syce, 3:09:35; Vencedor, 3:35:30. The Vencedor withdrew a little later and Syce finished alone at 5:52:19.

The Goblin defeated the Kite, and the Shark won from the Wave. The table follows:

SCHOONERS.

Yacht. Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	6:17:22	6:17:22
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74.67	6:36:58	6:23:56
SLOOPS—51-FOOT CLASS.			
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	5:42:19	5:42:19
Vencedor, H. M. Gillig	48.37	Did not finish.	
SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.			
Goblin, C. M. Whitman	28.11	4:21:45	4:21:45
Kite, Adee Brothers	28.45	4:36:28	4:36:04
SLOOPS—20-FOOT CLASS.			
Shark, Colgate Hoyt	20.00	4:05:19	4:05:19
Wave, L. deL. Barber	20.00	Did not finish.	

RIVERSIDE CLUB REGATTA.

Acushla Won Easily in the Race from Vorant II. and Anoatok.

The Riverside Yacht Club sailed its Fall regatta in a light, flukey wind yesterday off Greenwich. Fourteen yachts started, and twelve finished. The Acushla met the Anoatok and Vorant II. in the thirty-six-foot sloop class, and, leading all over the course, won easily.

The preparatory signal was given at 10 A. M., from Commodore Tyson's schooner Nirvana. All crossed the line on the starboard tack, and bent to the first mark in a light southwest wind. Then, after a calm on the Long Island shore, the wind came from the northwest, and later on veered around to the southwest again. The yachts finished as follows: Vaquero, 2:58:54; Acushla, 3:28:27; Hera, 3:36:34; Musme, 3:37:07; Anoatok, 3:39:51; Yolu, 3:48:08; Onaway, 4:03:45; Vorant, 4:04:43; Trilby, 4:09:42; Win or Lose, 4:16:42; Uarda, 4:17:53; Dandy, 4:22:44. The table follows:

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corr'ted Time. H.M.S.
Vorant II., G. G. Tyson	33.20	2:59:43	2:59:38
Anoatok, O. Sanderson	33.97	2:34:51	2:33:17
Acushla, Hanan Bros.	34.08	2:23:27	2:21:58
SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.—SPECIAL.			
Musme, J. MacDonough	30.00	2:33:07	2:33:07
Hera, R. N. Ellis	30.00	2:31:34	2:31:34
SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.			
Vaquero, W. G. Brokaw	...	1:48:54	1:48:54
CABIN CATS—30-FOOT CLASS.			
Carita, Shepard & Rogers	27.14	Did not finish.	
Onaway, S. C. Pirie	26.43	2:53:45	2:43:33
CABIN CATS—25-FOOT CLASS.			
Warda, H. Gordon	24.92	3:02:53	3:02:42
Dandy, C. B. Scudder	24.92	3:07:44	3:07:33
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.30	3:01:42	2:58:34
Presto, H. R. Hatfield	21.90	Did not finish.	
SLOOPS—15-FOOT CLASS.—(HALF RATERS.)			
Trilby, G. G. Tyson	15.00	2:54:42	2:54:42
Yola, C. D. Malory	15.00	2:33:00	2:33:00

Sloops, 36-Foot Class.—Acushla beats Anoatok 11:19; Vorant II., 36:40.
Sloops, 30-Foot Class.—Hera beats Musme 00:23.
Sloops, 25-Foot Class.—Vaquero walked over.
Cabin Cats, 30-Foot Class.—Onaway won.
Cabin Cats, 25-Foot Class.—Win or Lose beats Warda 4:08; Dandy, 8:59.
15-Foot Sloops.—Yola beats Trilby 21:42.

Newport Yacht Notes.

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.—The only yacht to arrive here to-day was the steamer Susquehanna, owned by Joseph Stickney.

The departures were: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Giralda, owned by E. S. Renwick; steamer Turbese, owned by Mr. Schwarzmann; schooner Hildegarde, owned by G. W. Weld; schooner Intrepid, owned by C. O. Iselin; schooner Montauk, owned by Louis C. Ledyard.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Margarita, owned by J. A. Drexel; steamer Black Pearl, owned by E. B. Sheldon; steamer Electra, owned by E. T. Gerry; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Daffodil, owned by F. P. Sands; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Van Winkle; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney.

The Kaiser Leaves for Hungary.

HOMBURG, Sept. 11.—Emperor William left here to-day for Totis, Hungary, where he will meet Emperor Francis Joseph, and will attend the Austrian military manoeuvres.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Made Enough Errors to Allow the Brooklyns to Win Easily.

RUSIE HIT RATHER FREELY

The Grooms Found His Curves to Their Liking—Gleason's Bad Day—Baltimores and Chicagos Play a Tie Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	80	33	.708
Boston	83	35	.703
New York	75	41	.647
Cincinnati	66	49	.574
Cleveland	57	59	.491
Washington	54	62	.466
Chicago	53	64	.453
Brooklyn	53	65	.449
Pittsburg	50	65	.435
Philadelphia	51	67	.432
Louisville	49	69	.415
St. Louis	27	89	.233

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 9; New York, 6.
Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 0.
Cincinnati, 19; Washington, 10, (first game.)
Washington, 8; Cincinnati, 4, (second game.)
Pittsburg, 6; Louisville, 5.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in St. Louis.

The showing the New Yorks made against their intercity rivals, the Brooklyns, in the presence of 8,000 persons at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon did not cast any credit on the local team, and the Brooklyns won rather easily. It was either the oppressive heat, or the fact that the Giants are practically out of the fight for second place, that made the players give such a wretched exhibition.

Even Rusie, who is always looked on as a mainstay, seemed under a spell and was utterly unable to stay the aggregation from the borough of Kings. The visitors made enough disastrous misplays to warrant losing an ordinary game, but the Giants outdid themselves in the way of making errors. At one stage of the proceedings it looked as though the Giants would win, but in the sixth inning two rank errors by Gleason and Clark, followed by a series of base hits, allowed the Brooklyns to tie the score and then in the eighth inning a three-bagger, a double, two singles, and a muff on an easy chance by McCreery enabled the Brooklyns to make more than enough runs to win.

Seymour relieved Rusie when the Brooklyns began their half of the ninth inning, and after two balls had been pitched to Jones, the first batter, Umpire Lynch called the game on account of darkness. Gleason made three errors on easy chances, something unusual for him, but he was entirely unfit to play. He has a bad knee, which gives him much pain when he stoops to stop grounders. Payne, the Brooklyns' pitcher, did good work at several stages when runs seemed imminent. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. H't'n, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Jones, lf.	3	2	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	Griffin, cf.	3	2	2	1	0
Joyce, 3b.	1	1	2	1	2	Shindle, 3b.	1	0	3	1	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	1	6	0	A. Smith, rf.	0	3	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	3	2	3	L. Ch'ce, 1b.	1	1	12	1	1
M'Creery, rf.	0	1	0	0	2	Shoch, ss.	0	1	2	4	0
Clark, 1b.	1	2	10	0	1	Grim, c.	0	2	2	1	0
Warner, c.	0	1	6	3	0	Dunn, 2b.	0	1	1	2	2
Rusie, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Payne, p.	1	1	1	4	0
Totals	6	12	24	13	8	Totals	9	13	24	14	3

New York	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	—9

Earned runs—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 5. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 11. Bases on balls—Off Rusie, 1; off Payne, 2. Struck out—By Rusie, 4; by Payne, 2. Three-base hits—Clark, A. Smith. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Warner, Grim. Sacrifice hits—Van Haltren, McCreery, Shindle. Stolen bases—Joyce, Gleason, La Chance, Dunn. Hit by pitched ball—Jones. Wild pitch—Rusie. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 3.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The best the champions could do was to play a tie game with the Colts to-day. It was a pitchers' battle, and the home team had the game won in the eighth, but threw away its chance by the weakest kind of batting. In this inning Dahlen was hurt sliding to second and was replaced by Callahan, Connor going to second. Umpire McDonald called the game on account of darkness. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; Chicago, 1. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Corbett and Lake; Chicago, Thornton and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 0.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The Bostons overwhelmed the Philadelphias to-day, batting Orth at will. Klobedanz was an enigma to the visitors. Score:

Boston	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	.	—11
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Boston, 6. Base hits—Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Cincinnati, 19; Washington, 10.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Senators lost the first game to-day through disastrous errors, which allowed the visitors to secure a commanding lead. In the second game Dwyer was hit freely and to good purpose, and the Senators played a better fielding game. The game was called on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	4	—10
Cincinnati	0	5	1	2	1	3	2	0	5	—19

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Cincinnati, 7. Base hits—Washington, 2; Cincinnati, 21. Errors—Washington, 6; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Washington, McJames and Maguire; Stanley and Leahy; Cincinnati, Ehret and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	0	3	0	0	4	1	.	—8
Cincinnati	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Washington, 13; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Washington, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Washington, Bresnehan and Farrell; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

Pittsburg, 6; Louisville, 5.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.—Pittsburg and Louisville fought for the game to-day as though they were after the pennant, and gave a grand exhibition of ball playing. The home team won by superior batting. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	—6
Louisville	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Louisville, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Louisville, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Sugden; Louisville, Cunningham and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Kelley.

Newark Wins Two Games.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 11.—Two games were played at Orange Oval this afternoon. The first contest was a regular scheduled game in the Atlantic League series between the Newarks and Readings, the latter winning by bunching hits in the sixth and ninth innings. The second game was between the Orange Athletic Club and the Newarks. The latter developed a batting streak in the seventh inning and made enough runs to win the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Newark	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	.	—8
Reading	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Newark, 6. Base hits—Newark, 8; Reading, 11. Errors—Newark, 3; Reading, 3. Batteries—Newark, Bolger and Rothfuss; Reading, McIntyre and Hayden. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

SECOND GAME.

Newark	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	0—8
Orange	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2—4

Earned runs—Newark, 6. Base hits—Newark, 8; Orange, 9. Errors—Newark, 2; Orange, 7. Batteries—Newark, Cogan, and Rothfuss; Orange, Stephens and O'Neill. Umpire—Mr. McMackin.

Y. M. C. L., 3; South Orange F. C., 2.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 11.—The South Orange Field Club lost a hard fought game to the South Orange Young Men's Catholic Lyceum to-day on the former's grounds by the following score:

S. Orange Y. M. C. L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3
South Orange F. C.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Batteries—Burt and Nolan; Chard and Grady.

Oritani F. C., 9; Montclair A. C., 6.

The Oritani Field Club and Montclair Athletic Club played an interesting game at the former's grounds, in Hackensack, yesterday. Score:

Oritani F. C.	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	.—9
Montclair A. C.	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1—6

Batteries—Kelly and Cuming; Terry and Wood.

Other Games.

In Toronto—Toronto, 7; Wilkesbarre, 4.
In Syracuse—Providence, 6; Syracuse, 5.
In Montreal—Montreal, 12; Springfield, 10.
In Buffalo—Scranton, 5; Buffalo, 3.
In Hartford—Hartford, 7; Lancaster, 5.
In Richmond—Athletics, 8; Richmond, 5.
In Paterson—Paterson, 8, Norfolk, 4. (First game.) Norfolk, 8; Paterson, 3. (Second game.)

New York and Brooklyn To-day.

The New York and Brooklyn teams will play at Carsey's Weehawken grounds this afternoon for the benefit of the widow and mother of William Norr. The regular players of both teams will take part. The game will be called at 3:30 o'clock. The grounds can be reached via Franklin Street, West Forty-second Street, and Fort Lee ferries. Tim Hurst has been assigned by President Young of the National League to umpire the game.



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PRIESTS WERE ORDERED OUT.

Charles Ewald of Jersey City Says He Did Not Want His Sick Wife Excited.

Mrs. Charles Ewald of 513 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, is seriously ill with heart disease. She is a Catholic and her husband is a Protestant. A story was circulated yesterday that two priests who went to the house to administer the last rites were refused admission. When Mr. Ewald was asked about the matter, he admitted that it was practically true.

"My wife is a Catholic," said he, "and I am a Protestant. We were married by a Protestant minister. That was because I was divorced from my first wife, and of course could not be married by a priest. When my wife was taken sick, her ailment being heart disease, some of my wife's relatives sent for Fathers Kelly and Monahan. They came to the house Friday night. At first they wanted to see my wife alone. She told me not to go, and so I remained in the room. Then the priest told her that if she wished to have the last rights of the church administered she must renounce her marriage with me. This she refused to do. Fearing the result of any excitement to my wife, though I believe she will recover if kept quiet, I ordered the priests out of the house.

"I have given orders that they shall not be admitted again. My wife, who is an orphan, will soon receive $5,000 from her father's estate, having become of age a week ago. I think some one is anxious to secure that money."

Mr. Ewald would not say to whom his suspicions pointed.

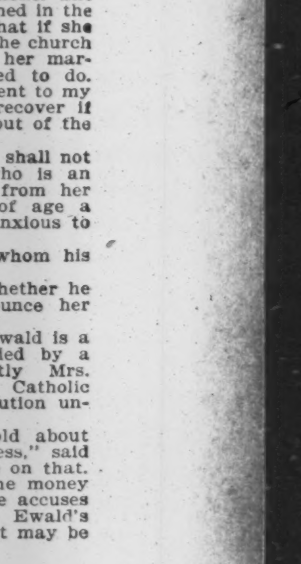
Father Kelly declined to say whether he had asked Mrs. Ewald to renounce her marriage or not. He did say this:

"It is a public fact that Mr. Ewald is a divorced man. They were married by a Protestant minister, consequently Mrs. Ewald has lost caste with the Catholic Church. I could not grant absolution under the circumstances."

Father Kelly laughed when told about Mrs. Ewald's inheritance. "I guess," said he, "that Mr. Ewald has his eye on that. I did not know anything about the money until a few days ago. If any one accuses me of having designs on Mrs. Ewald's money," said Father Monahan, "it may be set down as an absolute lie."

Stanbury Dies in Harlem Hospital.

William Stanbury of 167 East One Hundred and Second Street, who cut his throat in his home on Friday, died at 7 o'clock last night in the Harlem Hospital. The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station said last night that they held a warrant for Stanbury's arrest on the charge of grand larceny, issued from the Centre Street Court. The police think Stanbury got news of the warrant and then, in a fit of despondency, took his life.



GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Fast Riding Has Earned Princely Incomes for Many of the Leading Racing Men.

CYCLIST SAILS HIS WHEEL

He Says It Is Easy to Learn—Asphalt Strips a Delusion—Chairman Mott's Bulletin—Cycle Book for Women—A One-Sided Wheelman.

Cycle racing has proved highly lucrative to the really fast men, and the sums they have won almost exceed the successful ventures of Wall Street kings. On the Continent Linton is said to have saved and invested over $25,000 within the past two years. Jacquelin, a French rider, and now a private in the French Army, rides in his dog cart from station to barracks, although his superiors walk. Taylor, one of the latest of the Parisian racing phenomena, absolutely refuses to pay any attention to an offer of less than $500 to race. In England it has been estimated that since the beginning of the present season the winnings of several of the leaders have been as follows: Platt-Betts, $5,000; J. W. Stocks, $10,000; F. W. Chinn, $3,500; C. F. Barden, $4,000, and Gascoyne, $3,000.

In this country the sums have been even larger. "Eddie" Bald recently confided to a friend that last year he cleared $15,000 and banked $10,000 of it, and he expected to make $20,000 this year. "Tom" Cooper says he made about $5,000 his first year, and for the last year he made $12,000 over and above all expenses. Arthur Gardiner's earnings from the cycle track cannot be far from $5,000 a year. As for "Jimmy" Michael, his annual income is certainly in the five figures.

Young Man Sails a Bicycle.

To sail a bicycle does not require any special technical knowledge, according to L. E. Hudson, a well-known young man of Ellesburg, N. Y., who claims to be about the first skipper to sail this novel craft. One important obstacle to the popularity of this method of sailing, according to Skipper Hudson, is the fact that the bike will not tack easily nor run up close to the wind, and, in consequence, when the biking sailor has had a fine run down the wind he must dismount and push his craft back. Skipper Hudson gives the following account of his sailing:

"Any wheelman, and I might say any wheelwoman, can learn to sail a bicycle if he or she understands the first principle of managing a sail. Like many other things, sailing a bicycle cannot be learned in a day. But when once the art is mastered he will only place his foot on the pedals when becalmed.

"I rigged a mast of spruce ten feet high to the frame of the wheel, about four inches back of the handle bars. Rigidity was secured by two bolts and a cleat on the opposite side. The sail was made of heavy cotton cloth, with a light boom at the bottom. To this was attached a strong cord, which was passed through a light pulley block attached to the saddle post, and through another pulley attached to the centre of the handle bars. This I found to be an excellent arrangement, as it enabled me to hold the sail without interfering with the steering of the wheel. Of course it took some little time to figure this all out. In fact, I did not have it all complete the first time I rigged up the sail. The improvements naturally came with experience.

"It was with considerable trepidation that I mounted the wheel. The towering mast and flapping sail disconcerted me a bit, and, in order to accustom myself to their presence on the machine, I furled the sail and rode up and down until I became at home. Then I tried the running gear with one hand while I steered with the other.

"As the wind caught the sail the bicycle moved along smoothly, but rapidly developed an inclination to seek a ditch. Happily, I was able to correct this whim of the wheel and convert it into a middle-of-the-roader. I gradually slacked away at the cord, and as the boom swung around to nearly right angles, the speed increased.

"As the wind grew stronger I found myself skimming along faster than I had ever essayed as a mere scorcher. How to stop was a question that I had given but little thought to. But now it loomed up as a most important factor to the continuance of my career.

"I thrust my foot on the front tire, as I had often done in going down steep hills, but the only effect was a strong odor of burning rubber and a warm sensation on the bottom of my foot. I had already covered two miles at a hair-raising clip and the speed seemed to increase as I struck a stretch of open country where the wind had full play.

"I had no desire to jibe or attempt any manoeuvres of a fancy order. Of course the sport was exhilarating and there was just that dash of danger which I confess intensified the pleasure. But my Waterloo was in waiting. It was an almost abrupt turn in the road. Straight ahead was a deep ditch and a lot of thistles and sharp stones. It was only a fraction of a second later, when I discovered my cuticle lining the side of the ditch, but in that moment I thought of home and all things dear. Finally I picked myself up and trudged home, as sailing against the wind on a twenty-foot road was not my specialty.

"Nearly every breezy day since that experience, which occurred several months ago, I have gone a-sailing on my wheel, and now find little difficulty in navigating. When the wind gets too strong I take a reef in the sail or apply the brake."

Concerning Asphalt Strips.

Local riders will agree with the opinion expressed by The Bicycling World, that asphalt strips are a delusion and a snare. "On first thought," says this paper, "it would seem as if an asphalt strip a few feet in width would fulfill every requirement of the cyclist, but it does not; and the reason why may be summed up in one word—'wagons.'

"A strip of asphalt, naturally, is laid next the curbstone, and this, especially on a business thoroughfare, is the chosen rendezvous of the wagon. Consequently, the wheelman, attempting to keep on the asphalt provided for him, has to turn off at intervals of about half a minute and ride upon the rough brick, stone, or block pavement."

Not always when the strip is next the curbstone is the cyclist forced to the sidewalks. Many of the recently added strips in this section have been placed in the middle of the thoroughfare, to guard against the encroachments of wagons, but the result has been far from satisfactory. Take, for example, Westchester Avenue, where the roadway is broad enough for all kinds of traffic, and the asphalt strip runs along the car tracks. During the business part of the day the strip is occupied by wagons, and cyclists take what comfort they may in riding on the cobblestones. No legislation will probably ever be able to cope with the difficulty, as it could not be otherwise than class legislation. The only remedy, as The Bicycling World suggests, is to asphalt the whole thoroughfare.

Racing Board Bulletin.

In last week's bulletin Chairman Mott of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board cautions against interference with the work of the official handicapper, as follows:

"Promoters or officials of a meet must not alter the marks of the men given by the handicapper, either by 'pulling them back so as to always have a man on scratch' or in any other manner. The handicapper's marks are different for different distances, and any interference with his carefully prepared handicap neutralizes his work and is an injustice to the men."

Severe discipline has been meted to the following:

"For promoting unsanctioned races after repeated warning, E. B. Holmes and J. Horace Sprowles of Royersford, Penn., are permanently suspended from all road and track racing, and are ruled off tracks in every capacity. They are also suspended from sanction privileges.

"The 1898 National Meet Club of Omaha, Neb., has been placed upon the list of those to whom sanctions will be refused for failing to deliver the prizes won at their meet on July 5.

"Louis H. George of Brockport, N. Y., is permanently suspended from track and road racing and ruled off tracks in any and every capacity for unfair dealing in connection with cycling.

"No more sanctions will be granted to J. F. Perry and J. H. Cranston of Narragansett Pier, R. I., for refusing to make good the value of a prize.

"Unsanctioned races having been held on the Hilborn track, near Royersford, Penn., no sanctions will be granted for that track in the future.

"H. C. Harris of Washington, D. C., has been placed upon the list of those to whom sanctions will be refused for promoting unsanctioned races.

"F. H. Crapo, Manchester, N. H.; Star of the Valley Council, Monongahela, Penn.; Penn Treaty Wheelmen, Philadelphia, Penn.; Young Men's Association, Philadelphia, Penn.; Marquette College, Milwaukee, Wis., and the Lexington Wheel Club, Nebraska, having complied with Rule E, have been restored to sanction privileges.

"Frank C. Burkhart of Windsor, Park, Chicago, is suspended from sanction privileges and ruled off all tracks in every capacity for failing to pay prizes owed to racing men and failing to file report and programme of meet.

"The Urbane Pleasure Club and W. H. Daley of Neponset, Mass., are placed upon the list of those to whom sanctions will be refused for promoting unsanctioned races.

"The Sturgis Athletic Association, Joseph P. Barry, and the track at Sturgis, Mich., are placed upon the list of those to whom sanctions will be refused for promoting unsanctioned races until prizes are paid in full."

Few local riders are affected by the suspensions and transfers.

Records Accepted.

The bulletin also gives the following accepted records:

Professional Records Accepted — Three miles against time, unpaced, made by A. B. Hughes, Denver, Col., Aug. 21. Time—6:46 4-5. Thirty miles to 165 miles, competition, unpaced, made by Frank Waller, T. A. Barnaby, and Frank Albert, at Charles River Park, Aug. 16; F. Waller, 30 miles, 1:17:42 4-5; 35 miles, 1:30:39 1-5; 40 miles, 1:44:9 1-5; F. Albert, 45 miles, 1:57:40 3-5; F. Waller, 50 miles, 2:11:9 3-5; 55 miles, 2:24:54; 60 miles, 2:38:46 3-5; T. A. Barnaby, 65 miles, 2:53:42; F. Albert, 70 miles, 3:17:15 2-5; F. Waller, 75 miles, 3:21:14 4-5; 80 miles, 3:25:13 2-5; 85 miles, 3:48:45; 90 miles, 4:03:22; 95 miles, 4:18:48; T. A. Barnaby, 100 miles, 4:33:52; 105 miles, 4:48:55 2-5; 110 miles, 5:03:59 2-5; F. Waller, 115 miles, 5:17:35; T. A. Barnaby, 120 miles, 5:34:59 2-5; F. Waller, 125 miles, 5:50:33; 130 miles, 6:06:17; 135 miles, 6:23:02 1-5; 140 miles, 6:39:5 1-5; 145 miles, 6:54:51 3-5; 150 miles, 7:10:36 4-5; 155 miles, 7:27:05; 160 miles, 7:42:24 2-5; 165 miles, 7:57:34 1-5.

Amateur Records Accepted—Two miles, against time, unpaced, made by Joseph Heil at Denver, Col., Aug. 21, 1897. Time—4:27 3-5. One-mile tandem against time, unpaced, made by Frank Botterill and C. H. Garnfio at Denver, Col., Aug. 21, 1897. Time—1:55 4-5.

Booms the Chain Wheel.

Some enterprising mortal has found a job as press agent for the chain wheel. Mysteriously he floods the newspaper offices with anonymous communications, in which he assaults the chainless wheel with all sorts of missiles. Here is his latest:

"Instead of being a progressive move, the adoption of bevel gears for 1898 bicycles is a step backward. Bevel-geared bicycles have been on the market for a number of years, but have never proved a success, purely because of lack of merit. Chainless bicycles are in the experimental stage, and there are those who opine that the manufacturers who purpose forcing bevel-geared bicycles on the market next year will not find the task as easy as they suppose. The public are not so blind as to fail to grasp the impulse which manufacturers follow in pushing the chainless. Prospective purchasers are no longer willing to pay $100 for a bicycle the worth of which is at least an unknown quantity, when for almost half that price they can purchase a type of machine which has the test of time and is conceded to have attained practical perfection.

"This much is assured. Manufacturers only intend to build chainless bicycles to catch a fancied whim of present riders, who they imagine can be induced to abandon a satisfactory machine just for the sake of getting something which is a radical departure. All skilled mechanics and experts smile at the bevel gear when used as the motive power on a bicycle, realizing as they do its inferiority to the chain and sprocket.

"The principle is altogether at variance with advanced engineering ideas, and only that class who are ignorant of the fundamental principles of mechanics can be successfully deluded."

Apart from the merits of the two types of bicycles, the communications indicate the extreme alarm of the chain wheel manufacturers at the advent of the new style.

Bicycle Accessory for Women.

"One of the latest articles in accessories to wheels for women is a bicycle book," says The Bicycling World. "It is a tiny volume, daintily bound, and generally bears on its front cover a picture of the bicycle girl herself. Upon its blank pages is kept the record of her numerous trips and tours. All the details are carefully written out, such as the various sights and happenings, the registration of the cyclometer at the start and at the finish. If the owner be of an economical turn of mind, then here she will jot down all expenses, while, if she be something of an artist, with brush or pen she may herein illustrate the little story of her journeyings awheel, and thus render them still more interesting and graphic to the friend who is lucky enough to be favored with the reading thereof. Only to her dearest friend will the average wheelwoman grant the privilege of the perusal of the record of her bicycle life, and the clear thoughts that come to her during the precious hours spent upon her bicycle."

"Bobbies" Dislike Cyclists.

On the beefeaters' isle the policemen have raised the cyclists' indignation by their small regard for the truth. Like many of their American confrères, they seem to consider the cyclist as one whom it is proper to arrest at any time and on any excuse. "The Cycle," says the National Cyclists' Union, "is on the trail of the wicked guardians of the peace." It further comments as follows:

"It is gratifying to note that the National Cyclists' Union is going to take some sort of proceedings with regard to police mendacities. We have heard many stories, and read many reports in the newspapers which show that cyclists in many parts of England are suffering under a campaign of persistent police persecution. When evidence is given in a court of law by persons of integrity and honor, and when that evidence is cast aside and the gibberish of an unscrupulous policeman accepted as gospel, it is surely time the deliverances of magisterial benches were scrutinized, and that policemen who perjure themselves with unblushing frequency were brought to book. It is hoped that the union will be successful in stamping out the persecution."

One-Half a Rider.

Residents of Bowling Green, Ky., several months ago were greatly astonished to see a one-armed and one-legged negro boy riding about on a bicycle. The lad is Ernest Thurman, who is about eighteen years old, and who lost one leg at the hip and one arm at the elbow while alighting from a fast freight upon which he was stealing a ride. After his recovery he began to practice what seemed an impossible feat, and although it was very difficult at first, the lad now mounts and sails along upon his wheel with the ease of a whole man. When he made his first appearance he attracted as much attention as a circus parade, but after the novelty wore off only strangers paid any attention to the strange sight.

Solid Lubricant for Bearings.

A solid lubricant for bicycle bearings is rapidly growing in favor. Bearings packed with it will run fully 3,000 miles without attention. Again, it does not run out like light oils, which spread about the bearing cases and collect dust and admit grit to the ball courses. The heavy oil, in fact, forms a sort of dust cap for the wearing surfaces of the bearings. Few riders have heard of its merits, although many factories use it now to a limited extent. If its use should become general it would do away with oil cups and destroy the market for tool-bag oil cans.

L. A. W. Membership Report.

This week's Bulletin will probably show the membership of the League of American Wheelmen to be above the 100,000 mark. Last week the League total was 98,653. New York added 322 members, giving a total of 25,978. From other State divisions the reports were: Pennsylvania, 143—23,263; Massachusetts, 39—11,698; New Jersey, 44—6,497; Illinois, 8—3,304; Ohio, 25—2,925; Wisconsin, 9—2,478; Connecticut, 8—1,961; Missouri, 1—1,654; Michigan, 11—1,909; Maryland, 24—1,782; North Carolina, 6—679; Rhode Island, 18—1,580. Total gain for week, 700.

WITH THE LOCAL CLUBS.

Doings of Interest Among the Cyclists of This Section.

The Century Wheelmen of New York invite all unattached wheelmen to participate in their third annual Fall century run, Sunday, Oct. 24. The route to be followed is the same as last Fall, with the exception of a few minor changes, and includes most of the good cycling roads in the vicinity of New York; passing through portions of five counties—New York, Hudson, Richmond, Kings, and Queens. The entry fee includes ferriage in Weehawken, Bergen Point, Staten Island, and Long Island City; badges, checking coupons, and map of the course. Entries will be received by Matthew Gibb, Captain, 45 Rose Street, to whom all communications should be sent.

The regular club runs of the club for to-day will be the one postponed from May 2 on account of rain and the Royal Arcanum century run to Oakdale and return, as follows: First Division—Oakdale, starting from Bedford Avenue Fountain, Brooklyn, at 6 A. M. Second Division—Ridgewood, N. J., starting from clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, at 9:30 A. M. Third Division—Hackensack, starting from clubhouse at 2 P. M. Returning from Oakdale at 11:50 A. M.; Ridgewood, at 2:30 P. M.; Hackensack, at 4 P. M.

J. J. McGrane and George Gillies will act as pacemakers.

Last Tuesday evening E. S. Edwards of the Century Wheelmen was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain by some of his clubmates to show their appreciation of his efforts in breaking the twenty-four-hour road record a few months ago.

Thirteenth Regiment Cycle Corps.

The cyclers of the Thirteenth Regiment of the National Guard of New York have completed their organization and outlined the policy they will follow. While the corps will be run on a military basis, with drills and exercises, it practically will continue independent of the regiment, and all officers, no matter what their rank, must join as individuals. Ten have already joined under these conditions.

Col. Watson has given his consent to the organization, which already numbers nearly 100 members. A uniform distinct from the military dress has been adopted. At a recent meeting a constitution and by-laws were framed and officers and committees were elected as follows:

President—Private H. S. Palmer; Vice President—Sergt. H. V. Van Auken; Secretary—Private G. W. Brocas; Treasurer—Corp. C. P. Shinn; Captain—Capt. W. A. Turpin; First Lieutenant—Lieut. C. B. Smith; Second Lieutenant—Lieut. T. H. Hooley.

Committees—Membership—Sergt. Nash, Chairman; Sergt. Murphy, Corp. Bogert, Private Ebberts, and Musician Mansfield.

Entertainment—Sergt. Major Batemann, Chairman; Sergt. Fleming and Private Meeks.

Auditing—Corp. Johnston, Chairman; Private Davis and Corp. Edie.

Brunswick Bicycle Club.

In preparation for the fête to be held next Wednesday the Carnival Committee has been kept busy. Prizes will be awarded for a number of features, including the finest decorations and the most grotesque appearance. Great interest is being taken in the event, and it is expected that a large number of out-of-town clubs will take part.

"Tony" Evans has left town for his usual trip through the West and South. He will be absent all Winter, but in the Spring he may attempt to lower a few more records.

Indian Cycle Club.

The Indian Cycle Club of Brooklyn has received many congratulations for winning the first prize for the Brooklyn club having the most riders in the line at the Mount Vernon cycle parade last Monday. Members Rosenberg, Herbst, and Hackenbacher have been constituted a committee to select a team to represent the Indians in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. The "Indians" have decided to send a good representation to the century run of the Empire State Wheelmen to-day, and also to appear in force in the parade of the Associated Clubs, on Sept. 18.

A Guardsmen's Cycle Corps.

The Twenty-second Regiment may have a cycle corps within the near future. These organizations have become very popular with the National Guardsmen within the last few years, and they seem destined to be an important feature in regimental life. Major Thurston and Capt. W. F. Smith of the Twenty-second Regiment have recently joined the Harlem Wheelmen, and it is their intention to seek there recruits with which to start a corps among their soldier comrades. Major Thurston is confident that, with a basis of a few good Harlemites he may build up a successful regimental corps.

The Nassau Wheelmen.

The Nassau Wheelmen enjoyed a club run yesterday to Manhattan Beach, where a number of special features were arranged for their benefit. Among the attractions were special pyrotechnic displays at the fireworks pavilion, one of the set pieces being devoted to the club, and covering a space of 225 square feet. The committeemen who had charge of the run were J. J. Strassel, A. L. Baker, J. J. Koster, J. Y. Gallagher, and A. Christman. Next Wednesday they will take a trolley ride to Ulmer Park, under the care of the same committee that arranged for the Manhattan Beach run. The last official run if the season will be to Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 19.

The Bushwick Wheelmen.

The Bushwick Wheelmen have secured the building at the corner of Bushwick Avenue and Harmon Street for their new clubhouse, and they will take possession of it about Oct. 1, after the structure has undergone alterations to suit the club's convenience. It is a three-story and basement structure, and has extensive grounds surrounding it. They have decided to hold their annual road races on election day, and have chosen the Rockaway Road as the course. The Race Committee is considering the advisability of making one race an open event. Six races were held by the club last year, and a fair sum was expended in prizes.

Bowling for the A. C. C. of L. I.

In preparing for the Winter's entertainment, when wheelmen are driven to the clubhouses for recreation, the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island have asked the Long Island clubs to enter their third annual bowling tournament. The announcement and conditions of the tournament follow:

The tournament will be called on three nights of the week, namely: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, the opening night of the tournament being Monday, Oct. 18, 1897. The tournament will be conducted on the plan of a preliminary and a final. In the preliminary all the clubs are invited to send a team to try for a place in the finals. To be eligible for the finals a team must average 750 in the preliminary trials. At the completion of the preliminary a regular schedule will be made, in which each team will meet the other twice. An entrance fee of $10 will be charged for the finals only. No charge for a team entering the preliminary. The teams shall consist of five men each. To avoid recognized sources of controversy, the following are stated to be the conditions of eligibility:

A team may be entered by any wheeling club within the jurisdiction of the association upon or prior to Oct. 4, 1897; shall be a member in good standing of the association, and shall have transmitted to Robert F. Mullins, Jr., 1,203 Bedford Avenue, a list containing the names of the individuals proposing to compete in any tournament game in behalf of the respective club. This list need not be limited as to numbers.

No person shall be eligible to compete in any tournament game whose name shall not be contained in the list furnished as above required, and who shall not, prior to Aug. 18, 1897, be a member of the club entering his name.

Cycle Club Notes.

The Greater New York Wheelmen have made arrangements to move into their new clubhouse, on Bedford Avenue, near Heyward Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow night.

The Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark are discussing a proposition to strike out the word "amateur" wherever it occurs in the constitution of the club. A meeting will be held to-morrow night, and it is probable some action will be taken on the matter.

Dissatisfied with their name of Star-In Wheelmen, the members have changed it to Eastern District Wheelmen. All future runs will take place from the clubhouse, at 252 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn. To-day the club run is to Tottenville; Sept. 19, to Oyster Bay.

The ten-mile handicap of the Kings County Wheelmen will probably be run off on Sept. 25. At least thirty-five members of the club will take part, and with such men as Ralyea, Earl, Laws, George, Caccavajo, and Wise on scratch, the limit men will be speedy indeed if they capture places.

LOCAL CRICKET TEAM STRONG.

Will Meet the Englishmen at Livingston, S. I., To-morrow.

One of the most important cricket games of the year will take place to-morrow at Livingston, S. I., where the English team, captained by P. F. Warner, will play New York.

All the preparations for the match have been completed, and everything is in readiness for the call of "play" at 11 A. M. The New York team is one of the strongest elevens that has ever represented this city on the cricket field. The bowling may be considered a trifle weak, as there is not sufficient change to it, and should G. L. Jessop get "set" the league is likely to lose several new cricket balls. However, F. F. Kelly and M. R. Cobb, the two New Jersey cracks, are both in capital form, and the fact that the Englishmen will hardly have got rid of their "sea legs" by to-morrow makes the outlook bright for the Americans.

The other New York team bowlers are H. C. Clarke, J. Adam, and H. N. Townsend. Clarke should be the most successful of the trio, as he has control of an extraordinary amount of twist. The other two men have not done any too well during the season. Townsend, however, understands the method of curving the ball which J. B. King found very effective in England this year.

Luffman, Manhattan Cricket Club professional, will act as one of the umpires for the match by request of the Metropolitan League, under whose auspices the game is played. The Englishmen's umpire is not yet known, but he will probably be provided by the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

The Closing of Fleetwood Park Leads to Agitation for a New Track.

NEXT YEAR'S GRAND CIRCUIT

Several New Cities Likely to Apply for Dates—A Proposed Race to Decide the Pacing Supremacy—The Harlem River Speedway.

It is generally understood that the Grand Circuit meeting at Fleetwood Park last week completes the record of the famous old trotting course, and that before another Summer the land will have been cut up into building lots in response to the demand made by the rapid growth of population in the annexed district. The tract has become too valuable for its present use, especially in view of the indifferent success of the meetings held there in recent years, which many horsemen attribute to the too conservative policy of the management. It seems doubtful at the present moment whether New York will be represented next year in the list of Grand Circuit dates, but a movement has been started looking to the formation of a new association and the equipment of a new track.

The chief difficulty at the outset appears to be that of obtaining a suitable and accessible location for a mile track at anything below prohibitive cost. It is believed if any man will come forward with such a location and a practicable scheme it will not be difficult to enlist the requisite capital to make the enterprise a success. Fleetwood Park, in its present shabby condition, reflects no credit upon a city of the size and wealth of the Greater New York, and it is felt that it would be better hereafter to have no track at all than one which would be inferior in all its appointments to the best in the country.

Fleetwood's Poor Season.

The meeting just ended at Fleetwood was not up to the standard of its predecessors in the Grand Circuit either in the number of entries or in the development of speed. The large number of nominations originally made in the various events dwindled to a very small number of starters, and the average time in the several classes was slower than in any of the earlier meetings of the circuit. Nevertheless, the meeting was productive of some interesting sport, and the daily attendance, besides the regular followers of the Grand Circuit, included most of the representative driving men of the metropolis.

Although the Grand Circuit season is ended, there is still much sport in store for the lovers of harness racing before Winter. During the coming month most of the campaigners will be busy at State and county fairs, many of which are offering more liberal purses this year than heretofore, reflecting the prosperous conditions that have replaced the hard times of the last few years. On Tuesday a four days' meeting will open at Lynbrook, L. I., which will be followed by others at various Long Island tracks. The meeting at Saugus, Mass., will be continued this week.

Several Western meetings are announced during the remainder of the month, and the season will close with the meeting at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 5 to 16, which is expected to furnish some of the greatest contests of the year. The Transylvania Stake of $25,000 for 2:14 trotters, which will be decided on Thursday, Oct. 7, is the richest purse of the year, and many of the other prizes are sufficiently tempting to attract the best performers in the respective classes for which they are offered.

Next Year's Grand Circuit.

There is already much talk about the Grand Circuit for next year, and from present indications the duration of the campaign will have to be considerably extended if all the applicants for dates are to be accommodated. There is no doubt that Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, and Fort Erie will retain their places, and it is expected that Glens Falls also will keep in line. The Rochester Association, which was discouraged by the constitutional amendments against betting, is satisfied with the provision extending the benefits of the Percy-Gray racing law to the trotting tracks, and has applied for its old date—the second week in August—for next year.

The management of the State Fair at Syracuse is so well pleased with the success of its recent exhibition, and especially with its racing features, that it is contemplating the construction of a mile track in place of the present half-mile course. If the new track be built the association will apply to the Stewards of the Grand Circuit for a date about the last week in August. The New York Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, which gave a successful meeting at Poughkeepsie this year, also wants a place in the Grand Circuit, and if Readville, Hartford, and New York obtain their places there is promise of a Grand Circuit campaign of eleven or twelve weeks, with only short distances between the stopping places, thus increasing the revenues and correspondingly diminishing the expenses of the various stables.

The Fast Pacing Contingent.

Interest in Star Pointer's performance at Readville on Aug. 28, when he lowered the harness record to 1:59¼, has by no means subsided, and hopes are entertained that the record will be reduced still further before the close of the season. Star Pointer and Joe Patchen gave their final exhibition in the East at Mystic Park, Boston, yesterday. Their next appearance will be at Indianapolis on Friday of this week. Star Pointer will then go into training for another effort to break the world's harness record, which he is to make at Terre Haute, Ind., on Sept. 28. The Terre Haute track is considered one of the fastest in the country, and the owner and driver of the great stallion believe him capable of going a second or two faster than he went at Readville.

It is reported that James A. Murphy of Chicago, the owner of Star Pointer, gave Driver David McClary $2,500 after the record-breaking mile at Readville, and no doubt another rich prize is in store for the driver if he should succeed in breaking the record again at Terre Haute. The Readville performance was remarkable in that it was the first real attempt made by Star Pointer to obtain a new record. He had won many races in remarkably fast time, and it is said that Mr. Murphy, when he bought the pacer last Spring for $15,600, felt confident that he was purchasing a future record breaker, but the attempt was postponed until both the owner and driver felt assured of success. Their ambition now is to get a record which will stand for a number of years, and they have complete faith in the ability of Star Pointer to do it, under perfect conditions. Considering that the pacer's value is now estimated at something like $40,000, and that every quarter of a second clipped from the record will increase it $5,000 or more, to say nothing of the large earnings of the horse in his races this season, Mr. Murphy made an excellent investment when he bought him, and well can afford to share his profits with the famous reinsman.

Three-Cornered Match Perhaps.

Mr. Marks, the owner of Joe Patchen, who has been Star Pointer's chief competitor this season, and who defeated him in their race at Columbus a few weeks ago, and Mr. Tewksbury, the owner of John R. Gentry, have not lost faith in their respective pacers, and there is talk of bringing Pointer, Patchen, and Gentry together in a race to decide the supremacy. Gentry has been put out of condition by campaigning on half-mile tracks, but his admirers believe that in a few weeks he can be made fit to give a good account of himself. Robert J., who has been the racing companion of Gentry this Summer, seems to be out of the competition.

The side-wheelers have overshadowed the trotters this season in the matter of speed. The fastest mile trotted this year was that of Grace Hastings, in 2:08, at Readville, on Aug. 26. The season has produced seven newcomers in the 2:10 list, but none of them is likely this year to put in jeopardy the record of 2:03¾, made by Alix in 1894. On present form Rilma is one of the best of the lot, and great things are expected of her next year. Mr. Ketcham's great three-year-old, Cresceus, is, perhaps, the best trotter developed during the season, and many horsemen regard him as a probable candidate for record honors next Summer. He is a powerful colt, and remarkably steady for a youngster.

The Harlem River Speedway.

Work on the Harlem River Speedway is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that one section, and perhaps both sections, will be ready for use late this Fall. The proper ornamentation of the drive will require years to accomplish, but Mayor Strong and President McMillan of the Park Board are anxious to have the roadway completed before their terms of office expire, and are pushing the work as rapidly as possible. Plans are being made for opening the Speedway with appropriate ceremonies, which probably will include a parade of the finest harness horses of New York driven by their owners, to be reviewed by Mayor Strong, ex-Mayors Grant and Gilroy, the members of the Park Board, and other former and present officials who have been instrumental in constructing the splendid driveway. Robert Bonner, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, H. O. Havemeyer, John H. Shults, A. Newbold Morris, Fred P. Olcott, Jacob Ruppert, Col. Lawrence Kip, and others, who took a prominent part in the agitation which resulted in the building of the Speedway, will be invited to assist in the opening celebration.

The horsemen are determined that the wheelmen shall not obtain any rights in connection with the Speedway. They argue that all the other streets and drives are open to the bicyclists, and that this drive should be reserved exclusively for the purpose for which it was built—the speeding of horses, which is not permitted on thoroughfares in general use by the public. There will be sidewalks from which pedestrians can view the fast horses and fine equipages for which it is intended to reserve the Speedway, but it is insisted that no provision shall be made for wheelmen, and that to do so would involve danger both to the bicyclists and the horsemen and would defeat the very purpose for which the drive was constructed.

Harness Racing Notes.

The advance copy of the prize list of the National Horse Show, which will be held at Madison Square Garden Nov. 15 to 20, shows that the trotters and pacers will receive generous attention. The champion prize for trotting stallions is $500. The first money for trotting stallion to be shown with four of his get is $500; second, $200, and third, $100.

Allentown, Penn., offers $5,000 in purses for a meeting Sept. 21 to 24 in the circuit opened last week at Waverly, N. J.

The third annual exhibition of the Orange County Horse Show Association will be held at Goshen Oct. 1 and 2.

A racing card of eleven events is announced in connection with the Dutchess County Fair, at Poughkeepsie, Sept. 21 to 24.

The eleventh annual meeting of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association will be held at Readville, Mass., Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.

Alcyo, 2:10, is the third of Alcyone's get to enter the 2:10 list.

A recent day's work by Trainer Ed Geers shows that the life of the professional driver is not one of luxurious ease. It is said he drove 153 miles in working out the members of his stable.

At Elwood, Ind., Sept. 3, Mrs. John Conklin drove the pacer Sir Edwin Arnold a mile in 2:13½. This is said to be the fastest mile ever driven by a woman.

The dead stallion Pilot Medium has eight new performers in the 2:30 list this season, evenly divided between trotters and pacers.

Prince Ansel, 2:20½, who took his record in a race in California, is the fastest two-year-old of the year.

James Butler, the President of the Driving Club of New York, will build a mile track on his property, East View Stock Farm, near Tarrytown. On the half-mile track at East View the gelding Cephas recently trotted a mile in 2:12½.

The Western trainer, "Bob" Kneebs, who recently served a term of imprisonment in Germany for fraudulent work on the track, and was expelled by the American Trotting Association, has been reinstated temporarily.

L. Harris & Sons of Elba, N. Y., recently sold for export to Egypt the gelding Wilder H., by Almont, to be used as a road horse by the American Consul at Cairo.

It is announced that all the horses belonging to the estate of E. W. Ayers, who died recently at Duckers, Ky., including the mare Beulah, dam of Beuzetta, 2:06¾, will be sold this Fall.

Five hundred and fifty trotters and almost an equal number of pacers have entered the 2:30 list this season.

W. J. Andrews, the trainer and driver, who has been ill of appendicitis at Poughkeepsie for several weeks, is much improved.

Rilma, 2:10, is said to be the largest money winner of the season, and she is thought to stand a good chance to add the winner's share of the Transylvania Stake of $25,000 at Lexington to her earnings.

MACY'S

Both Sides of Fourteenth Street—Sixth Avenue.

FOR FORTY YEARS we have catered to the wants of the public, with a record of NEVER DISAPPOINTING them. Every statement we make is borne out by the facts. This record is the foundation on which our business grew and is growing.

TO-MORROW IS THE ANNIVERSARY of the OPENING of OUR NEW ANNEX, and we propose to make it a memorable occasion for all those who take advantage of the EXTRAORDINARY offers of BARGAINS. We mention goods and prices, leaving it to you to supply the adjectives when you COMPARE QUALITIES AND VALUES.

The following details are SIMPLY SAMPLES of the THOUSANDS of BARGAINS to be found in every department. These quotations are for MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY. In a few instances we name quantities for fear that the supply may not last two days.

SILKS.

RICH BLACK LUXOR, DUCHESSE and GROS DE LYON.
Also rare and elegant designs in BLACK SATIN and GROS GRAIN BROCADES, and FINE BLACK MOIRE VELOUR.
They are all much in demand for full costumes. These elegant goods are divided into 3 special grades.
FOR THIS SALE .99, 1.25 and 1.49
One case of substantial CHANGEABLE TAFFETA, full 27 inches wide, FOR THIS SALE .69
Reliable quality BROCADED CHAMELEON TAFFETA, for waists and entire dresses, FOR THIS SALE .59
Black and White Check MOIRE VELOUR: our price up to date was 98c.; FOR THIS SALE .64

LADIES' SUITS AND SKIRTS.

ADVANCE STYLES in Fall Suits, Cheviots, Storm Serges, and Whipcords.
TAILOR MADE COAT SUITS, Cheviots, entire suit silk lined, with plain or changeable taffeta; FOR THIS SALE 19.99
WHIPCORD COAT SUITS, all wool, in tan, green, wine, gray, and brown; jackets lined with Roman silks; skirts with percaline; French hair cloth used; equal to custom made in cut and finish; FOR THIS SALE 26.67
BROCADE SILK DRESS SKIRTS, full width; FOR THIS SALE 3.98

JACKETS AND CAPES.

LADIES' BROADCLOTH JACKETS, for early fall wear at a great sacrifice, with velvet collars and taffeta silk lining; tans, greens, blues, plums, and blacks; FOR THIS SALE 8.49
KERSEY CLOTH CAPES, full sweep, handsomely appliqued and trimmed with buttons. There are only 100 in this lot, and we mention the quantity so that those who come late may not be disappointed; FOR THIS SALE 3.99
GOLF CAPES, covert cloth, silk lined hood; FOR THIS SALE 5.63

BLANKETS.

BLANKETS, with manufacturer's imperfections, that are scarcely perceptible, for all practical purposes as durable and desirable as perfect goods.
FOR THIS SALE, 10x4, 1.74, 2.24 and 2.49. 11x4, 2.24, 2.49 and 2.74.
Also a few cases absolutely ALL WOOL, warp and filling (when we say "all wool" it means just what we say, no conventional trade terms,) FOR THIS SALE, 10x4, 2.49. 11x4, 2.99.

WOMEN'S SILK UNDERWEAR.

SILK PLAITED VESTS, low neck, cream, pink, sky and black, FOR THIS SALE ... .69, .79, .89 and .99
SWISS SPUN SILK VESTS, in cream, pink, sky and black, FOR THIS SALE .89 to 1.24
SWISS SPUN SILK VESTS, Richelieu ribbed, sizes 4, 5, and 6, colors and black, FOR THIS SALE 1.59 and 1.79

SHOES.

In Main Store.
1,000 pairs WOMEN'S TAN RUSSIA LACE SHOES, FOR THIS SALE .99

FURNITURE.

IN NEW ANNEX.
We are celebrating this week the ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING of our Furniture Department, and will emphasize its position in the trade by the following EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS:—

THIRD FLOOR.
MORRIS CHAIRS, solid oak, with reversible cushions, only 25 in this lot; FOR THIS SALE 3.24
OAK ROCKERS, very handsome, seat upholstered in velvet; FOR THIS SALE 4.38
Handsome TURKISH COUCHES; FOR THIS SALE 8.24
TEA TABLES, solid mahogany, inlaid with very pretty marqueterie; FOR THIS SALE 4.99

FOURTH FLOOR.
CHIFFONIERS, solid oak, handsomely finished; FOR THIS SALE 3.86
BRASS BEDS, with extended foot rail, 1 in. post; any size; FOR THIS SALE 14.99
BEDROOM SUITS, 3 pieces, with swell shape top, handsome and solid; FOR THIS SALE 18.64

FIFTH FLOOR.
DINING TABLES, 6 ft., solid oak, with rope twist leg; FOR THIS SALE 6.74
CHINA CLOSETS, with full bent glass ends; FOR THIS SALE 14.99
SIDEBOARDS, solid oak, piano finish, with large bevel plate mirror; one drawer lined with velvet; FOR THIS SALE 11.54

CARPETS, RUGS & MATTINGS.

In Main Store.
INGRAIN CARPET, extra heavy Brussels weave, known under the name of Anglo and Agra carpets; your choice of 40 rolls; per yard, FOR THIS SALE .57
2,000 Bromley Wool SMYRNA RUGS, in 30 different patterns; FOR THIS SALE—12x9, 21.88; 10.6x7.6, 15.74; 9x6, 10.07
Also the smaller sizes at correspondingly low prices.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

In New Annex.
MEN'S SACK SUITS, pure wool cheviots, double stitched edges, Farmer's satin linings, made and finished fit for any wear; FOR THIS SALE 5.99
BOYS' LONG TROUSERS SUITS, all wool cheviots and cassimeres, ages 14 to 19 years; FOR THIS SALE 4.81
BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS, all wool cheviots, double stitched edges, good, strong linings, ages 7 to 15 years; FOR THIS SALE 2.42

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN WHITE LAUNDERED DRESS SHIRTS.
850 dozen LAUNDERED SHIRTS for MEN, BOYS, and YOUTHS, made of Utica, Nonpareil, New York Mills and Wamsutta muslins; all have solid linen 1600 to 2100 set-in bosoms; some have hand-made buttonholes; open front and back, open back and open front only, with eyelet or stud holes in bosoms; all cut full and long in body and felled seams throughout; some have short bosoms, suitable for stout men; sizes 12 to 14 in boys' and youths'; 13½ to 18 in men's; 5 different sleeve lengths; these shirts were all made to sell for $1.00 and $1.50 each, but they are marked FOR THIS SALE .49

BICYCLES.

HIGHEST GRADE WEBSTER WHEELS, '97 model, unsurpassed in running qualities, beauty of design or excellence of finish at any price and far superior to any other wheel offered at anywhere near this price.
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WEBSTERS, FOR THIS SALE 29.99

DINNER SETS, &c.

PORCELAIN SETS, decorated and Gilt, 130 pieces; FOR THIS SALE 9.87
OUR SPECIAL SET, "Floral," every piece Gilt, 130 pieces; FOR THIS SALE 11.87
LIMOGES CHINA SETS, Decorated and Gilt, 102 pieces; FOR THIS SALE 14.83
HAVILAND CHINA SETS, Gilt handles, 102 pieces; FOR THIS SALE 16.83
FRENCH CHINA PLATES, 1,000 Superbly Decorated, each, FOR THIS SALE .39 to .97
TOILET SETS, 9 pieces, full size, Decorated; FOR THIS SALE 1.47
UMBRELLA STANDS, Gilt Dragon, each, FOR THIS SALE 2.47

BOOKS.

THE CHRISTIAN, by Hall Caine .86
SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE, Richard Harding Davis .81
THE MARTIAN, Du Maurier 1.08
QUO VADIS, Sienciwicz 1.18
DAINTY EDITIONS of FAVORITE BOOKS by BEST AUTHORS, half leather binding, gilt top; each .24

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Basement.
Brass 5 o'clock TEA KETTLES, FOR THIS SALE .86 to 3.49
Brass 5 o'clock TEA KETTLES, on wrought iron cranes, FOR THIS SALE 1.19
GRAY ENAMELED STEEL WARE, first quality goods.
TEA and COFFEE POTS, 3 qt.; PRESERVING KETTLES, 8 qt.; DRESDEN SAUCEPANS, and KETTLES, 4 qt. FOR THIS SALE, .19
Lipped SAUCEPANS, 3 qt.; FOR THIS SALE .11
TEA KETTLES, 7 inch, FOR THIS SALE .34

GROCERIES.

However low our prices, the standard quality is always maintained.
COFFEE. JAVA AND MOCHA.
Red Star Brand, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor, roasted and ground fresh daily.
GRANULATED, or PULVERIZED, or ROASTED, in the bean, FOR THIS SALE, Per Pound .29
CHOICE TEAS. (Amaryllis Chop.)
Our special importation, famous for its strength and flavor; the quality usually sold at 60c.
FORMOSA OOLONG, ENGLISH BREAKFAST, MIXED, (Green and Black,) YOUNG HYSON, FOR THIS SALE, Per Pound, .29
SOUPS. PEERLESS BRAND, in quality second to none.
Chicken, Mulligatawny, French Bouillon, Vegetable, Mutton Broth, Ox Tail, Chicken Gumbo, Consommé, Julienne, Beef, Tomato, Mock Turtle, For This Sale Quart Cans, .15

A BIG WEEK FOR GOLFERS

Championship Contests Scheduled at Chicago Are Attracting Widespread Attention.

EAST IS WELL REPRESENTED

Hot Weather Keeps the Game Lively in the White Mountains—A Tournament Arranged for the Waumbek Links—Other News.

In deference to the golf championships which begin to-morrow on the links of the Chicago Golf Club, the Metropolitan League has arranged no large tournaments, so the coming week will be devoted to watching the result of the Western contests, speculating on the next amateur champion, and incidentally playing a few club matches and team contests.

The championship entries include most of the ablest golfers of this neighborhood, and the East is well represented in James A. Tyng of Morristown, Arthur H. Fenn of Palmetto, T. G. Thorp of Cambridge, A. M. Coats of Newport, Findley Douglas of Fairfield County, and S. D. Bowers of Otsego. Many of them left early last week for Chicago, so as to have several days' practice over the course.

The Chicago Golf Club course consists of the complete eighteen holes, and is 5,877 yards in circuit. It has been admirably laid out, and is one of the finest golf links in the United States. Charles B. Macdonald, former amateur champion, holds the record for the eighteen holes, 77 strokes, made a few days ago.

The big tournament just finished at Islip over the Westbrook Club links was characterized by some high-class golfing, and although not socially so gay as last year, the golf was of a far better character. W. B. Cutting, Jr., and Joseph H. Choate, Jr., will play in the Lenox tournament next week, and they are in good condition to make fine scores. George C. Clark, Jr., of the Shinnecock Club, who played Cutting such a hot match in the semi-final round for the Westbrook Cup, will go to Harvard next month and will be a valuable acquisition to the university golf team. Louis Livingston, Jr., the new Westbrook champion, and W. H. Dixon of the Rockaway Club will enter Columbia, and this fact augurs well for a good golf team in that university this Fall.

Among the enthusiastic spectators of the golf games at Westbrook were about a dozen girls who have banded themselves together under the name of the Fresh Club. They are all bright, widecawake members, and added considerable interest to the contest. Among them are the Misses Livingston, Miss Hollister, Miss de Goicouria, and Miss Parsons. A. G. Griffith, the club professional, has the course in admirable shape, and the golfers were all well pleased with it.

The Morris County Golf Club is making improvements to its course, and next Spring will see several hundred yards added to the playing distance and some excellent new greens. Willie Weir, the club professional, is now eager to reduce the record for the eighteen holes to 77 strokes. He formerly held the record at 79, but since that was equalled by Tyng, Weir is anxious to beat it, and will try to do so before the close of the season. Another tournament for the Ballantine Cups will be played next Saturday, and the series of Saturday night dances will begin at the same time.

The unusual heat this month has kept many Summer tourists at Jefferson, in the White Mountains, whose return home had been definitely planned, and in this class the golfing fraternity is prominently represented. The number of golfers daily on the links has hardly been less than in the height of the season, and the interest in all events is well sustained. The Waumbek Golf Club is to be incorporated under the laws of the State of New Hampshire, and will thus qualify to apply for membership in the United States Golf Association. Within the last week ten acres more land have been secured for addition to the links next season, making a proposed enlargement of the present links by twenty-six acres.

Next Friday and Saturday the women's and men's handicap tournaments will be played, in each of which great interest is felt. Handsome prizes await the winners, and as the lists are large and carry many well-matched players, close, sharp play is expected.

Golfers from the Mount Pleasant House went to Waumbek last Monday for a return match with the Waumbek team. They were defeated by the score of 51 to 0. The winners are A. M. Reed, F. A. Walthew, E. H. Brock, J. W. Pepper, and C. W. Fisk. Prominent among the expert golfers are F. A. Walthew of Lakewood, N. J.; E. H. Brock, and ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews, Jr., of Boston.

Fitzsimmons Will Not Fight.

In an interview at Newark, N. J., yesterday, "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, in reply to the offer of the Northern Tulane Club of New Orleans of a purse of $20,000 for a fight between himself and Corbett, said: "I will not fight Corbett again until he makes a reputation. Let him fight some one else. He quit like a yellow cur on the 17th of last March; besides, I have retired." Corbett, who is now in Wheeling, West Va., has stated that he would accept the offer of the Northern Tulane Club if Fitzsimmons would agree to fight him.

Apparently "Pious Old Gentlemen."

Richard Morris, fifty years old, better known as "Big Dick," and his partner, William Wright, sixty years old, otherwise "Roaring Bill, the Bad Man," old-time pickpockets, were arrested on the Bowery Friday by Central Office detectives on suspicion. A man reported to Capt. McClusky that "two pious old gentlemen" were near him when he discovered that his watch and purse were gone, and as Morris and Wright appear to be "pious old gentlemen" they were arrested. The stranger did not identify them, and they were discharged at the request of the detectives, who arraigned them yesterday in the Essex Market Court.

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Conservative management, large capital, and completely equipped expeditions will accomplish more than disorganized effort.

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Prospectus and additional information furnished at the office of the Company, Manhattan Life Building, 66 Broadway, New York.

J. EDWARD ADDICKS, President.

CHARLES H. KITTINGER, Secretary.

THE UPRISING IN INDIA

Book on the Jehad by the Ameer and How Its Meaning Was Distorted.

PERTINENT PASSAGES QUOTED

Columns of Elles and Blood Ready to Advance Upon the Mohmands—Bravery of Sepoys at Cavagnari—Attack on Samana Posts Expected.

PESHAWUR, Punjab, Sept. 11.—The general impression on the frontier that the upheaval, owing to the native belief in the sacredness of the ground is due to the tribal antipathy to the occupation of the Swat Valley by the British forces has started up the so-called Mad Mullah, or fanatical priest, into distorting the meaning of the book of the Ameer of Afghanistan on the Jehad, or Holy War, from which the Mullah has suggestively circulated the following:

"When you meet a party of infidels stand firm.

"When you meet unbelievers marching in great numbers against you turn not your backs upon them, for whoso shall turn his back under them that day, unless he turneth aside to fight or retreat to another party of the faithful, shall draw on himself the indignation of God and his abode shall be in hell."

The book of the Ameer is a small quarto, less than half an inch thick, and bound in rough dead-gold boards. The sheets are printed from engraved plates compiled under the Ameer's direction by two Moulvies, Mirma Hammed and Azin Khan; a Sergeant Major, and Abdul Hazzak of Delhi. It is written partly in Arabic and partly in Persian, and is divided into a preface, three dissertations, and peroration.

The first dissertation explains that a Jehad may be performed by a few individuals in behalf of a whole community. But, it is added, if Mahommedans are hemmed in on all sides by idolaters, the Jehad is obligatory upon all who are ordered to fight, so long as the infidels are not reduced to submission.

Six Privileges to be Enjoyed.

Those who are slaying, those who return, those who leave home for the purpose of the Jehad and die otherwise than in battle, enjoy six privileges. All their sins will be forgiven, they are exempted from punishment in the grave, they are freed from the anxieties of the judgment day, they are crowned with a diadem of glory, they are married to seventy black-eyed houris, and the intercession for seventy of their relatives is granted.

The second dissertation explains that it is obligatory to Mahommedans to appoint an adult male Mahommedan of free condition and intelligent to be the ruler and guardian of the faith and Protector of the people, who will have three duties—to exterminate renegades, atheists, innovators, rebels, traitors, and thieves, to acquire diplomatic qualifications, and to cultivate intellect, bravery and generosity, and be kind as the guardian of the subjects. The latter, besides rendering loyalty, are particularly ordered not to criticise their rulers' dress or outward appearance.

The third dissertation is a detailed refutation of the heterodoxy of the Wahabis.

Several Moulvies append their seals or signatures to the work in the shape of the tree of Afghanistan, and the Ameer, Abdur Rahman Khan, also signs his name to it.

The British Front.

It is anticipated that the Mohmands will make but little opposition to the columns of troops under Gens. Elles and Blood, which are advancing from both ends of their country; but that they will attempt to fly to Lalpura, in Afghanistan. Events must thus force the Ameer's hand. If the Mohmands are taken in the rear by his forces, their punishment will be heavy, and the effect will be spontaneous.

The unexpected instructions sent to Gen. Elles to delay the advance, for political reasons, and for forty-eight hours, of his column from Shabkadr, are thought possibly to be because the Mohmands have already submitted without fighting.

The enthusiasm of the imperial service troops from the various native Princes is immense, and the news that Gen. Lockhardt, the well known Indian fighter, is coming to the front has already had an electrical effect upon the tribes.

The centre of the insurrectionary activity is now on the Samana range, where the British have a number of posts, all of which are liable to be attacked at any moment. There garrisons have been having an anxious time recently, owing to the shortage of their supplies, and the news received to-day that a column of troops under Gen. Yeatman-Biggs, from Hangu, has succeeded in penetrating into the Samana territory, and has replenished the supplies of the outlying posts without fighting, has caused considerable satisfaction.

Fight at Fort Cavagnari.

Details of a severe attack upon Fort Cavagnari have arrived here from Fort Lockhardt. The fighting began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. 3, when the enemy crept close to the fort under cover, and within a few yards of the thorn barricade around the fort. The main body of the enemy then opened a heavy fire on the place at 200 yards range, while the others of the attacking party set fire to the outbuildings and then set fire to the thorn hedge, which has been placed there to prevent the enemy's rushes. Six Sepoys of the garrison immediately volunteered to make an attempt to extinguish the fire, and they ran out, in broad daylight, under a hail of bullets, and quenched the flames.

It was then discovered that fire had broken out in another place, and the same six men gallantly sallied out once more and extinguished the second fire. Four Sikhs were wounded during the engagement, and Lieut. Pratt had a bullet through his hat.

Repulse of the Enemy.

The same evening Col. Houghton, with a detachment of Sikhs, arrived at Cavagnari from Fort Lockhardt. A furious onslaught of the tribesmen continued until midnight, masses of the enemy approaching the place, yelling and waving flags, but, when bonfires were lighted they seemed disinclined to charge home and were repulsed at every point with heavy losses.

Col. Houghton returned to Fort Lockhardt with the Sikhs on the following day, and the enemy renewed the attack the same evening. But on this occasion the tribesmen were easily repulsed, as, in spite of the fact that they numbered many thousands and displayed eight standards, they lost their courage at close quarters, and finally withdrew on Sept. 5, when a heavy rain began to fall.

The defenses of Fort Cavagnari have now been strengthened. Runners who have reached Hangu from Fort Gulistan, have brought the news that the Afridi-Lashkars, with fourteen standards, have arrived in the Klangdoorkhanki Valley, below Fort Gulistan, and that they have been joined by the Orakzai-Lashkars, making a formidable force headed by the famous Mullah of Saidakbar.

Spies report that they intend to make a general attack upon the Samana forts, but they may threaten Hangu. The British authorities hope this is true, as both places are now well prepared to deliver a crushing defeat.

ROBERTSON'S HAMLET.

The London Lyceum Production a Disappointment.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The much-heralded production of "Hamlet," under the management of Forbes Robertson, at the Lyceum Theatre, this evening, proved a disappointment to the audience.

Mr. Robertson's presentation of the title rôle was scholarly, but was considered effeminate by some of the critics. Mrs. Patrick Campbell, in her first appearance as Ophelia, was attractive, but her performance was not especially noteworthy. J. H. Barnes made a capital Polonius. The tragedy was staged according to Lyceum traditions.

French Demand for Wheat.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Matin, in an article on the grain supply, says it will be necessary to import 20,000,000 quintals of wheat this season on account of the failure of the crop. The importation of this quantity of wheat will yield 140,000,000 francs duty.

EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

The Loss of Victoria de las Tunas Described as a Catastrophe for Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—The excitement caused by the capture by the Cuban insurgents of Victoria de las Tunas, Province of Santiago de Cuba, continues here. The Imparcial describes it as a catastrophe for Spain.

In official circles efforts are being made to minimize the importance of the insurgent success. It is declared that the place had only a small garrison, that its fortifications were weak, and that, moreover, it is situated at the eastern end of the island, "where the Cubans are alone in sufficient strength to drag on the campaign," which is considered ended in the other provinces, where Captain General Weyler, occupied with the work of pacification, is "awaiting the end of the rainy season before pushing the campaign in the remaining two unsettled eastern provinces."

The Spanish authorities are convinced that an expedition is about to start with the object of speedily effecting the recapture of Victoria de las Tunas.

Gen. Pando, in a letter to the Cuban Senators and Deputies, requests them to hold a meeting and come to a decision regarding the Cuban situation, declaring that the time has come to speak out and fix the responsibility for the present policy upon its promoters.

The Government has begun to adopt and enforce measures for the suppression of comments on the condition of affairs in the Island of Cuba. El Correo Espanol, a Carlist journal, has been seized for the publication of an article tending to incite an uprising. Gen. Pando, it is stated, is to be disciplined for his letter on the Cuban situation.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Spanish Story of the Loss of Victoria de las Tunas.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—Official details of the capture of Victoria de las Tunas by the insurgents show that the garrison stationed there consisted of 350 men, 135 of whom were rendered unfit for duty by illness. The town was first attacked on Aug. 14 with a brisk musketry fire, and on the 26th the insurgents laid siege to the place. On the night of the 27th a heavy fire of musketry was maintained by the enemy, and the next day their artillery opened fine, destroying the barracks, hospital, and a great part of the town.

The insurgents took possession of the ruins of the town on the 30th, when the military commander, three officers, and seventy-five soldiers surrendered on condition that they be allowed to retain their arms and horses and be sent to Holguin. The remainder of the troops of the garrison, who had previously laid down their arms, have, it is believed, been sent to Puerto Principe, while it was agreed that the soldiers who were disabled by reason of wounds or illness should be transferred to the nearest hospital.

The heavier guns of the garrison were rendered unfit for use after fifty shots had been fired from them, and their Mauser rifles and all the ammunition in the place were made of no use to the insurgents before the surrender. The official reports say the insurgents admit the loss of over a hundred killed, whose bodies were cremated.

According to the same authority, the prisoners taken at the time of the capture of the town, who have been returned, say the insurgents, despite their victory, do not talk hopefully of the future.

Rear Admiral Gomez Ymas, Captain of the Port of Havana, having completed his term of office, has returned to Spain. He is succeeded by Rear Admiral Emilio Ruiz Arbol. Nine hundred Government troops, who have been unfitted for duty through wounds or illness, have also started for Spain.

REFORMS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Provisions of the Decree Which Now Awaits Signature.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—The reforms for the Philippine Islands, which were agreed upon yesterday at a Cabinet meeting, upon which occasion the draft of the proposed decree was approved and sent to the Queen Regent for her signature, include a modification of the Penal Code in regard to offenses against property and public order, and in regard to secret political associations, especially the one known as "The Pact of Blood," which will be severely prosecuted.

The other reforms for the Philippine Islands are drafted with the intention of assuring justice to the natives.

GEN. WOODFORD'S MISSION.

He Applies for an Audience of the Queen Regent.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 11.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the United States Minister, has applied for an audience of the Queen Regent in order that he may present his credentials.

Gen. Lee in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Gen. Lee, United States Consul General at Havana, arrived in Washington to-night. He proceeded immediately to the Shoreham, and, declining to register, retired at once. Gen. Lee intends to stop in Washington several days. He probably will have an opportunity Tuesday to confer with the President and Assistant Secretary Day.

Cabinet Changes Impending.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—The Spanish Cabinet will be modified before the assembling of the Cortes; but, it is understood, Gen. Azcarraga will remain Premier.

Reinforcements for Puerto Rico.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—It is reported that reinforcements of troops will shortly be sent to the Island of Puerto Rico.

TRAGEDY IN SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 11.—In a fit of jealous frenzy, accentuated by drink, Harry Gillam, a molder, aged twenty-three years, to-night shot Mrs. Dora Sutherland and her daughter Ida. The latter received two bullets, one just above the heart and the other in the arm. Her injuries are fatal. The mother was shot in the arm.

Gillam and Miss Sutherland were to have been married Sept. 26, and had already purchased many household goods. Gillam became insanely mad this morning when his promised bride received a letter which she refused to show him, and which she destroyed. Later a friend told him something about the girl which further angered him. He procured a revolver and again called on his fiancee. The shooting occurred over Wobber's saloon. As soon as arrested Gillam said: "I did it and I am ready to hang for it."

BURGLARS HAVE NEW SUITS.

Clothing Store on Busy Block Robbed in the Night.

Burglars broke into the clothing store of Marks & Benson, at 138 East Fourteenth Street, some time yesterday morning, and stole about $1,500 worth of goods. They left no clue for the police to work on.

The burglars got into the place through the skylight, selected the best suits of clothing they could find, and took what they wanted. They broke open the private desk of Mr. Marks and stole from it a diamond locket and chain. It is believed the clothing was taken out of the place by way of the skylight, and then to an adjoining building, from which the street was reached.

A Mrs. Wagner, who lives on Thirteenth Street, directly in the rear of the store, said that just after midnight she saw two men working at the skylight and called her husband's attention to them. He said they were probably at work there, legitimately, and no more was thought about them.

When Mr. Marks reached his store yesterday he found everything topsy-turvy. Goods pulled from the tables were thrown on the floor, the desks were burst open, and the skylight was shattered. He notified the police, and detectives from the East Fifth Street Station were sent to look for the burglars, but they had not found a clue to work on up to a late hour last night.

Mr. Marks said the burglars must have had a wagon to carry the goods away in, as no three men could have carried all that was taken. The block on East Fourteenth Street west of Third Avenue is brilliantly lighted and is never entirely deserted.

YELLOW FEVER QUARANTINE

Extreme Measures Adopted by Southern Cities to Keep Out Persons from New Orleans.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON CASES

City Appropriates $10,000 for the Cleaning and Flushing of the Streets—Six New Cases at Ocean Springs, but no Deaths.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The principal item of interest here to-day is the fact that towns on every trunk line running into New Orleans have declared quarantine against Louisiana. Burgs in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Alabama have declared that no people shall get off trains at their stations who come from this city.

Some of the cities have adopted extreme measures and have surrounded themselves with shot-gun squads. Most of the towns that have declared strict quarantine are suffering as much, or a great deal more, than New Orleans itself, for they are deprived of their newspapers, are unable to replenish needed supplies, and are being put to great inconvenience.

Reports received at the Board of Health since last night indicate a steady improvement in the cases of the twelve people who are down with fever in one square in St. Claude Street.

Many persons who had contemplated sending their families North yesterday have changed their minds.

A dispatch from Biloxi says two new cases have developed. There have been no deaths. All patients are doing well. Dr. Haralson is in receipt of a dispatch from Dr. Fell of Pascagoula, saying a case of yellow fever has developed in that town. The doctor requests quarantine supplies. A meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen of Biloxi has been called for the purpose of assisting Dr. Haralson of the State Board in taking charge of the city. Six new cases at Ocean Springs, but no deaths.

The city to-day decided to appropriate $10,000 for the cleaning and flushing of the streets and gutters. The Board of Health this afternoon issued the following official bulletin:

"Our previous report of day before yesterday on the cases of suspicious fever on St. Claude Street, between Louisa and Cluett, is to-day emphasized as to one case and favorably modified as to the others. We shall see these cases again to-morrow for further observations."

TO APPLY SANARELLI'S METHOD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Surgeon General sent orders to-day to Dr. Wasdine at Ocean Springs to begin an investigation of yellow fever on Sanarelli's method. Sanarelli is the eminent South American, who claims to have discovered the germ of yellow fever. A full bacteriological outfit has been shipped to Dr. Wasdine for the purpose of this scientific inquiry.

Instructions were sent to Dr. Murray, in charge at Ocean Springs, that all persons must be detained at the camp for ten days. The selection of camp site and materials was approved by the bureau.

Dr. Tonlman Gaines was detailed for hospital duty at the detention camp.

During the day a dispatch was received from Health Officer F. H. Sanders, at Montgomery, Ala., saying that there were no suspicious cases there.

Collector of Customs Dahlgren of Biloxi, Miss., who is in Washington, made a statement to-day relative to the reports that the disease had secured its first foothold at Biloxi, by way of the Government quarantine station at Ship Island, thirteen miles off that port in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Dahlgren says the disease did not make its first appearance at Biloxi, but at Ocean Springs, which is not a seaport.

He says the first cases were among the wealthier and better classes residing during the Summer at Ocean Springs, and not among bumboat or peddling classes.

RIOT IN THE GOOSE MARKET.

There were lively times in the Goose Market, that section of the city on Ninth Avenue between Thirty-eighth and Forty-second Streets. Every Saturday afternoon people gather there with pushcarts and make a great endeavor to get coigns of vantage for their pushcarts and stands. They are not allowed to make preparations until 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturdays. The market is only held on a grand scale on that day.

For the past four weeks there have been small quarrels which have been stopped by the police, and two weeks ago bloodshed was averted by harsh means. Yesterday afternoon the rush for positions on Thirty-ninth Street was terrific. An Italian with a pushcart was upset and his load of watermelons was spilled over everywhere. A lot of negroes made a rush and captured the watermelons.

Then the owner of the cart assaulted the man who turned over his cart, and soon all the Italians were fighting with sticks and rungs of wheels. One Italian chased another Italian down Thirty-ninth Street to Tenth Avenue and up Thirty-seventh Street to Ninth Avenue, past the police station. Detectives Lockwood, Pepperted, Rothe, and Kerr rushed out of the station and arrested the men, while six policemen went down on Thirty-ninth Street and stopped the riot.

Giuseppe Bruno, the man who was chasing Martine Ferrino, had a long stiletto in his hand. He was wild with excitement, and attempted to stab one of the detectives. Two other men, Mincio Metio and Giavanio Barberri, were arrested, and four more, who were in the thick of the fray, got away.

While the fight was in progress Charles Fisher of 30 West Thirty-ninth Street and Joseph Newman of 423 West Thirty-sixth Street were passing. Newman was struck on the head and got many scalp wounds, and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Fisher escaped with a few bruises.

At the time of the row there must have been 1,000 people gathere about the street, and a big crowd followed the Italian who chased another with a knife in his hand.

A MYSTERIOUS MADWOMAN.

There is a pitiful minor mystery wandering about in the great cities along the North and East Rivers in the person of S. Roe Clarke. She has been a stenographer and typewriter. Years ago she worked for the Herring Safe Company, and she is supposed to live somewhere in New Jersey. Her mind seems to have been destroyed by a shock or strain, and she jumps from one delusion to another without apparent connection or suggestion. Yet she dresses neatly and speaks so gently and deliberately that even the wildest nonsense which she talks at times sounds plausible.

It is wonderful how she gets about and takes care of herself. THE NEW YORK TIMES Building and offices seem to have some powerful attraction for her. Letters are received here from her postmarked in various parts of New Jersey. Every day or two a "C. O. D." package comes to the Publication Office directed to her, representing purchases she has made in stores in various parts of New York. Sometimes she buys expensive flowers, sometimes jewelry, sometimes dress goods or trifles dear to a woman's heart. She never seems to miss these things, and she makes no complaint when she fails to receive them.

She used to watch her opportunities and slip into the editorial rooms, where she would find a desk and apparently prepare to work, but the elevator men have learned about her, and now they make excuses for not taking her up. So she stands patiently about in the lower halls and talks with anybody who will listen to her. Sometimes she is a special correspondent with tremendously important work to do or a secret to tell. Sometimes she has lost something which she tramps wearily through the big cities in ceaseless search of, sometimes she is an inventor with a great idea, sometimes it is her wedding day, and she has an appointment to meet and marry somebody, she does not exactly know whom, although Anthony Hope's name seems to be tangled in her mind in connection with everything she does.

She has not lost her skill as a typewriter, and when she can get the use of a machine her work shows a practiced hand.

Many inquiries have come about her, and she contrives to annoy many people by buying goods from them to be paid for on delivery. Where and how she lives, why she is left at large, and her ways of going about on ferries, trains, and cars and appearing at places long distances apart after short intervals are all mysteries. The people she used to work for and with lost track of her years ago and know nothing of her recent history.

END OF THE HOT SPELL.

Vigorous While It Lasted—Nightfall Brought the Hoped-for Relief—Prostrations Reported.

The weather yesterday offered little improvement in temperature on that of the preceding day, the most trying one of the Summer. That the condition improved toward nightfall, that labor had a half holiday, that to-day is one of rest, and cooler weather is predicted New Yorkers may be grateful. As the second day of an intense heat is more severe on the human system than the first, because of the weakened condition due to the first, so the third is the most dreaded. A great many cases of heat prostration were reported yesterday, and how many there may have been not reported may not be even conjectured.

The mercury ranged yesterday up to within 1 degree of that which made Friday, with one exception, the hottest day of the year. The thermometer registered 90 degrees at 3:45 P. M. Pedestrians presented visible evidences of the effects of the heat. They crowded the shady sides of the street, but even the early home-goers moved with a languor that the sun made epidemic. They were spared, though, the humidity that marked the hot spell of the early Summer; 65 per cent. at 8:00 A. M. and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M. were reported, and there was but little variation from the average of these figures throughout the day.

The temperature had fallen from the preceding day only 74 at 3 A. M., and a distressing day had given place only to an insufferable night. The mercury climbed steadily. It was recorded at 75 degrees in the Weather Bureau tower at 6 A. M. Nine o'clock found it at 79 degrees. It was at 85 degrees at noon, and at 3 P. M. it was 89 degrees.

From the maximum at 3:45 P. M. it fell to 86° at 6 P. M., and to 71° at 9 P. M. The wind was a favoring factor, withal. It was northerly during the day, and at times in the afternoon came in refreshing gusts. It blew up the dust in the street toward evening, and from the then overcast condition of the sky there was a suggestion of a coming sprinkle from the clouds. No shower came, but the wind hauled to the northeast and there was then an appreciable cooling of the atmosphere. By 10 P. M. the mercury had fallen to 69°, and the wind was blowing at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour.

The night was pleasant, and the forecast of cooler weather for the lower section of Eastern New York seemed already made good. New York was not alone in her sizzling misery of the day. Philadelphia, Washington, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Cairo, Ill., reported maximum temperatures of 96°, and Cincinnati reported 94°.

The East was more fortunate. Boston reported 86°, Portland, Me., 76°, and Eastport 66°. The lake region also enjoyed good weather, Chicago's highest temperature being only 74°, Cleveland's 78°, Detroit's 72°, Oswego's 78°, and Buffalo's 72°. Albany reported 86°. The cool weather is on its way from the lakes.

The following cases of heat prostrations in this city were reported:

BENDER, LOUIS, aged twenty-six; residence 442 East Fifty-sixth Street.

BROWN, FRANK, aged forty-one; resides at 166 Fifteenth Street, Jersey City.

CANDY, DAVID, (colored,) aged fourteen; residence, 430 West Street.

DEVINE, ANNIE, aged sixty-five; residence at Macomb's Dam Road and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

DOLAN, JOHN, twenty-two years old, of 739 East Eleventh Street.

FRANZE, MAX, aged fifty-nine; resides at Hollis, L. I.

GARRY, THOMAS, truckman, aged forty, lives at 299 East Eighty-ninth Street.

HARE, JOHN, aged twenty-seven; resides at 524 West Twenty-seventh Street.

HOPKINS, MARY A., aged twenty-five years, resides at 125 West One Hundred and Sixth Street.

McGUIGAN, THOMAS, aged twenty-seven; residence, Providence, R. I.

OLSEN, OTTO, aged twenty-four, resides at 238 Mercer Street.

ROCCO, LEO, aged thirty, lives at 184 Thompson Street.

STONE, GEORGE ROBINSON, aged thirty-two; resides at 244 East Forty-fourth Street.

SUCHESI, JOSEPH, bookkeeper, resides at 244 East Fifteenth Street.

WICHER, DORA, domestic, aged thirty; lives at 37 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Distinguished Priest Dies of Heat.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 11.—Mgr. P. J. Toner, Missionary Apostolate and Honorary Chaplain to his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., and known in his Church as Chaplain General to the American warships, was stricken by the heat in his room in a hotel here to-day. He died shortly afterward at the Jefferson Hospital, to which place he had been removed for treatment. Mgr. Toner was sixty-five years of age. He had resided about two years at the hotel where he was stricken.

CHURCH FIFTY YEARS OLD.

Jubilee of Holy Innocents, at Highland Falls, Attended by Many Prominent Persons.

HIGHLAND FALLS, Sept. 11.—The Church of the Holy Innocents celebrated its fiftieth anniversary yesterday. This is the church which was used by the professors and officers at West Point before the cadet chapel was erected, and where J. Pierpont Morgan, John Bigelow, Major Charles F. Roe, and a score of other celebrated men attend each Sunday. In yesterday's celebration Mr. Morgan took a prominent part. Bishop Potter, Bishop Whipple, and scores of ministers from different parts of the country participated. The clergy wore full vestments.

The decorations of the church were very elaborate. Festoons of evergreens and flowers trailed from the floor to the roof. Bishop Potter delivered an eloquent sermon, which dealt principally with the Church and its usefulness.

The fiftieth anniversary of the church was also the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Archdeacon Thomas. This formed a theme which Bishop Potter dwelt upon with much feeling.

After the ceremonies the visiting clergy, delegates, and choir were entertained at Pine Terrace, the home of Major Charles F. Roe. A meeting of the Archdeaconry was held at 2 o'clock. It was attended by all the delegates. The new parsonage, presented by Mr. Morgan and Major Roe to the church, will be completed in a few weeks. It cost nearly $50,000 to build. Bishop Potter was greatly pleased with the half-century celebration.

CHAPMAN PREVENTS A RIOT.

Trouble Between the City's and Metropolitan Company's Employes.

Capt. Chapman and a dozen of his men were called to the neighborhood of the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to quell what looked like a free fight between the employes of the Department of Public Works on one side and those of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on the other.

Yesterday Engineer George W. Birdsall of the Public Works Department saw that it would be necessary to prop up the tracks of the Metropolitan Company near Twenty-third Street, as there was imminent danger of a cave-in. He set a number of his men at work, and several times they blocked the cable cars. Word reached the officials of the company, and at 5 o'clock Chief Inspector James Parker arrived on the scene.

He was very indignant at what appeared to him an unnecessary interference with the cable cars, and approaching Mr. Birdsall, who was in the middle of the track directing the men, he angrily demanded an explanation.

The engineer replied with spirit, and Parker took him by the collar and tried to shove him from the tracks. Immediately the employes of the city jumped from the trench to help Mr. Birdsall, and several street car men advanced to support Mr. Parker. Both sides were determined, and a riot seemed imminent. Somebody in the hotel called up the West Thirtieth Street Station, and Capt. Chapman and his men soon arrived. The appearance of the police at once changed the complexion of affairs, and the matter was amicably adjusted. Mr. Birdsall says the tracks are built on quicksand and badly needed to be propped up.

Kerkau Won at Billiards.

The six-day billiard contest, which has been on for the past week at Daly's, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, between Hugo Kerkau, champion of Germany, and Edward McLaughlin, the champion of Pennsylvania, was closed last night. Kerkau won, with a total score for the six nights of 6,000 points. McLaughlin had 4,520.

BRONCHO SCARES CYCLISTS

He Took Possession of the Boulevard Until Chased by Policeman Lenkuhl.

FIVE WHEELMEN WERE UPSET

Women Left Their Wheels and Hurried to the Sidewalks—Caught and Tied to a Tree, the Horse Uprooted It and Ran Away.

Bicyclists have no fear of vehicles, automotors, or pedestrians, but they have a wholesome dread of bronchos. While the Boulevard was crowded with wheelmen and wheelwomen last night, and no one on foot was conceded to have any right or prerogatives in that particular locality between Fiftieth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, there suddenly appeared something that sent the gay pedalers scattering down the side streets and dismounting and getting on the sidewalk with all possible haste. This something was a bucking broncho, who bucked onto the Boulevard from One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The broncho sniffed the ozone, caracoled a few hundred yards, kicked over a small billboard by way of showing what he could do when he felt like it, and then came to a standstill, his nostrils dilating with the exhilaration of freedom.

This was enough for the bicyclists in the immediate vicinity. They willingly yielded to the broncho full and complete possession of the thoroughfare. One fleet scorcher went down the Boulevard yelling at the top of his voice, "Look out for a wild broncho; he's coming this way with blood in his eye."

That was enough for the wheelmen, but too much for the wearers of abbreviated skirts and knickerbockers. They got rattled at once. Some of them wheeled about in a circle, others fell off their wheels and cried at the bruises they received, while many deserted their wheels and ran for cover.

But the bronco cared not for these things. He suddenly took a dislike to the west side of the street and pranced over to the east side, utterly oblivious to the fact that this was against the rules of the road. He saw the gleam of the many lanterned wheels coming up the broad esplanade and it annoyed him. He pirouetted around a few times to test his wheeling capacity, and then dashed up the Boulevard, right in among the cyclists. The confusion was extraordinary.

Shouts and yells and feminine screams could be heard from all quarters.

The bronco, without any regard for Aldermanic ordinances and the rights of wheelmen, kicked over a couple of riders, who fortunately escaped with nothing broken but their wheels. Women forsook their wheels and huddled up against the buildings. One little woman reached the sidewalk and got down on her knees and began to pray.

Just about the time the broncho began to feel good and ready for any exploit that might come to hoof, Henry Lenkuhl of the bicycle squad saw him. The broncho at the same time saw Lenkuhl, and, apparently objecting to his uniform, he started on a wild gallop down the Boulevard. Lenkuhl uttered a whoop, and the broncho quickened his pace.

This made it bad for the bicyclists, but it was exciting sport for the bystanders. Lenkuhl caught up with the broncho and made a grab at the rope that dangled from his neck.

Thrice his fingers closed on it, and thrice did the festive broncho break away from the excited, persistent, and perspiring policeman. Then the broncho assumed a prairie pace that opened a distance between him and his pursuer.

At Eighty-ninth Street the bronco swerved and made for West End Avenue. Seeing but few persons on that thoroughfare he took things easy. This was Lenkuhl's opportunity, and he made all the use of it possible. He wheeled up at a rattling rate and got a firm hold on the rope. Policeman Donegan of the West One Hundredth Street Station happened along just then and he went to the assistance of Lenkuhl.

The bronco bucked, kicked, and pranced, but the policemen held on. Nicholas Stokes of West End Avenue, near Ninety-second Street, came to the rescue with a clothesline.

The line was adjusted about the animal's neck, and he appeared subdued and complacent. But that was only a bronco ruse. It was the calm before the storm.

At the suggestion of young Stokes, the broncho was tied to a tree at the corner of Eighty-ninth Street and West End Avenue. He calmly grazed on a little patch of lawn and seemed to be taking in the situation quietly. The policemen and Stokes and several of the residents gathered around. They were telling of wild West methods of treating bucking bronchos, when, with a jump and a kick, the broncho broke from captivity, tearing up the tree, to which he was tied, by the roots.

Off he went down West End Avenue, handicapped by the tree, but gay and debonair. The tree in its sweep toppled over three wheelmen who were avoiding the broncho but didn't see the tree.

In some way the tree became wedged between the curb and a wagon, and the bronco was brought up with a round turn. He kicked and bucked, but it availed him nothing. Word was sent to the West One Hundredth Street Station, and soon Policemen Barrett and Cooney arrived in a patrol wagon.

They brought enough rope with them to tie up a large Western corral full of broncos. The bronco was tied securely and bound so that he could not go faster than a walk, and in that ignominious fashion he was led to the police station behind the patrol wagon.

Sergt. Lynch told the policemen to take him around to the Riverside Stables. They did so, but the proprietor did not like the look of him.

Then the bronco was led again back to the station, and the Sergeant ordered that he be taken to the vacant lot in the rear. More rope was placed on him until, fairly loaded down with clothes lines, he lost all of his vivacity and good humor and resigned himself to spend the night firmly fastened between two big ice wagons.

Word was sent to Morris & Travers, horse dealers at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, to come and take care of the horse, and they sent two men. The men looked at the clothesline and saw the horse was well enough taken care of and was safe until morning. They said that the broncho once belonged to them, but had been sold to a man named Daman, who lives at 31 East One Hundred and First Street. Daman was notified and will call for the broncho this morning.

Christian Endeavor Notes.

A new Christian Endeavor Society has been formed at the Washington Heights Baptist Church, at West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

A Spanish Christian Endeavor Society has been formed at the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue. The large number of Spaniards in the congregation justified the movement.

The Disciples of the Lenox Avenue Union, on West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, are preparing for the celebration of their eighth anniversary in November. The exercises will be in charge of the Christian Endeavor Society.

A rally and mass meeting of the Fifth District Christian Endeavorers will be held Sept. 23 at 7:45 P. M. in the Mount Morris Baptist Church. The delegates to the national convention at San Francisco will make their reports.

The opening meeting of the Junior Local Union of the Christian Endeavor Society will be held Sept. 18 at 8 P. M., in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The Rev. W. C. Bitting, D. D., pastor of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, will make an address. Nearly every Superintendent in the union will be present, and plans for Fall work will be discussed

Suicide in a Crowded Street.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Thomas Killian, twenty-eight years old, a printer, while walking along crowded Broadway opposite the Post Office at 10 o'clock to-night, suddenly placed a pistol against his head and sent a bullet crashing into his brain. He fell dead at the feet of a woman, who was so shocked by the sudden act of the man that she dropped in a faint beside him. Killian had been out of work for some time. Latterly, he had been very despondent, and it is supposed that he was momentarily insane when he killed himself.

FISH FOR THE AQUARIUM.

Curious Catches Made Between the Mouth of Coney Island Creek and Norton's Point.

The Superintendent of the Aquarium, after a day spent seining in Gravesend Bay, made known yesterday the result of his labors. He found a large variety of fish. The news of the existence of not a few of them probably will surprise many anglers who have fished in Gravesend Bay for years. Dr. Bean's seining was done on the bars between the mouth of Coney Island Creek and Norton's Point, Coney Island.

He obtained two kinds of filefish, both the Orange and Massachusetts variety. The filefish is a bizarre creature, with a fin ray on the top of his head, which is enough like a file to give him his name. Other fish obtained were the silver gar, toadfish, swellfish, a curious and handsomely colored little fish, which can blow itself up into a perfectly round ball at the approach of enemies; silversides, which were numerous and very large; two kinds of killies, and the true mullet.

In addition to these fish, Dr. Bean secured from the pound nets many crevalle and some moonfish. There were caught also in the pounds two very uncommon fish, the threadfish and the thread herring. The threadfish is a fish something like the moonfish, but with longer threadlike streamers on his fins. The thread herring is a herring with the same streamer-like arrangement. He is known as sprat herring in Gravesend Bay.

The bottom of the bay where the seining was done was covered with ulva, (sea lettuce,) a common bright green seaweed, and eel grass. The eel grass was full of young bergall, blackfish, and sea bass, the sea bass being about two inches long. Decorator crabs also abounded there. Decorator crabs are the young sea spiders. In their youth they are so full of vanity that they decorate their shells with tiny bits of bright seaweed.

Among other fish which were found, and which will be of interest to anglers particularly, were many small flounders, a few small tom cod, and a few small striped bass. One bass, about two and one-half inches long, was the young of this year, showing that it had come into being somewhere in those waters. A few striped bass from eight to ten inches long were taken in the pounds. Young spot and small scup were taken in moderate numbers. There were also two species of young sea robbins, about two inches long.

Dr. Bean reports that the ulva and eel grass in the bay contain an enormous number of crabs, both soft and hard shell. They were very large, and so plentiful that a few hours' crabbing would have resulted in an exceedingly large mess.

The fish as soon as taken out of the net were dropped into a floating crate, alongside of the boat, and then transferred to large floating crates in Gravesend Bay, where they will be left for a day or two until they become accustomed to confinement. Then they will be placed in large shipping cans, which will be well provided with sea water and sea weed, and transported to the Aquarium by wagon.

Show People Clamor for Money.

The Bijou Theatre in Brooklyn was closed last night, and a crowd of angry theatrical people, mostly women, were besieging the offices of the theatre and demanding their money. "Sinbad" was the show at the Bijou during the week. On Tuesday J. Holmes Martin, proprietor of the company, disappeared, and Mrs. Eliza Mink, who is said to have been the backer of the show, has gone to her home in Pennsylvania.

JUDGE JOHN SEDGWICK DEAD.

He Was a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York.

NORFOLK, Conn., Sept. 11.—Judge John Sedgwick of New York City, Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, died here tonight, after a brief illness, aged sixty-three.

He leaves a wife, two daughters, and a son.

John Sedgwick was born in New York City June 2, 1829, coming of the old New England family of Sedgwick, whose sons have been prominent in statesmanship and the law. He was a grand-nephew of Theodore Sedgwick, a soldier of the Revolution, a member of the Continental Congress, Speaker of the House of Representatives and United States Senator, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1847. He was an Assistant District Attorney from 1856 to 1861, and in the famous anti-Tweed campaign of 1871 was elected to the Superior Court on the United Reform County ticket, indorsed by the Committee of Seventy.

By selection of his associates, he became Chief Justice of the court Aug. 3, 1880, succeeding Chief Justice Curtis, the other Judges of the Superior Court then being Justices Van Vorst, Speir, Freedman, and Russell.

Justice Sedgwick was re-elected in 1885, and under the operation of the new State Constitution, by which the Superior Court was abolished, he became a Justice of the Supreme Court Jan. 1, 1896, for the remainder of the time of his Superior Court term. He was remarkable for his patience in the hearing of cases, and ranked high among lawyers as a judicial officer.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Franz.

Henry Franz died at his home, 866 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning from heart failure, with which he had been suffering for some time.

Mr. Franz was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1843, and came to this country thirty years ago. He first lived in New York, but about five years after his arrival in this city he moved to Brooklyn, which he had since made his home. Mr. Franz was a manufacturer of parasols and umbrellas at Kosciusko Street and Throop Avenue, Brooklyn. He was particularly prominent in musical circles, and was a member of the Arion Society. He was at different times its Secretary, Vice President, and President.

Mr. Franz was also a member of the German Hospital Society. In German circles he was widely known and highly esteemed. His wife, two sons, and four daughters survive him. His funeral will be held at his home on Tuesday. The burial will be in Evergreens Cemetery.

Mrs. Florence F. Barker.

Mrs. Florence F. Barker, who was a conspicuous figure in the institution of the Woman's Relief Corps, and who became its first National President, died at her home, in Malden, Mass., yesterday, of consumption. She was a native of Lynnfield, Mass., where she was born in 1840, and she was the widow of Col. Thomas F. Barker of the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment. She was well known in social circles both in Malden and Boston.

William H. Moore.

William H. Moore, for many years General Passenger Agent of the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad, died in Matteawan, N. Y., Friday night, aged fifty-five years. He served in the Union Army during the war and was severely wounded. He was well known in railroad and Masonic circles. He leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters. One of the sons, W. E. Moore, is steward and Captain's clerk on the school ship St. Mary's.

Dr. John C. Bolles.

Dr. John C. Bolles of Montville, Conn., one of the oldest members of the New London County Medical Association, died at his residence yesterday morning, aged eighty-one years. Bright's disease was the cause of death. He leaves a married daughter and one son.

Edward R. Thompson.

Edward R. Thompson, President of the Dime Savings Bank, died at his home in Norwich, Conn., Friday night. He had been in poor health for some time. He was born in Hartford seventy-six years ago.

Obituary Notes.

W. W. LATHROP, druggist of Stafford Springs, Conn., died yesterday morning, aged thirty-four years. He had suffered with a liver trouble since July 4. He leaves a wife and two children.

HENRIETTA AYRES, daughter of the late Peregrine Williamson of Baltimore, Md., and widow of Samuel Perry Ayres of New Rochelle, died yesterday at Rockton, New Rochelle, at the home of Mary Ayres Fisher. The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, New Rochelle, at 3 P. M. next Tuesday.

REFUSED TO PAY HIS CAB FARE.

John Ashly, Said to be a Kentucky Banker, Arrested and Locked Up.

John Ashly, twenty-eight years old, from Lexington, Ky., said to be a banker and dealer in race horses, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night for refusing to pay what he says is an exorbitant cab bill.

The complainant is Jacob Herman of 175 East One Hundred and First Street. He drove Mr. Ashly about a good portion of the city, and at 11 P. M. was at the Boulevard and Fifty-ninth Street. Here the driver suggested the payment of his bill, making it $5.

Ashly told him to drive to the Metropolitan Club, and Herman said it would be 50 cents additional.

"I don't want to buy your cab," replied Ashly, "and if you don't get me over to the club pretty quick, you won't get a cent."

The driver said "All right," and started off. But he drove to the West Forty-seventh Street Station and asked to have his passenger placed under arrest. The Sergeant tried to persuade Ashly to pay the bill, but he declined to do so. He had a huge roll of money, and said he did not mind the amount, but that it was too much, and he did not propose to be swindled.

Gen. Frederick P. Townsend Dead.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—Word has been received here from Lake Luzerne that Gen. Frederick P. Townsend of this city died there at the Wayside Inn at 11 o'clock this morning. The General had been feeble during the entire Summer, and suffered much from weak lungs, which eventually caused his death.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Pecantico, Nakodas. E. & W. Both new effects in high banded collars.

To all impure water add Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

MARRIED.

IVORY—WYCKOFF.—On Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1897, at All Saints' Church, Vevey, Switzerland, by the Rev. G. Akehurst, James Ivory of Edinburgh, Scotland, to Florence Theodora, younger daughter of W. S. Wyckoff of New York.

DIED.

AYRES.—At Rockton, New Rochelle, N. Y., at the residence of Mary Ayres Fisher, on Saturday, Sept. 11th, Henrietta Ayres, daughter of the late Peregrine Williamson of Baltimore, Md., and widow of Samuel Perry Ayres of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Funeral at Trinity Church, New Rochelle N. Y., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves New Haven Station, Grand Central Depot, at 2:02 P. M., returning at 4:28 P. M.

BOYD.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., Sept. 10, 1897, after a brief illness, Josephine March Boyd, wife of Allan Stuart Boyd, and daughter of the late David I. Boyd of Albany, N. Y.

DE LA MERE.—Suddenly at Wickford, R. I., Sept. 10, Gertrude (Gettie) P. De la Mere, eldest daughter of the late Edward and Mary B Phelan of Alabama.

KENZEL.—At Avon, N. J., Sept. 11, William Huntington Kenzel, of Jersey City, aged 68 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PIGNOLET.—Entered into rest on Thursday, Sept. 9th, 1897, Louis H. Pignolet, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services at the family residence, 16 New England Terrace, Orange, N. J., on Monday morning, Sept. 13th, on arrival of 10:10 A. M. train from New York, (D., L. & W. R. R.) Interment at Greenwood.

TAYLOR.—At her mother's residence, 40 Central Park South, on Sept. 10, Flora Mabel, daughter of the late George H. Taylor, M. D.

Funeral at her home, Sunday, Sept. 12, at 10:30 A. M.

WILTSE.—At Edgartown, Mass., Sept. 11, 1897, Caroline B. Wiltse, widow of John H. Wiltse, late of Fishkill-on-Hudson, and eldest daughter of the late Samuel B. Schenck.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

A.—The Kensico Cemetery.—Private station, Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
AGNEW, Michael, Marion House	45	8
AZZIMONTI, Priscilla, 65 Irving Pl.	6	10
BUCHANAN, Mary, 83 W. 54th St.	78	11
BARR, Emily, 599 E. 136th St.	34	10
BRADLEY, Richard, 79 Bank St.	52	10
BLAKE, Asa S., 4 W. 91st St.	63	9
BISCHOFF, Carl D. G., 502 W. 22d	23	10
BUCCERONI, Luigi, 202 Mott St.	58	10
BRUSH, Emil, 419 E. 13th St.	3	10
BOSSONG, Louisa, 336 E. 45th St.	7	11
BOYLE, Margaret, 88 Amsterdam Av.	5	9
BATHAM, Margaret, 28 Cedar St.	55	8
COSTELLO, Stephen, 322 E. 74th St.	1	10
CORDELLO, Frances, 2,186 Amsterdam Av.	40	10
CRAWFORD, Edward, Dominican Convent	2	10
CASSIDY, Ellen, 306 E. 115th St.	63	10
COUGHLAN, Mary F., 1,344 Amsterdam Av.	2	10
DELANEY, Edward, 337 E. 32d St.	3	10
DORAN, Michael, Ryer Av.	62	10
DUNNER, Bernard, 27½ Chrystie St.	25	9
DI LORENZO, John, 33 Sullivan St.	4	10
ENTRES, Mary, Manh. State Hos.	28	10
EARLE, Sarah, 21 E. 41st St.	70	10
FERRUCCI, Rosaria, 412 E. 114th St.	1	10
FRICK, Josepha, 173 Forsyth St.	80	10
FALK, George, 503 E. 16th St.	44	10
GANNON, Thomas, 680 2d Av.	47	10
GALLAGHER, Madelaine, 1,555 Broadway	1	9
GRADY, Joseph P., 320 Henry St.	30	7
GALLATRI, Constanzo, 12 Roosevelt.	60	10
GREENE, Michael, 559 W. 44th St.	51	9
GROSSMAN, Carl, 825 Westchester Av.	50	9
GRAUTZ, Abraham, 304 E. 3d St.	4	11
GOLDBERG, Rosie, 636 Columbus Av.	77	10
HUGEL, John, 108 Amsterdam Av.	21	10
HALLIGAN, Bridget, 265 10th Av.	50	10
HIRSCH, Herbert, 73 E. 105th St.	1	11
HALBERSTADT, Annie, 101 E. Broadway	4	11
HODGKIN, William, 115th St. and 8th Av.	31	11
KOCH, John, 418 W. 46th St.	67	9
KULL, Emma, 302 E. 75th St.	1	10
KIRSCHBAUM, J. G. F., 246 E. 121st.	6	9
KELLY, John, 24 E. Broadway	55	10
KARPER, Isaac, 313 E. 4th St.	33	10
LAROTONDO, Antonetta, 445 E. 113th	4	11
MEYERS, Hannah, 489 Pearl St.	60	10
MOSS, Leonora A., 319 W. 41st St.	50	10
MUTH, Florence, 908 Amsterdam Av.	43	10
MASHIN, Frantirek, 1,362 Avenue A.	42	9
MURTHA, Patrick, 1,537 3d Av.	57	9
MILLER, Annie, 680 Morris Av.	51	9
MORAN, James, Jefferson Av. and 179th St.	8	10
McNEVEN, Jessie J., Home for Incurables	67	10
McKINLEY, Susan, 633 E. 149th St.	51	10
McCAULEY, Stephen, 349 W. 28th St.	8	10
McGUIRE, Cassie E., 440 W. 25th St.	31	9
McKIERNAN, Arthur, 168 E. 98th St.	1	9
McADAMS, James, 326 W. 17th St.	33	9
NEALSON, Nicholas, 150 Nassau St.	28	10
NORTON, Catharine, 2 Attorney St.	54	10
NELSON, Samuel A., 524 1st Av.	60	9
NOLL, Isabella, 647 Hudson St.	30	11
OATES, Patrick, Spuyten Duyvil.	51	10
O'CONNOR, Edward, 657 Greenwich.	73	10
PEARS, Annie, 421 W. 16th St.	46	9
PEPAR, August F., Bellevue Hos.	36	8
RONAN, Kate, 344 Water St.	42	9
SCHRIER, August, Almshouse	87	9
STEIN, Katharine, 404 W. 43d St.	81	10
SANGER, Henry A., 1,311 Clinton Av.	35	11
SULLIVAN, Jeremiah, 1,503 Park Av.	35	10
SEE, Katharina, 63 W. 99th St.	62	9
STIO, Pietro, 224 Thompson St.	16	10
STOITZENBURG, Anna D., 299 E. 52d	35	8
SCHWARTZ, Regina, 114 E. 88th St.	73	9
SIMON, Gustaf, 142 E. Broadway	69	9
SCHMITT, Philip, 551 W. 44th St.	40	10
TAYLOR, Flora M., 40 W. 59th St.	25	10
WILLIAMS, Emily, Colored Home and Hospital	107	10
WALSH, Stephen, 532 E. 12th St.	28	10
WEDEMAYER, Herman H., 612 Bergen Av.	1	10
WILSON, Annie, 257 W. 32d St.	26	11
WESTERVELT, Sarah L., 250 W. 144th St.	22	10

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ALTMANN, Joseph, 53 Maspeth Av.	66	10
BARNETTO, John, 775 Grand St.	3	11
BROWN, Clara, 345 Railroad Av.	1	10
BUTLER, William, 257 High St.	1	10
BROOKS, Edward F., 171 Johnson St.	47	10
BERCAWITZ, Ida, 193 Moore St.	5	10
CAMPBELL, James, Kings Co. Hosp.	54	7
CONKLIN, Edna W., 108 Decatur St.	20	9
CORCORAN, William, 156 Freeman.	54	10
CONSIGLIO, Cosmo, 494 Carroll St.	1	10
COYLE, Hugh, 289 E. New York Av.	30	10
DOWD, Michael J., 357 1st St.	45	9
DEIKEN, Caroline, 506 De Kalb Av.	59	9
FISCHER, Frank A., Brooklyn Hosp.	30	9
GLEASON, Cornelius, L. I. Col. Hosp.	3	10
HUGALL, Sarah, Kings Co. Hosp.	65	8
HOLZHAUER, Mary E., 257 Eckford.	1	9
HULL, William M., 102 Kent St.	81	10
KENNEDY, Catharine, 746 Henry St.	15	10
KENNEDY, Dennis, 233 Bush St.	47	9
LANGDON, Virginia, 25 Newell St.	61	9
LEWIS, Michael, 9 Navy St.	1	10
MATHEWS, Anna R., 19 Steuben St.	1	10
MELVIN, Thomas, 87 Eagle St.	29	10
MARION, Henry, 15 Skillman Av.	5	9
MITCHELL, John H., 420 Union St.	33	10
McDERMOTT, Margaret M., Norwood Av. and Fulton St.	70	8
McDONALD, Peter, 88 Quay St.	59	10
McLOUGHLIN, Mary, 363 3d Av.	9	10
NELSON, Eliza M., 429 Hancock St.	76	10
PICKLE, John, 25 Cook St.	54	9
PIERCE, Annie, St. Peter's Hosp.	28	9
PELLIGINO, Narenia, 291 Hudson Av.	2	10
RESINNINO, Nicolo, Kings Co. Hosp.	47	7
RHEAR, Catharine, 835 Park Av.	80	8
SCHMIDT, John, Harway Av. and Bay 46th St.	63	10
SULZBACKER, Julia, 217 56th St.	67	9
SMITH, Thomas, 198 Green St.	4	11
SICKEL, Florence, 201 Floyd St.	1	10
VOIGHT, Adolph, 356 S. 1st St.	76	[illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Properties in the Upper Section of the City Figure Largely in a Good Week's Dealings.

RESIDENCE SALES ACTIVE

Down-Town Brokers Hopeful—Latest Reported Sales by Brokers—The Week at Auction—Mortgages Filed.

A glance over the reports of last week's dealings is sufficient to show the region of activity, geographically speaking. The sales and trades of the week have been confined so largely to one locality that we can almost hunt in vain for the record of any transaction south of Forty-second Street or east of Fifth Avenue. The call has certainly been for residence property, and while a trade like that recently closed involving the Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street lot, looks better on paper than the actual sale of a dozen residences, it is, nevertheless, of small significance. The too apparent feature of many sales is that somebody is "unloading" with the least possible sacrifice, while on the other hand such transactions as those of the week just ended, even though they involve dwellings, show a noticeable revival in one branch of the business. According to one broker, "ten sales of $20,000 each are a better sign of the times than one at $200,000," and it is safe to say that many would support this position.

The principal sale of the week, to which much interest is added by the secrecy which surrounds the name of the purchaser, was that of 5 East Forty-fourth Street. It has been known for some time that Mr. Havemeyer, who owns the Fifth Avenue corner, has been a prospective purchaser of both 3 and 5 East Forty-fourth Street, but whether or not he is the buyer in the present instance cannot be learned.

Down-town brokers and those in the Broadway manufacturing districts are still quiet, and are well satisfied to get a part of the dealing in the upper section of the city. They say that their time has not come yet, and that people are going to buy homes before they enlarge their business holdings. Two good-sized transactions of property below Fourteenth Street, however, are likely to materialize within a week or two.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold, for the Ernst-Marx syndicate, to Walter J. Hall, for $14,250, the four-story American basement light-brick and stone dwelling, with extension, 179 Convent Avenue, 18 by 40 by 50. This is the third of a row of five houses sold by the same broker within the last week.

T. S. Atwater has sold, for the Southard estate, the three-story dwelling 243 Eighth Avenue, 14.1 by 52, leasehold.

John Speroni has sold the five-story triple flat 18 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, taking in part payment some Brooklyn property.

D. H. Scully has sold, for Annie Jackson, to Charles Hoerlein, for $12,000, the three-story brownstone front dwelling 55 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 20 by 50 by 100. The property 434 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, is given in part payment.

The buyer of 43 East Fifty-third Street, the sale of which by John N. Golding has already been reported, was William J. Hochstaetter.

M. C. Foster has sold, for Adler & Herrmann, to Kate Doubleday, for $8,500, the three-story brownstone front dwelling 137 East One Hundred and Third Street, 16 by 55 by 100.

The buyer of the frame dwelling, on a plot 50 by 100, 28 and 30 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, is H. D. Bayne.

The Auction Rooms.

The salesroom gave signs in the week just ended of resuming something of its normal activity. The schedule was the longest in several months, and although plaintiffs were much in evidence, the number of parcels actually disposed of showed a proportionate increase. Most of the adjournments were for one week only, and among the properties which appear again in this week's list will be noticed the valuable business building 153 to 157 Greene Street, extending through to 50 West Houston Street, to be offered by James L. Wells on Thursday.

Among the other parcels on this week's schedule worthy of attention will be the offering by Strong & Ireland on Tuesday of the four-story stone building 179 Second Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets.

Of the Labor Day lot sales, perhaps the most interesting was that conducted by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn. The lots sold on Monday showed substantial gains over those paid at Auctioneer Harnett's sale, on June 16, of 282 lots situated on the Parkway, and separated from those sold on Monday only by the race course property of John H. Shults. The lively bidding and readiness of buyers to exercise their privilege of taking several lots at the same figure certainly shows a confidence in the future of property in that neighborhood which does not seem to be misplaced, and which will doubtless be greatly strengthened within the next few months, when it will be possible to take a car at the New York end of the bridge and reach this property within forty minutes.

There were recorded last week 195 mortgages, for $1,665,268; of which 76, for $762,743, were at 5 per cent.; 95, for $360,025, were at more, and 24, for $542,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 174 mortgages, for $1,694,949; of which 82, for $878,410, were at 5 per cent.; 80, for $668,039, were at more, and 12, for $148,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 13.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 245 East Fiftieth Street, north side, 141 feet west of Second Avenue, 16 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,834.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.—By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 179 Second Avenue, west side, 77.9 feet north of Eleventh Street, runs west 120 by north 25.9 by west 5.8 by north 28 by east 25.8 by east 100 to Second Avenue by south 25.9, four-story stone-front building, with two-story brick extension. Due on judgment, $24,698.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Jones, referee, 107 and 109 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $2,866; subject to other mortgages for $51,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward A. Sumner, referee, 56, 58, and 60 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 50 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,482; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 543 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 390.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 14.9 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,616.

By Solomon de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 282, 284, and 286 East Broadway, and 271, 273, and 275 Division Street, being at the southwest corner of the streets named, 64.4 by 101.7 by 64.4 by 100.11, eight-story brick factory, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $120,852.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 153, 155, and 157 Greene Street, and 50 West Houston Street, begins at Greene Street, west side, 20.1 feet north of West Houston Street, runs north 60.3 feet by west 100 by south 80.4 to West Houston Street, by east 21 by north 20.1 by east 79, five-story brick and stone building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $38,198.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Henry Smith, referee, the following vacant plots: Aqueduct Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 101.4 by 191.6 by 100 by 174.6; Clinton Street, north side, 225 feet west of Grand Avenue, 25 by 100; Grand Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 150 by 100; Grand Avenue, northeast corner of Clinton Street, 200 by 100; Clinton Street, north side, 125 feet east of Grand Avenue, 200 by 100; Jerome Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Clinton Street, 75 by 100; Grand Avenue, southeast corner of North Street, 100 by 175, excepting thereout 25 by 100 at the northwest corner of said plot; Aqueduct Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25.4 by 92 by 25 by 87.9. Due on judgment, $3,494.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 59 East Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 218.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 17.2 1-8 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,024.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Arthur Sweeny, referee, Tiffany Street, west side, 152.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 20 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,548.

By Solomon de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 1,515 and 1,517 Madison Avenue, east side, 46.11 and 73.11 feet respectively north of One Hundred and Third Street, each 27 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 1,515, $18,270; on 1,517, $18,265.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Delancey, referee, 88 Monroe Street, south side, 114.4 feet east of Pike Street, 22.8 by 93.2 by 22.6 by 93.10, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $21,046.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 600 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 216.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, 40 by 100.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 47 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 315 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,506.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, 532 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.10, five-story brick tenement, all title and interest of Morris Rosenbaum on Jan. 18, 1895.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, 180 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 128.1 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.6 by 101, two-story brick dwelling, all title and interest of Pauline Ginsberg on Jan. 4, 1897.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, Lot A, on map of farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, bounded on the north by the land of Augustus Van Cortland, and having a frontage of 265 feet on the old New York and Albany Post Road, vacant, all title and interest of William Foster, Jr., and Elnathan Sweet on Aug. 16, 1893.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 217 West Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,261.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 819.6 feet north of Riverview Terrace, formerly Heath Avenue, 153.7 by 165.2 by 187.11 by 103.2, vacant; Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 103.2 feet north of the land of Fordham Morris, being Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5 on map of property of Mary Walker, at Morris Dock, Twenty-fourth Ward, 101.1 by 132 by 100 by 153.7, vacant. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $3,877; on the latter, $1,756.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 500 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.6; Henry Gundlack of 23 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,431 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $38,000.

Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 27 by 72.2 by 88.6; George Sherman of 16 West Twentieth Street, owner; R. H. Robertson of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $65,000.

Eighty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Central Park West, for a seven-story brick flat, 70 by 94.4; James Livingston of 8 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $175,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 125 feet east of the Boulevard, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85; Gammie & Robertson of 364 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Broome Street, southeast corner of Mangin Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 70; Jonas Weil of 36 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter of the Bible House, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 13 and 15 Rutgers Place, for two six-story brick flats, 26 by 96.6; Joseph Pohlstein and William Feinberg of 200 Henry Street, owners; Bernstein & Stone of 145 Centre Street, architects; cost, $48,000.

Simpson Street, west side, 75 feet south of Freeman Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 16.8 by 40; Robert F. Rooney of 1,239 Simpson Street, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $3,600.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35.6; Herman Waner of 1,101 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Brook Avenue, east side, block front from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 83, and eight five-story brick tenements, 44 by 95; Herman Stursburg of Baden Baden, Germany, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $140,000.

Alterations.

Elm Street, southeast corner of Walker Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; estate of Samuel Phillips of 214 West Nineteenth Street, owner; Franklin Baylies of the Bible House, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 11 East Thirtieth Street, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, with shop; Haskell Silverman of 9 East Thirtieth Street, owner; William J. Tryer of 19 Bowery, architect; cost, $12,500.

No. 1,870 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Victor Deganais, premises, owner; John B. Franklin of 121 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 115 to 119 Elm Street, to a four and five story brick factory; Frederick Hollander of 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Hugo Kafka of 99 Nassau Street, architect. cost, $10,000.

Nos. 153 to 157 Crosby Street, to a five-story and basement brick factory; Louis Ettinger of 40 East Seventy-third Street, owner; Richard Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 237 First Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; Mrs. Katharine Bolger, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis of 220 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 191 Bowery, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, with store; Herbert T. King, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of Cedar Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; Louis Hitchcock, owner; Louis Falk, 2,769 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 40 feet south of Fairmount Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; Laura A. Keogh of 1,066 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; W. E. Pringle, architect; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 11.

ATTORNEY ST, 139; Emma Severn to Charles F. Lutz.......... $9,000
AVENUE D, w s, lot 144 map of estate of John Flack, 23.6x93; Dora Hayman and another to Hilda Sinagoge.......... 1
CHERRY ST, s s, 157, 20x60; 7th Av, s s, Lot 356, map of the village of Wakefield, 100x114; Sarah Godfrey to Kate N. Godfrey.......... 1
CLINTON ST, 101, 25.4x100; Abraham H. Freiman to Rebecca Freiman.......... 1
CORDOVA PLACE, n w cor St. George's Crescent, 23.11x67.6x s e 79.4 and Cordova Place, w s, 48.11 ft n of St. George's Crescent, 25x99.6x29.7x83.6; Henry W. Donnelly to Isabella Arendt.......... 575
LOT X N, map of 70 lots of Cedar Hill plot; Thomas Coughlin and wife to Concetta Cimillo.......... 2,000
LOTS 228 and 262, G29 and G30, map of Wakefield; Susan M. Oakley to William J. Marshall and another.......... 10
LOTS 1 to 79, 81 to 105, 125 to 137; John Notman, referee, to Theresa Lynch.......... 85,250
RYER ST or AV, w s, 100 ft s of Irving St, 25x100; Michael Doran to Johanna McCloskey.......... 1
TINTON AV, w s, 108.6 ft n of dividing line of Lots 18 and 19, map of Woodstock, being lot 18, same map; William J. Marshall and wife and others to Susan M. Oakley.......... 10
WEBSTER AV, w s, 200.9 ft s of 179th St, 50.4x109.5x50x111; Marion W. Buckbee to Ernest Someriva.......... 1
WEST BROADWAY, e s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Cecil Charles to Mary H. Aldrich.......... 1
27TH ST, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, 24.6x98.9; Thomas J. Convey and wife to E. C. Potter.......... 1
87TH ST, 130 East; Elizabeth Schlamp to Elizabeth Schlamp.......... 1
148TH ST, s s, 361.10 ft e of Railroad Av, 25x100; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Cornelius F. Kingsland, as trustee.......... 11,000

Recorded Leases.

BRYANT, George W., to Adolph Ruehl; Grand Circle, n w corner of 59th St, 7 8-12 years..........5,500, $6,500
GAFFESEN, Henry, to Ingeman Jorgensen and another; 6th Av, s w corner of 46th St, 4 8-12 years..........1,300, 1,500
HALLANAN, Annie, to Augustine F. Williams and another; 188 and 190 West 4th St, 5½ years.......... 4,300
KASSEL, Abraham, individually and as executor to the Congregation Love of Israel; 34 Ludlow St, 4 years.......... 480

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, William S., and wife to Gustavus L. Lawrence; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 350 ft n of 141st St, demand.......... $3,893
CIMILLO, Concetta, and husband to Herman Mundheim; Lot XN, map of Cedar Hill Plot, Powell Farm, Fordham, 2 years.......... 1,000
CONNER, Sarah G., to Elijah P. Flandreau; s e corner of Centre and Duane Sts, 29 Beekman St, and other parcels in Westchester, demand.......... 1,124
DOBBIN, George H., to Jacob Mayer; 446 3d Av, 528 6th Av, and 348 8th Av, leaseholds, stores, &c., demand.......... 12,000
DOBBIN, George H., to Jacob Mayer; 817 Bowery, leasehold, demand.......... 12,000
DOBBIN, George H., to Jacob Mayer; 632 8th Av, 837 8th Av, leaseholds, stores, &c., demand.......... 12,000
DOBBIN, George H., to Jacob Mayer; 1,485 3d Av, leasehold, demand.......... 12,000
FRANCOLINI, Giuseppe, to Angelo Zucchi; n e s of Washington Av, and n s of Bronx River, x n — to n w s of Madison Av, &c., 3 years.......... 3,000
GUMPERZ, Jacob, and wife to Samuel Crooks; 460 Greenwich St, 5 years.......... 17,000
KAEGEBEHN, Charles F., to Philip Kussel; 74 Pearl St, 3 years.......... 3,500
LARKIN, Mary, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 186, map of partition sale of Lot G, Hunt estate, Van Nest, &c., installments.......... 1,250
SOMERIVA, Ernest, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Webster Av, 201.3 ft s of 179th St, 2 years.......... 3,000
STAFEL, William, to the John Kress Brewing Company; s s of 29th St, 153.4 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years.......... 600
WILHELM, Christian F., to George Ehret; s s of 127th St, 165 ft w of 4th Av, 7 months.......... 1,400

Assignments of Mortgages.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic, J., to John Cornell.......... 18,247
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Robert H. Coleman, trustee, &c., for Anne C. Rogers.......... 14,512

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, extends from 138th to 139th St, x100; Maria W. Dittmar against Thomas Fitzgerald and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, James Kearney.
SEDGWICK AV, w s, part of Lot 19, map of lands of Louis G. Morris, Twenty-fourth Ward, 16.8x100; Margaret Macdonald against Kate Andariese and another, (to recover one-third interest, &c.;) attorney, M. W. Hart.
123D ST, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11x irregular; Martin J. Fleming against Edith E. Coutant, individually, executrix, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sackett & Lang.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, w s, 104 ft s of Westchester Av, 108x—; Frederick Schnaufer against Katharine P. Kitchen, owner and contractor.......... 208
IRVING PLACE, 76; John Pirkl against Pauline Scheible, owner and contractor. 1,038
OLD BROADWAY, s e corner of 132d St, 70x150; Adelbert S. Nichols against Frederick Ludwig and Frederick L. T. Wegener, owners; Theodore Wegener, owner and contractor.......... 90
5TH AV, n e corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; Philip Goldstein against Emma C. Heeseman, owner; George Heesemann, contractor.......... 82
4TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x114; Charles E. Hoyt against Isabella Bloomfield, owner; William Bloomfield, owner and contractor.......... 265
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 87.9x99.11; David Kohr against Henry H. Yoost and Sarah J. Steele, owners and contractors.......... 240

TICKETS WITH NEWSPAPERS.

The Anti-Scalper's Law Disturbs a Much-Prized Custom of Elevated Railway Patrons.

With few exceptions the proprietors of the new stands situated near the down-town stations of the elevated railroads, have been for years in the habit of keeping a supply of elevated railway tickets in stock for the accommodation of their customers. Business men hastening up town at the close of the day have found it very convenient to buy their railroad ticket at the same time that they bought their evening papers. By so doing they saved time and avoided the crowd at the ticket office. The news dealers have made no profit on these ticket sales, for the reason that they have always had to pay full fares to the railroad companies.

One of the unexpected phases of the new anti-ticket scalping law is the interruption of this old-time practice. Some of the newsdealers have been warned that if they continue to handle elevated railway tickets they will render themselves liable to prosecution and confinement in State prison.

"I am sorry that I cannot accommodate you with an 'elevated' ticket to-night," said the proprietor of the newspaper booth at the foot of the stairway leading to the Park Place up-town station, to an old customer a few nights ago, "but it is against the law. This anti-scalper's bill that has just gone into effect makes it a State prison offense for any one to sell a railroad ticket unless he is a regularly appointed agent of the company—"

"But you are not a ticket scalper," interrupted the customer. "You don't make any profit on these tickets."

"No, Sir, I don't, but I have been told that it was against the law to handle them at all, so I thought I would let them alone. You see, I am not a regular agent of the company." Further inquiry disclosed the fact that nearly all of the newsdealers who do business adjacent to the most frequented of the down-town elevated railroad stations had been similarly warned against violating the anti-ticket scalper law.

W. J. Fransioli, General Manager of the Manhattan Railway Company, was asked if he had issued any order in this matter, and he promptly answered in the negative. "Personally I should not construe the new anti-scalpers' law as applying to these newsdealers," said Mr. Fransioli. "They do not handle the tickets for profit, but simply as a matter of accommodation to their customers. We allow no discounts to newsdealers, no matter how many tickets they buy. Certainly this company is not disposed to interfere with them. We realize that it is not only a convenience to the passenger to get his ticket at the same time that he buys his newspapers, but it is also a relief to the pressure at the ticket office. In the days of the old Arcade, at Rector Street, McBride, the newsdealer, used occasionally to sell almost as many tickets down stairs as were sold on the station. Almost every man who made a purchase at the news stand took his ticket at the same time."

TO PROTECT THE BIRDS.

A Fine of $100 Imposed in New Jersey for Imprisoning Robins.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 11.—The case of the Fish and Game Protective Commission against George Von Buhren of New York for imprisoning five robbins in a cage was tri[illegible] to-day before Justice Austen of Mount Bethel. Von Buhren was released, but Joseph Delmotts, the hired man, was fined $100, as the birds were found in his possession.

No defense was made by the defendant, but an appeal bond was filed asking for a new trial. Court was held in the woods, owing to the intense heat in the little courtroom. A big crowd of farmers were present from all parts of the county.

SHE SAW GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Death of Emily Williams, Believed to Have Been 107 Years Old.

In Emily Williams, who died at the Colored Home and Hospital at 424 East Sixty-fifth Street yesterday, that institution lost its oldest inmate, she being, as nearly as could be ascertained, 107 years of age. Being a "home patient," no record had been made of her history, but from Julia Bowles, another inmate whose age is estimated at ninety years, it was learned that she was born in Eatontown, N. J., and reared by Littleton White, a Quaker, whose son is now a prominent lumber merchant of that place.

Emily appears to have possessed an excellent memory, and was in the habit of informing visitors to the hospital that she had seen George Washington when she was a girl. She described him as mounted on a very large horse and wearing a cocked hat.

Emily Williams was not the first of her family to die in the Colored Peoples' Home. Her daughter, Annie Raymond, was an inmate for several years, until 1893, when she died, at about the age of fifty. Julia Bowles, who also came from Etontown, spoke of a number of other children that she had had, but said that none of them survived her. The body will be interred to-morrow evening in Evergreens Cemetery.

Julia Bowles is quite a character herself, and does not appear to be considered at all old in her ward, which is occupied by none but the oldest women in the home.

Wound May Prove Fatal.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Joseph Butler, colored, a waiter, twenty-six years of age, is reported to be in a dying condition in the New Rochelle Hospital, and Daniel Hynes, a former Deputy Sheriff and well-known resident of this village, is accused by the wounded man of having shot him.

Dominican Priests See Them Off.

The voluminous white flannel habit of the order of Dominican priests is rarely seen hereabouts, outside the precincts of Sherman Park, where stands their house of study. An exception was furnished yesterday on the pier of the French line as the steamship La Touraine was about to sail. She had among her passengers the Very Rev. A. Laboré, the Provincial of the Order at Lyons, France, and his assistant, the Rev. H. Desqueyrons, O. P., who have been on a "visitation" to the house of the Order at Sherman Park. There were present at the pier to seen them sail, Prior Father Florissant, O. P.; Father Laurant of Sherman Park; Father O'Mahony of St. Vincent Ferrer's, and a Venezuelan Indian priest, Father Mariano.

Old New Jersey Undertaker Dead.

WESTWOOD, N. J., Sept. 11.—For fifty years Henry Smith, an undertaker, attended to the burial of people in this part of New Jersey. When his son Andrew became a man he aided his father. Last night Henry Smith died at his home, in Hillsdale, and now his son will bury the body of his father. Undertaker Smith was seventy-eight years old, and during his half century in the undertaking business he interred nearly 3,000 persons.

Senator White of California Ill.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 11.—United States Senator Stephen White is confined at his home with a sudden attack of pleurisy.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct's,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, Sept. 23,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., N. Y.,
BY ORDER OF THE
WEST BROOKLYN Land and Improvement Company.
AN ABSOLUTE SALE
285 very valuable and choice LOTS, located in
CITY OF NEW YORK,
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN,
SITUATE ON
New Utrecht, 14th and 15th Aves., 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Sts.
NASSAU ELECTRIC CARS from the BRIDGE and all the FERRIES pass immediately in front of the property.
GAS and WATER on property. 155 HOUSES already erected on the WEST BROOKLYN property.
AGENTS ON THE GROUND to show property.
TITLE GUARANTEED by the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and policy of insurance free to purchaser.
70 PER CENT. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years at 5 per cent.
Maps and further particulars at the office of the WEST BROOKLYN LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO., 49th St. and New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn, or the auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St., New York.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE.
By order of William H. Willis, Referee, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15th, NOON.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
153, 155 & 157 Greene St.
AND
50 West Houston St.
six-story brick and stone building, 60.3x100, with L 21 feet front on West Houston St. Maps and full particulars with WM. H. WILLIS, Referee, 115 Broadway; CHAS. A. JACKSON, Pit'ff Atty., 16 and 18 Exchange Place, and with JAMES L. WELLS, 59 Liberty St.

J. MONTGOMERY STRONG, Auctioneer.
STRONG & IRELAND
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, SEPT. 14th, 1897,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE
under the direction of WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Esq., Referee,
179 Second Avenue,
between 11th and 12th Sts.
The choice lot, with four-story stone building thereon; size. 25.9x120, with "L" 25.8x28.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & COLBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars of attorneys, or auctioneers, 60 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A. A.—FOR SALE.
The following very choice and superior
PRIVATE DWELLINGS:
233 West 72d St. Size 21x63½x102.
Elegant new American basement, with side light all the way up.
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Superb 4-story and basement, with full dining-room extension to 3d story.
403 (new 503) West End Av. Size 30x46
N. W. CORNER OF 84TH ST. Beautiful 4-story basement and attic corner house; 7 bedrooms.
THESE HOUSES are for sale for cash, or mortgage only, and can be purchased for less than present cost. Watchman on premises.
CHARLES BUEK, ARCHITECT AND OWNER.
109 WEST 42D ST.

West End Av. and 90th St.
Four elegant 3½-story Houses, each 19x58, ex. 14; lot 100 feet; prices reasonable; terms to suit.
W. L. CROW & TAYLOR,
Builders. Apply on premises.

A first-class handsomely-decorated 4-story and basement, pantry and bath room, extension house,
No. 59 West 70th St., For Sale.
Size 20x60x100; in splendid order; ready to move right into.
Price very reasonable. Permit of
CHARLES BUEK, 109 West 42d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Choicest location; elegant four-story House; every modern improvement; price $65,000. Particulars of THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

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houses on West End Avenue for sale, in perfect order, and completely decorated.
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(Telephone 1297 Cortlandt.) 69 Liberty St.

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REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON,
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33 Nassau St. & 503 5th Av.
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A SUPERIOR WEST END AV. RESIDENCE.
594 West End Av. Price, $25,000.
BEYOND QUESTION THE HANDSOMEST THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE.
19 FEET WIDE! SWELL FRONT.
Beautifully Decorated. Always Shown.
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39 WEST 81ST STREET,
Fronting Manhattan Square,
Attractive, 25 ft.; handsomely decorated; inspect.

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FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
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For Sale,
House, Choice
corner residence, 40x60. Land, 50 x100, on the best part of Brooklyn Heights. Recently decorated by Tiffany. Special plumbing. Inlaid wood floors. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold at a great bargain to prompt purchaser. Apply to FRANK A. BARNABY, Inc., 199 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Sale.
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Best block, four story, extension dining room, full width residence. Newly and beautifully decorated. Hardwood floors throughout. Modern plumbing. Replete in every detail. Will be sold for $27,500, on easy terms. Must be seen to be appreciated. Possession at once. Apply to FRANK A. BARNABY, Inc., 199 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

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property, 50 acres, within 20 minutes' continuous ride from Brooklyn Bridge; will be sold at $2,500 per acre, and is sure to double in one year. The property is unsurpassed in location, drainage, accessibility; elevated and electric roads pass through it; fifty houses to be erected on premises immediately adjoining it; can be sold in lots on easy terms at price equal to $3,500 per acre. Sale to close estate. Apply to FRANK A. BARNABY, Inc., 199 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Congress Street,
near Clinton, first-class block, a three-story, twenty-foot basement brownstone house, in perfect order; 13 rooms and bath, for $7,750; mortgage $4,500, can remain at 4½ per cent. The house is now rented for $800 per year, and will be vacated Oct. 1st; five minutes' walk from ferry and five minutes' ride from bridge; a bargain; sold three years ago for $10,000. Apply to FRANK A. BARNABY, Inc., 199 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

You Can
Buy Five
modern houses within five and ten minutes' walk of Brooklyn Bridge and all ferries in Brooklyn for $10,000 to $12,000; equal to houses bringing twenty to thirty thousand dollars in New York. We will be glad to furnish list of these houses to bona fide purchasers on application. FRANK A. BARNABY, Inc., 199 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"How to be Happy, Though Married"
is to buy your wife a beautiful home in a neighborhood sure to remain permanently select. The elegant modern brick and stone houses on the Estate of John Lefferts, near Prospect Park, are up to date in every detail. Quality high, prices low. Send for circular, HENRY W. SHERRILL, Manager, 13 Willoughby Street.

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BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED DETACHED house 1,183 Bergen St.; convenient to all cars; lot 55x100; equity, $10,000; cash or exchange. C. J. SANDS & LYONS, 505 Nostrand Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DETACHED AND SEMI-DETACHED DWELLings, St. Mark's Av. and vicinity, location unsurpassed for health and beautiful surroundings; some to let. C. J. SANDS & LYONS, 505 Nostrand Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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$70 Per Month
306 & 308 West 115th St.
Three story and basement, high stoop dwellings, containing 10 rooms and bath. Handsomely decorated; all modern conveniences.
ERASTUS HAMILTON.
252 WEST 138TH ST.
Telephone 647 Harlem. Open Sundays.

124 WEST 45TH ST.—To let to strictly private family, an elegant, quaint little house, with many bed chambers; newly plumbed, renovated, decorated, and changed throughout; a rare opportunity to secure what may not be available next Fall; open for inspection daily, except Sundays, 8 to 10 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M.; permit not required; rent, $2,200. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

77TH ST., 27 EAST.—To let, unfurnished, to strictly private family; this small house contains many rooms, is modern, handsomely decorated and well plumbed; seen without permit; immediate possession; rent, $1,800; any broker.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

146 EAST 89TH ST.—To let, unfurnished, this roomy house, with light and air on three sides; close to elevated station; cable cars pass the door; in fine order; rent only $1,500; seen without permit; immediate possession; any broker. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

$2,000.
FOR RENT.—Very beautiful 20-foot house, with two-story extension; hardwood throughout; perfect order; can be seen at any time. Caretaker, 715 Park Avenue, or JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall Street.

NO. 55 WEST 47TH STREET.
Desirable 21.8-foot four-story dwelling; will rent at reasonable figure.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

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FOR RENT.—Furnished, very beautiful 20-foot house, with two-story extension; hardwood throughout; perfect order; can be seen at any time. Caretaker, 715 Park Av., or JAMES R. HAY, No. 7 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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3 and 4 STORY HOUSES
$75 A MONTH.
Splendid location for convenience and health—138th or 139th St., between 7th and 8th Avs. Easily and quickly reached by Elevated or Cable Roads. Every modern improvement—handsomely decorated—latest style gas fixtures—perfect sanitary plumbing. Spacious courtyards in the rear and special entrances for tradesmen. Most approved methods for removing garbage. Neighborhood restricted to private houses, insuring satisfactory surroundings. Why live longer in high-priced, uncomfortable apartments?
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Real Estate,
252 WEST 138TH ST.,
OPEN SUNDAYS. TELEPHONE 647 HARLEM.

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The Rutland,
Broadway and 57th St.
TO LET.
One large unfurnished housekeeping apartment, 14 rooms and bath; rent..........$3,500
Three medium-sized unfurnished housekeeping apartments,
7 rooms and bath..........$1,200 to $1,500
One small-sized unfurnished housekeeping apartment,
6 rooms and bath, rent..........$1,200
One elegantly furnished housekeeping bachelor apartment,
4 rooms and bath, rent..........$1,500
This includes hall and elevator service, steam heat, and range fuel. These apartments are newly renovated, and the new management of the house and the tenants taken are of the very best. Immediate possession. Rent to commence October 1st. Apply direct to office or address "THE RUTLAND."

Central Park Apartments
Consisting of the Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Valencia, Cordova, and Tolosa, in Construction, Light, Ventilation, Elegance of Service and Appointments the Standard Apartment Buildings of the World. The location, Central Park South, (59th St.,) 58th St., and 7th Av., is the most desirable in the city.
Prices, plans, and particulars upon application.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., Trustee.
146 Broadway, 58th St. and 7th Av., New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE **OSBORNE,**
57th St. & 7th Ave.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
APARTMENTS TO RENT FROM OCT. 1st.
Location and House best in the city.
Apply on premises, or to ARTHUR TAYLOR & CO., 1,773 Broadway, near 57th St.

APARTMENTS for rent, 26 West 61st St.; seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supplied; elevator; $900. Apply to THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

ATTRACTIVE Bachelor Apartments, 21 West 30th St.; two rooms and bath; steam heat; unfurnished. Apply THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT.
128 and 130 West 91st St.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supplied; $50 to $60.
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Seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supplied; $40.
Particulars of
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 West 30th St.

"DON CARLOS"
JUST COMPLETED
MADISON AVE., N. E. CORNER 77TH ST.
Highest Class Fireproof Apartments, with all the Latest Improvements. Rents $2,000 upwards.

THE FLORENCE,
4th Ave. and 18th St.
Absolutely fire-proof.
Hotel service.
Parlor, three bedrooms, and bath, furnished.

SANITARY APARTMENTS
50 TO 58 WEST 98TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; hardwood enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; nicely decorated; with or without steam heat; attractive for small families.
JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St., or 54 West 98th St.

THE COLUMBUS
66 AND 68 MADISON AV.
Eight to ten room apartments; steam heat; elevator; hall service; rent, $1,500 to $2,000.
Apply to THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 West 30th St.

THE DALHOUSIE.
40 to 48 West 59th St.; absolutely fire-proof, and fronting Central Park. Very choice apartments to rent, $1,200 to $2,000 a year. Will be shown any hour by the janitor.

A CHOICE CORNER SUITE OF APARTments, consisting of parlor, bedrooms, and bathrooms, including maid services, heat, light, and elevator, at the Logerot, 18th St. and 5th Av.; elegant location; French restaurant on premises, and every convenience. Apply on premises or to FRED'K SOUTHACK & CO., 156 5th Av.

THE GORDON, 126 W. 45TH ST.
A very superior apartment on second floor to let; comprises the whole floor; has light and air from all four sides; also steam heat. Janitor will show; rent, $1,200.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

"THE WIESBADEN," 110 WEST 40TH ST.—To Let—One large single flat, third floor; rent, $75; only to families of refinement, having undoubted references. Janitor will show.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

PALACIO APARTMENT HOUSE, 59 AND 61 East 65th St., cor. Park Av., at $1,250, $1,450, and $1,600 per year, including electric light, steam heat, fuel, coal &c.; elevator service all night.

THE MAJESTIC,
St. Nicholas Av. and 145th St. Finest apartments up town. All fire-proof. Passenger elevator; electric light; refrigeration; no ice needed. Moderate terms.

THE WILMOT, 14 and 16 East 53d St.—With board, furnished or unfurnished apartments of three and four rooms, with bath, steam heat, elevator.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—Furnished corner apartment, eight rooms and bath; all cheery, sunny rooms; rent $65. Apply janitor, 103 West 55th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

WANTED—By four adults, furnished apartment in aristocratic neighborhood; must have restaurant in building; short term preferred. Address, giving price, Office, 412 West 16th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

A.—A.—We must have three and four story houses for waiting customers.
THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE
BOULEVARD AND 63D STREET,
A Family Hotel of the Best Class.
Conducted on the American and European Plans.
Newly and Splendidly Furnished Throughout in the most Modern Manner.
Patronage the Most Select.
Cuisine and Service Unexcelled.
Location Very Accessible.
Rates Moderate.
An absolute freedom from all the objectionable features of ordinary hotel life is guaranteed.
No accommodation for parrots, dogs, or other animals.
References required.
Inspection invited.
W. JOHNSON QUINN.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
72d St. and Lexington Av., N. Y.
NEW FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
(American Plan.)
With every modern convenience.
All apartments are arranged in suites with private halls, and are especially adapted to the comfort and convenience of families, at much lower rates than usually prevail in first-class houses.
A visit of inspection will pay before locating for the Winter.
We have furnished apartments at all prices from parlor, bedroom, and bath at $50 per month up to $150 per month for parlor, 5 bedrooms, and bath.
Dining room on top floor; cuisine of high standard; board, $10 per week for adults; children, $8.
RICHARD MEARES.

THE PARK MADISON,
MADISON AV. AND 25TH ST.,
Fronting Madison Square Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Electric lights, elevator, tiled bathrooms, house service, private restaurant; open fireplaces for coal or wood; private telephone in each suite; three to nine rooms and bath en suite.

THE PARK MADISON,
MADISON AV. AND 25TH ST.,
Fronting Madison Square Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Electric lights, elevator, tiled bathrooms, house service, private restaurant; open fireplaces for coal or wood; private telephone in each suite; three to nine rooms and bath en suit

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16th St and Irving Place.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
WESTMINSTER APARTMENTS
connected with the Hotel.
Desirable suites, fully furnished for families at moderate prices.
GEORGE MURRAY, Prop.

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AMERICAN PLAN.
Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
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THE GERARD.
44th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.
Select family apartment hotel, centrally and desirably located; absolutely fireproof and modern; a few choice apartments to rent by the year unfurnished, also several furnished apartments by the week, month, or season.
American and European Plans.
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A SELECT CITY HOME, FREE FROM THE CARES OF HOUSEKEEPING.
Hotel Bristol. 5TH AV. AND 42ND ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY.
CUISINE, APPOINTMENTS, AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Prop.

THE LANGHAM
5th Av. and 52d St.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins September 20th.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

THE BERESFORD.
A high-class apartment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home; a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1st on personal application, or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—At 510 and 512 Manhattan Av., and 317 West 121st St.; corner and inside flats; 7 rooms and bath; steam, heat, etc.; desirable neighborhood; all in good order; rents, $34 to $40; seen any time. Apply to Janitor, or J. C. HULL, Jr., at premises daily from 9:15 to 10:15 A. M.

333 EAST 17TH ST. (STUYVESANT SQ.)
Second Flat, seven large rooms, in perfect order; rent, $55.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St

ELEGANT CORNER APARTMENTS; 50 FEET; overlooking Stuyvesant Square; 10 large rooms; all improvements; hot air heating; hall boys. 330 East 17th St.; see janitor.

23D ST., 339 WEST.—Seven light rooms; private hall; excellent location; attractive inducements; $40. $55.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS ONLY.—A pretty flat of seven rooms and bath; completely furnished; books, pictures, Steinway piano; rent, $40. Apply to STABLER & SMITH, Columbus Av., near 93d St.

$36.—New Flats; newly furnished; six rooms and bath; exceptionally fine. Apply 54 West 98th St., or J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.; reference.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.,
offers very attractive homes at quite moderate rents; Houses, 12 rooms, all improvements, choice location; beautiful grounds; rent $550; several others $350 to $450, stables.
JAMES R. HAY, No. 7 Wall St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NEW BUILDING,
29 TO 33 EAST 19TH ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
One loft, two offices, and ground floor in this new fire-proof, substantially built, and elegantly finished building.
Apply to janitor of building, or to
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23D ST. 55 LIBERTY ST.

112 WEST 40TH ST.—A STUDIO OR OFFICE to let, suitable for artist not requiring northern light; well adapted for two women who require housekeeping facilities combined with business, such as art industry, teaching, dressmaking, millinery, &c.; rent, $40. A1 references required; janitor will show day or evening.

A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR STORE, PLATE GLASS FRONT, STEAM HEAT, Near "Herald Square."
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 West 30th St.

1,064 MADISON AV.—To let, a most desirable store, with cellar; in perfect order and highly suitable for druggist or florist; janitor will show without permit and give further particulars; any broker.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Park Hill on the Hudson
New York's most beautiful and accessible suburb.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
280 BROADWAY.

IMMENSE WATER POWER, MILL PROPerty, &c., in New Jersey, 55 miles from New York; on two railroads, for sale cheap. Room 1,104, 35 Nassau St.

THE NEW ONE-DESIGN CLASS

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yachtsmen Have Accepted the Plans of W. B. Stearns.

ELEVEN MEMBERS TO BUILD

Acushla and Anoatok Matched to Race This Week—Regattas of the Atlantic and American Clubs—Fire Island's New Light Vessel.

The "one-design" class of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for next year has started off in a very promising manner. The Race Committee of the club held a meeting recently and discussed the different designs that were submitted. There were several of these, and the merits of each were fully discussed and the plans and estimates carefully examined. It was finally decided that the design of W. B. Stearns of Marblehead should be accepted.

Mr. Stearns had submitted a very complete design, with plans of the lines, construction and accommodation, and sails, and a model of the boat. The dimensions of the new class of boats are 33 feet over all, 21 feet on the load water line, 7 feet 8 inches extreme beam, 4 feet draught, and 7 feet board. The area of the sails, mainsail and jib, is to be 550 square feet, and there is to be 3,300 pounds of ballast on the keel. The yachts can be built for $775 each, and eleven members have promised to build. Before the season opens it is expected that there will be fifteen boats in the class. Each boat will have an eight-foot cabin, with five feet head room, so that the yachts can be used for cruising as well as racing.

Acushla and Anoatok Matched.

This is the season for match races, and before the yachts go out of commission several races will be sailed between yachts whose owners think their merits have not been thoroughly tested during the season. The first of these matches will be between the Acushla and Anoatok. The Acushla is owned by the Hanan brothers and the Anoatok by Oswald Sanderson. These two yachts met for the first time last Monday, and in a very fluky race the Anoatok won. In order that the merits of the two boats might be fairly tested, a match race was arranged at once, and the two will probably meet some time this week.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will have a race next Saturday off the Bay Ridge Club house. In the Spring the Akista and Eidolon each won a race for the Adams Cup for sloops, and these two have to race together to decide which boat is to take the trophy. There will be a race for other boats in the club fleet in order to make it interesting during the afternoon.

The American Yacht Club will close its season next Saturday with an open regatta for all classes. The entries for this regatta will close with Stuyvesant Wainwright, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, Post Office Box 59, Rye, N. Y., at 6 o'clock Thursday evening. The Regatta Committee will start the races at noon from the steam yacht Neaira, the flagship of the club.

Yachtsmen who go up and down the Sound will notice that the Lighthouse Board has made some changes with the Riker's Island Post Light. The fixed red lantern light on the north end of Riker's Island, East River, has been moved 128 feet west-northwest ¼ west from its present location and re-established, without change of characteristic, 32½ feet above mean high water, on the roof of a boathouse being built on the island by the Department of Correction of New York City.

Fire Island Light Vessel.

Another important change, notice of which has been given by the same board, is that on or about Sept. 20 Fire Island Light Vessel No. 39, moored about 9 7-10 miles south (magnetic) from Fire Island Lighthouse, and (approximately) in the latitude of Sandy Hook Light Vessel, will be withdrawn from her station and permanently replaced by Steam Light Vessel No. 68. The latter will show, simultaneously, from three lens lanterns encircling each masthead a fixed white incandescent 100-candle-power electric light. The focal plane of the lights will be 57 feet above sea level, and the lights may be seen thirteen miles in clear weather, the observer's eye fifteen feet above the sea. Should the electric light machinery become inoperative, three lens lanterns will be displayed on each mast, suspended under the iron gallery. During thick or foggy weather a twelve-inch steam chime whistle will sound blasts of three seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of four and twenty seconds.

Light Vessel No. 68 has a flush deck, two masts, schooner rigged, and no bowsprit. The mastheads are black, and at each there is a black circular iron gallery under the lens lanterns. A black smokestack and the fog signal are between the masts. The hull is red with the words "Fire Island" in large white letters on each side, and "No. 68" in white on each quarter and each bow.

BOSTON YACHTING NOTES.

The Sale of the Cock Robin—New Home for the Corinthians—Recent Races.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—One of the most interesting bits of yachting news during the week was the sale of the twenty-one-foot knockabout Cock Robin by C. H. W. Foster to C. S. Eaton, her original owner. In exchange for the Cock Robin Mr. Eaton gives his Herreschoff knockabout Cockatoo and $700 to boot, which shows just how badly he wanted his old boat and how much he thinks of her. Eaton sold the Cock Robin last Winter and ordered the Cockatoo in the belief that Herreshoff could improve on the Cock Robin, but it was a case of misplaced confidence. The Cockatoo failed to come up to expectations, and was beaten not only by the Cock Robin, but sometimes by the other Herreshoff boats and by the Lawley-designed and built Gosling. So Mr. Eaton is probably glad to get last year's champion back on any terms, since she is undoubtedly faster than either of the four boats Herreshoff has yet turned out.

Whether he will race her next season for the championship is still a question, but she will be seen in the three sweepstake races of the Knockabout Association at Marblehead Sept. 16, 17, and 18, and with the skipper and crew which she had in 1896 there will be an excellent chance for a fair comparison of her speed with the new boats, for there are those who say that she has not always been sailed at her best this season. The question of the championship will not enter into these races, as the Yacht Racing Association season closed to-day, and the Gosling has come out ahead with Fly second, Mongoose third, Cockatoo fourth, Cock Robin fifth, Hazard sixth, Sally II. seventh, and Jacobin eighth.

Victory of the Gosling.

The win of the Gosling against five Herreshoff boats has been specially gratifying to those local yachtsmen who do not like Herreshoff ways and still less Herreshoff prices, and who are thus given a chance to prove that a twelve-hundred-dollar home-designed and built boat can beat several twenty-two-hundred-dollar Bristol creations. The Gosling has behaved finely in all sorts of weather and on all points of sailing, and has started in more races than any boat in the class. Her record up to and including the Labor Day race was twenty-four starts, seven firsts, seven seconds, and four thirds. On the percentage basis of the Yacht Racing Association this gives her a total percentage of 1,150 and an average of 47 11-12. Fly, a Herreshoffer, has an average of 35 per cent., while Mongoose, a Boston designed and built boat, takes third with 34 11-21. The sport in the class has been all that was promised at the opening of the season, and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian men who are to have similar racing next season will find that the Eastern praises of the knockabout type either for racing or cruising have not been exaggerated.

The Labor Day Races.

The championships in the Yacht Racing Association classes were practically settled by the Labor Day race. Ida J. wins in the first class, Hoodlum in the second open, Muriel in the second cabin, Rooster in the third, and Vitesse in the fourth. The closest fight toward the close of the season has been between Muriel and Privateer in the second cabin class. Privateer has started in more races and has won more prizes than Muriel, but the association's system brings her percentage down, and she finishes with an average of only 63 6-13 per cent., with twenty-six starts, twelve firsts, eight seconds, and two thirds, when Muriel has 69 4-9 per cent., with eighteen starts, nine firsts, and seven seconds. It shows that the boat which starts in the fewest possible races has the best chance. Still Muriel has shown herself faster in ordinary weather, so that the pennant does not go far wrong.

New House for the Corinthians.

Plans for the new clubhouse of the Corinthians at Marblehead have been perfected, and the building to replace the old one will be pushed along so as to have it ready for next season's opening. The new house will be of wood, two and one-half stories in height, with gambrel roof, and in the Colonial style of architecture. The building will be about 100 feet long, and its first floor area will be about 5,000 square feet. It will be practically on the same location as the present house, but will be set a little nearer the sea, thus giving a better outlook up and down the harbor. There will be plenty of piazza room, a sine qua non in a yacht clubhouse.

On the first floor of the house will be a lounging room, dining room, offices, and a billiard room. The billiard room will have a big open fireplace and raftered ceiling, and will be a decidedly handsome apartment if the architect's plans are fully carried out. In the stories above the first there will be twenty-five chambers, in addition to the servants' rooms, and these, with a continuation of the present popular cuisine, promise to make the clubhouse a fine Summer home for members.

Supremacy of the Eastern Menaced.

Beyond all question the Corinthians are the coming club, and the Eastern must soon look to its laurels. The Corinthian on its Labor Day cruise to Gloucester and Hull took nearly fifty boats, ranging from the big steam yacht Penelope down to the twenty-one-foot knockabouts, and including the famous old cup winner America and the most popular defender, the Puritan, now a cruising schooner. This is the largest fleet ever taken on a cruise by any of the clubs east of Cape Cod, and the Corinthians are pretty proud of it.

The cruise was also a big success. The best of weather was had on all three days, and the handicap races for the cups offered by Commodore N. C. Nash added much to the interest of the runs. At Hull Sunday evening the visiting yachtsmen were handsomely entertained at the Hull Yacht Club, and there was a musical "smoke talk," which was a treat from start to finish.

"Charlie" Adams will not challenge nor build for the Seawanhaka Cup, mainly because he hasn't time to devote to the racing. He will, however, have a new boat to replace the Rooster, which was sold recently to Melbourne MacDowell, the actor, and which successfully defended the $250 cup offered by Fanny Davenport for races off her Summer home at Duxbury.

No new boats have yet been ordered of the designers, but there is talk of quite a number.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SEE & THEIS.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has taken charge of the place of business of the See & Theis Marble Company, at 636 to 644 First Avenue, on two attachments in favor of Crawford Maxwell for $251 on a note and in favor of Feeney & Devanney for $1,252 for three months' rent and for marble. They were obtained on the ground that it is an Arizona corporation.

Out of Town.

ELECTRIC ENGINEERING AND SUPPLY COMPANY.—Judgment was obtained here yesterday against the Electric Engineering and Supply Company of Syracuse for $20,843 in favor of Frederic A. Duggan on twelve notes of the company.

CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF MEXICO.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $200 against the Consolidated Gold Fields of Mexico, Limited, a foreign corporation, in favor of George E. Ranous. A copy of the attachment was served on officers of an express company.

WILLIAM DAWSON.—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has received an attachment for $20,847 against William Dawson in favor of George E. Spencer on an assigned claim on a judgment obtained in Minnesota on Aug. 12 against Mr. Dawson by the Iowa Land Company. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Dawson is a resident of Minnesota. It was served on the Mechanics' National Bank, where it is supposed there are some shares of stock belonging to Mr. Dawson.

CHARLES P. OLIVER.—John McCann has obtained an attachment against Charles P. Oliver, who kept the Hotel Eldert Hurst, at Rockaway Beach, for $1,115 for merchandise. It was obtained on the ground that Mr. Oliver could not be found. The hotel has been closed for several weeks, and an employe of Mr. McCann learned that part of the furniture and other goods had been shipped from the hotel to places in Brooklyn, this city, and Newark, and that other parties were in possession of the hotel, which Mr. Oliver rented from June 1 last.

WILLARD PARTNER ARRIVES.

Jay Dwiggins Returns from Europe and Ratifies the Assignment.

Jay Dwiggins, one of the partners in the firm of J. R. Willard & Co., stock brokers of 55 Broadway, who had been on a pleasure trip to Europe, has returned to this city. It is supposed he came back on the St. Paul, as his name, with that of his wife and child, appeared on the passenger list, but only Mrs. Dwiggins and the child, it is said, left the steamship dock in a cab about midnight. Mr. Dwiggins ratified the firm's assignment yesterday by having a ratification paper filed at the County Clerk's office, in order to give it the same force and effect as though it was originally signed by him, for the reason that he was not in the United States at the time the assignment was filed. Mr. Dwiggins acknowledged the paper on Saturday before Charles Flynn, notary. Frederick Ziegler has obtained a writ of replevin against J. R. Willard & Co. for $2,800.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed Saturday. The first name is that of the debtor:

AMES, George, and Albert J. Doty—John R. Keim	$101
BARRY, John—Joseph Armstrong	70
BENNETT, Thomas—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers, &c.	562
COLES, Charles N. and Francis W.—The First National Bank of Jersey City	844
DEUBLEIN, George—William W. Astor	404
EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Bridget Hession	2,031
ETTINGER, Isaac B.—United States Diamond Cutting and Polishing Company	782
ETTINGER, Isaac B.—Benjamin Eichberg and others	3,465
ETTINGER, Isaac B.—Solomon Konijn and others	4,158
ETTINGER, Isaac B.—United States Diamond Cutting and Polishing Company	6,438
GREENWALD, Abraham—The H. B. Claflin Company	1,630
GROOM, Albert A.—Emil H. Fickinger	262
HIRSCH, Julius—Richard Vom Hofe	19
HAGGERTY, Thomas—Joseph Armstrong	42
HARMON, Harry A., and Charles L. Sasse—J. Livingston	37
HART, Isaac—Harry Turner	524
HICKS, James—Marks Fishel and others	581
LAZARUS, Louis and Gustave—Manhattan Electric Light Company	316
LEIER, George—Union Granite Company	130
LE BARRE, Lewis—J. W. De Peyster	171
MULLER, Adrian H.—The American Rubber Tire Company	92
MORGAN, Bankson T.—T. B. Robertson	72
MANN, William D.—The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company	97
MURRAY, Thomas W.—P. J. Moffett and another	17
McCLOSKEY, James A.—M. Klein	31
OSGOODBY, Alfred—Leon Djezair	49
OSGOODBY, Alfred—Leon Djezair	93
PERSHALL, Henry L. R.—R. C. Williams and others	496
PETELER, Frank A.—Emil Unger and another	459
RUSSULL, William I.—The St. Louis Stamping Co.	1,995
ROSENZWEIG, Seymour, and Rose N. Lesser—Jacob Kulla	1,538
SCHUNEMAN, Charles A.—G. L. F. Fitzpatrick	264
WILENSKY, Benjamin, Meyer, and Aaron, also Herman A. Rabinowitz, (defendants not personally served)—Simon Lefkowitz	259
WILENSKY, Benjamin, Meyer, and Aaron, also Herman A. Rabinowitz, (defendants not personally served)—Max Kasnowitz	259
THE ELECTRIC ENGINEERING AND Supply Company—Frederick A. Duggan	20,843
ULRICH, Charles J.—Fred Schulz	676
WOLFSTEIN, Nathan H.—Frank H. Lindner and others	83
WOLTERECK, Herman—H. Blinn	29

The following judgments were filed against the city: M. A. McPartland, $114.70; J. Hennessey, $207.33; J. Cannon, $39.08; T. Shannahan, $122.91.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.04¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Cotton, middling	7 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.6⅞
Butter, State, finest creamery	.18
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.80
Lard, prime	4.90
Molasses, O. K., prime	.27
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.6
Tallow, prime	.3⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Beef, family	9.50
Beef hams	27.50
Sugar, granulated	.5⅛
Iron, Nor. No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lead	4.35
Copper, lake ingot	11.20

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Flour barely steady; Winter patents, $5@$5.20; straights, $4.70@$4.90; Spring specials, $6.15; Spring patents, $5.20@$5.60; No. 2 Spring wheat, 96⅝@97⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 90@97½c; No. 2 red, 97¼@98¼c; No. 2 corn, 30@30¼c; No. 2 yellow, 30@30½c; No. 2 oats, 19¾@20c; No. 2 white, free on board, 22½@23¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 21¾@22¾c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, free on board, 32@46c; No. 4, free on board, 28½@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.05@$1.07½; prime timothy seed, $2.60@$2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $8.20@$8.25; lard, per 100 lb, $4.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5⅝@5¾c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cut, loaf, $5.84; granulated, $5.21.

COTTON.

The first call developed an easy undertone, with prices 6 to 10 points lower under general liquidation, the direct result of disappointing English cables. Futures at Liverpool opened 1 point higher, but almost immediately broke 2 points, closing at a net loss of 1 point. Following the call the local market became somewhat steadier on covering by the timid to secure profits. Rumors that Neill was shortly to issue a crop estimate of 10,500,000 bales were circulated late in the session by a well-known commission house and started renewed liquidation, under which prices broke sharply. The market closed steady at a net loss of 10 to 12 points. Total sales of futures were 55,200 bales, nearly half being January contracts. All grades of spot cotton were reduced 1-16c, which puts quotations on the basis of 7 7-16c for middling uplands and 7 11-16c for middling Gulf. Total sales were 172 bales, all spinning.

Estimates for the week's receipts at the ports range between 130,000 and 150,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	7.02	7.02	6.95	6.96@6.97
October	6.83	6.83	6.79	6.80@6.81
November	6.76	6.76	6.73	6.73@6.74
December	6.76	6.79	6.75	6.76@6.77
January	6.80	6.83	6.80	6.80@6.81
February	...	...	...	6.83@6.85
March	6.88	6.90	6.87	6.87@6.88
April	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.92
May	6.98	6.98	6.95	6.94@6.96

Quotations on middling at Southern points were: Savannah, 6 7-16; Charleston, 6 9-16; Augusta, 6 11-16; Wilmington and New Orleans, 6 13-16; Norfolk, 6⅞; Houston, 6 15-16; Mobile, 6 4-5; Galveston, Memphis, St. Louis, 7; Baltimore, 7¼, and Louisville, 7⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—Middling uplands, 4⅛d; futures quiet, 1-64 advance; closed quiet, 1 point net decline. January-February, 345⅛S; February-March, 344S; March-April, 344½B; April-May, 345⅛S; May-June, 346½S; June-July, 347⅛S; September, 362½B; September-October 355½B; October-November, 348½B; November-December, 344½B; December-January, 343½B.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	1.03¼	1.03¼	1.02⅝	1.02⅝
December	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00
May	99½	99¾	98¾	98¾
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	35¾
October	..	..	..	36⅝
December	38	38⅛	37½	37⅝
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	24¾
October	..	..	..	24¾
December	..	..	..	25¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	97⅝	97¾	96¼	96⅝
December	97½	97⅛	95⅝	96⅛
May	96	96½	94¾	95½
Corn—				
September	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛
December	32½	32¾	31⅞	31⅞
May	36	36	35	35⅛
Oats—				
September	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
December	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	21
May	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23¾

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Weariness was prominent in all the grain markets. Longs were the principal sellers under the belief that Monday's visible supply would increase about 1,000,000 bushels and some disappointment over the Government report. After the opening, which was ⅝c under the official close, and about 1 cent below the curb price of last night, offerings let up for a time, enabling the market to recover somewhat, but toward noon selling broke out afresh, influenced by weak private cables from Paris, and the market closed heavy at the lowest point. The decline at Liverpool was ½@⅜d, suggesting that Europe was not impressed with the Government report as a bullish factor. After the regular closing the market continued its downward course, selling from $1 to 99⅝c, with a 1 o'clock recovery to 99⅞c. The cash trades included 24,000 bushels No. 2 red and 8,000 bushels Spring wheat. Quotations, free on board, afloat, were: No. 2 red, $1.04¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.08; No. 2 hard, $1.04⅛.

DULUTH, Sept. 11.—No. 1 hard, 99½c; No. 1 Northern, 98¾ bid; December, 93½c; No. 1 Northern 93½c bid; September, 93½c asked.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—September, 95c; December, 91⅝c; May, 92⅝c; No. 1 hard, 97⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 95⅛c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Close: September, 96⅝c; December, 96⅛c; December, old, 94c; May, 95½c.

DETROIT, Sept. 11.—No. 1 white, 96¼c; No. 2 red, September, 97c; December, 97½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—No. 1 Northern, 98½c; No. 2 Spring, 95½c; December, 95⅛c.

Corn.

The market was heavy all the morning, losing about 1c a bushel, and closing ⅞c under Friday night. On the curb December fell to 37⅜c, and was finally quoted at that figure. Exporters took 7,000 bushels of No. 2 corn. The closing quotation for No. 2 corn was 36⅝c, delivered.

Oats.

Oats closed at ¼c net decline. Exporters took 50,000 bushels No. 2 mixed and 30,000 bushels No. 2 white clipped. No. 2 quoted at 25c; No. 3, 24¼c; No. 2 white, 26¾@27c; No. 3 white, 26@26½c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26½@32c.

Flour.

Spring patents, $5.50@$6.10; Winter straights, $4.90@$5.15; Winter patents, $5.35@$5.65; Spring clears, $4.50@$4.75; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.50@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.50; no grade, $1.55@$1.65.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—First patents, $5.35@$5.55; second patents, $5.20@$5.30; first clears, $4.35@$4.55; second clears, $3.35@$3.55.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 53c, and No. 1 Western, 54½c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Barley, 31¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Rye Flour—Sales, 150 bbls; $3.40@$3.75. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $1.90@$2.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 85c; coarse, 72@75c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 67½@72½c; Spring, bulk, 67½@70c; 100 lb, middling, bulk, 75c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy chop, 70c; oil meal, $22@$23.50; screenings, 30@70c, in bulk.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Close: Barley—Cash, No. 3, 28@46c. Rye—Cash, 50½c; September, 50½c; December, 52c. Flax—Cash, $1.05; cash, N. W., $1.07½; September, $1.06; December, $1.07¼; May, $1.12¾. Timothy—Cash, $2.60; September, $2.60; October, $2.62½.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Old mess, $9.25@$9.50; new mess, $9.75@$10.25; family, $10.75@$11.25; short clear, $10.25@$13. Beef—Mess, $7.50@$8.50; family, $9@$10.50; packet, $8.50@$9.50; extra India mess, $13.50@$15.50. Beef hams, $27.50. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5⅞c; 160 lb, 6c; 140 lb, 6⅛c; 120 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6⅜@6½c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 8½c; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 7½c bid; pickled shoulders, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@8⅝c; Western green, 16 lb, 7½c; Chicago S. P., 16 lb, 7¾c. Tallow, 3⅝@3¾c. Stearine—Oleo, 6c; lard stearine, 6c. Lard, 4.90c; city lard, 4.50c; refined quoted: South American, 6.15c; Continent, 5.50c; compound, city, 4⅞@5c; Western, 5@5¼c; Brazil, kegs, 7.25c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Close: Pork—September, $8.20; October, $8.20; December, $8.27½; January, $9.20. Lard—September, $4.35; October, $4.37½; December, $4.45; January, $4.65. Ribs—September, $5.22½; October, $5.22½; December, $4.77½; January, $4.77½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 53s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 46s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 33s; long, clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long, clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short, clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lb, stocks exhausted; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 37s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 29s 6d. Lard—Spot, 24s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 45s. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 18s.

COFFEE.

The market opened firm at an advance of 15@20 points, which was soon followed by a further gain of 10@25 points on rumors of an advance in all grades of Brizilian spot coffee, and a much firmer feeling generally on the Street, together with a considerable reduction in the visible supply for this country, which is steadily nearing the 700,000 bag mark. On Tuesday the amount in sight was nearly 850,000 bags, while yesterday the visible supply was less than 770,000 bags. The Winter months showed the greatest strength and activity. Futures closed steady at a net gain of 20@35 points, with total sales, 17,000 bags. On the Street all grades of Brazilian coffee were advanced ⅛c, which put quotations on the basis of 6⅞c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, and 7⅜c for jobbing parcels. Sales included 750 bags Rio No. 8 at 6½c ex-ship, and 750 bags Santos No. 9, minus 10, at 6⅝c for the coffee. For Nos. 5 and 6 there were free bids on the basis of 8¼c for No. 5, without bringing out sellers, and 6¼c ex-ship was refused for Santos No. 9. Mild coffee was quiet and steady.

Contract prices follow:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
October	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
November	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.10@6.15
December	6.40	6.60	6.55	6.50@6.55
January	6.60	6.75	6.60	6.60@6.70
February	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70@6.75
March	6.70	6.85	6.75	6.75@6.80
April	..	..	..	6.80@6.85
May	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.85@6.90
June	..	....	..	6.85@6.95
July	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.90@7.00
August	..	..	..	6.95@7.00

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$700. Hamburg opened ¼ pfennig higher, closed ¾@1¼ pfennig higher. Havre opened ¼f higher, closed 2¾f net higher; sales, 4,000 bags. January, 42.25; February, 42.50; March, 42.75; April, 43; May, 43.25; June, 43.50; July, 43.50; August, 43.75; September, 41.50; October, 41.50; November, 41.75; December, 42. Rio, No. 7, 7$650.

SUGAR.

There was nothing new in the market, with the principal buyers absent.

OILS.

Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 27½@28½c; off Summer yellow, 26½@27½c; butter grades, 32@33c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 34c; linseed, American raw, 38@39c; American boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta raw, 52@53c.

WOOL.

The Wool Exchange quotes carpet, East India, and Asiatic wools as follows: Aleppo, 12@12½c; Angora, 12½@13c; Bagdad black, 20c; Bagdad fawns, 20c; Bagdad whites, 21@22½c; Bokhara colors, 13@13½c; Bokhara white, 15@16c; camels' hair Russian, 13@13½c; China ordinary, 12@13c; China combing, 14½@15c; Cordova, 13c; Donskoi Autumns, 14@15c; Donskoi combing, 20@22c; Donskoi colors, 16c; Donskoi lambs, 14@15c; East India choice, 14@15c; East India low, 12@14c; Georgian B O, 16@17c; Georgian B, 14@16c; Georgian B S, 13@15c; Kandahar, 22@23c; Karadi choice, 17@18c; Karadi ordinary, 14@15c; Joria and Vicaneer, 23@24c; Khorassan colors, 13½@14c; Khorassan white, 17@18c; mohair, Turkish, 40@42c; Mossul washed, 17@18c; Mossul unwashed, 13c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c; Scotch, 16c; Valparaiso, 12@14c.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—There were small transactions in the wool trade during the week. Stocks are gradually diminishing. The arrivals to date for the fifth series, which will open on the 28th inst., are as follows: New South Wales, 19,325 bales; Queensland, 24,955; Victoria, 23,679; South Australia, 2,409; West Australia, 967; Tasmania, 948; New Zealand, 45,092; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 34,065; total, 151,440, including 41,000 forwarded direct.

The imports for the week aggregated 11,714 bales, including 688 from New South Wales, 608 from Melbourne, 159 from South Australia, 1,562 from Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 404 from France, 7,645 from Bussorah, 283 from China, 178 from New York, and 187 bales sundries.

A sale of low wools will be held next Tuesday and Wednesday.

NAVAL STORES.

Prices were as follows: Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.90; oil, barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine and machines, 30@30½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.45@$1.50; E, $1.60; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.15@$2.20; WG, $2.30; WW, $2.65@$2.70.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 11.—Spirits of turpentine, 27¾c. Resin, A, B, C, D, E, $1.20; F, G, $1.25; H, I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.85; WG, $2.10; WW, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 11.—Spirits of turpentine, 27¾c, 27¼c; receipts, 137 bbls. Resin, $1.15, $1.20. Crude turpentine, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90. Tar firm; $1.10.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 11.—Turpentine, 27½c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef steady at 7@8¾c per lb for poor to prime city-dressed native sides. No change in cables.

CALVES—Not business enough to establish quotations.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Poor to prime sheep, $3@$4.50 per 100 lb; common to choice lambs, $4.50@$6.25; dressed mutton, 7@8½c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@10c.

HOGS—$4.65@$4.90 per 100 lb.

MOSS AND THE POOLROOMS.

Evidence Against Captains, He Says, Will Not Justify Charges—"Tips" Sent from Headquarters.

President Moss of the Police Board said yesterday the affidavits charging Capts. Grant and Thomas with conniving at the existence of poolrooms were not substantial enough to justify putting them on trial. He said there was a leak at Headquarters, and the poolroom men were informed when action was to be taken against them.

President Moss of the Police Board, referring to his statement of the day before that the private investigation he had made of the poolrooms had broken up the business, said he had nothing further to say. Asked if he purposed making charges against the Captains accused of collusion with the poolsellers, he said:

"I have no charges in contemplation. The main purpose has been served. The relation between the police and poolroom people has been broken up and the pool business has been stopped."

Mr. Moss admitted that he had in his possession affidavits made by Thomas F. McCann, a former employe of an alleged poolroom at the Bohemia Club, involving Capt. Donald Grant of the Old Slip Station and Capt. Thomas of West Sixty-eighth Street. He said the McCann charges were not substantial enough to put the Captains on trial. Commissioner Moss said when Deputy Chief Cortright was in charge, in Conlin's absence, he gave him information about certain poolrooms, and Cortright closed them up. At that time, according to Mr. Moss, a "tip" was sent out from Police Headquarters to the poolroom men, warning them that Cortright was after them. Mr. Moss said he had been unable to find out where the "leak" was, but one of the poolroom men admitted receiving the warning.

Concerning McCann's affidavit, Capt. Grant said: "It is a tissue of falsehoods. The man did call at my station to see me, and started to make a proposition about running a 'commission business.' I told him to clear out, and he went. He lies, and he knows he lies."

Capt. Thomas also characterized McCann's statement as untrue. He said he had inspected the Bohemian Club on many occasions, and that there never was a poolroom there.

Acting Chief McCullagh had all the Captains before him yesterday and talked to them about the excise law and the necessity of keeping closed the poolrooms closed by President Moss.

New York Mills Post Office Robbed.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Post Office at New York Mills, a suburb of Utica, was robbed last night of about $200, half of which was in stamps and the remainder in cash, principally coin of small denomination. This burglary was a departure from the old methods of long use. After forcing the street door, the combination of the safe was worked, and access to the valuables was thus easily gained without the necessity or danger of blowing the doors off with dynamite.

Appointed to Lunacy Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—C. Judson Herrick of New York City has been appointed as Associate in Comparative Neurology to the State Commission in Lunacy.

Red Cross Delegates Sail.

Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross sailed yesterday on the French Line steamship La Touraine, accompanied by the Financial Secretary, George H. Pullman; Dr. J. H. Hubbell, the general field agent; C. K. Wood, and Dr. Lucy Hall Brown of Brooklyn.

These representatives of the National Red Cross are bound for Vienna, where during the last week of September the International Congress of the society will take place. The congress convenes every five years, and includes delegates from about fifty nations. The United States delegation will return in five weeks.

Free Hospital for Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 11.—At a public meeting held at the Marlboro Hotel here this morning, to promote the establishment of a free hospital for Bar Harbor, it was voted that a committee, consisting of J. S. Kennedy and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones of New York, and F. B. Mears of Bar Harbor, be appointed to select a list of seven or more incorporators to organize a corporation under the laws of this State.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier......9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.

Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Sept.14, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept.21, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10AM
Kaiser, Tu., Spt.28, 7 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 19, 10AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat. Sept.18, 10AM | Havel, Sat. Sept.25, 10AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise, Thursday, Sept. 16, noon.
Bremen, Thursday, Sept. 30, noon.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, Sept. 18, 10 AM | Kaiser W.II., Oct. 9, 10 AM
Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM | Ems, Oct. 16, 10 AM
Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM | Werra, Oct. 28, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

NOTICE.

The new TWIN-SCREW EXP. S. S.
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse,
14,000 TONS REGISTER, 649 FEET IN LENGTH, 30,000 HORSE POWER.
Will Sail for Plymouth and Bremen
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 7 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Ka'erW.II. Nov.13, 10AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov.20, 10 AM | *A. Vic'ria, Dec.11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth. (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bism'ck, Spt.16, 10AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM
Normannia, Spt.23, 10AM | F. Bism'ck, Oct. 14, 10AM
Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM | Normannia, Oct.21, 10AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Phoenicia, Sept. 18, 10 AM | Persia, Sept. 25, 4 PM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15 | ST. PAUL.......Oct. 6
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22 | ST. LOUIS.......Oct. 13
PARIS. Sept...Sept. 29 | PARIS..........Oct. 20

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.
Kensington, Sept.15, Noon | S'wark, Sept. 29, 11 A.M.
West'nl'd, Sept. 22, Noon | Noordland, Oct. 6, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Sept. 25, 10 A.M.
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

1898—WINTER TOURS.

S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.
BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
S. S. ORINOCO....Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
For Windward Islands
S. S. CARIBBEE..Friday, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

COOK'S ROUND-THE-WORLD TOURS WILL leave the Pacific Coast for a Six-months' tour on Oct. 11 and Nov. 18. Fall Party to Palestine, Sept. 25. See descriptive programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hong-kong:
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC..........................Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu...........Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Oct. 11, Jan. 3, Mch. 28
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 8, Jan. 31, April 18
EMPRESS OF CHINA..........Dec. 6, Feb. 28
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**
WARRIMOO, Sept. 20. MIOWERA, Oct. 18.
AORANGI, Nov. 22.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE..................Monday, Sept. 13
COMANCHE...............Wednesday, Sept. 15
IROQUOIS.................Saturday, Sept. 18
ALGONQUIN................Monday, Sept. 20
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F.&P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY—Express, 12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., 1:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 8th, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For PHILADELPHIA from Whitehall Terminal. Week days, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25, (Dining Car) A. M., 1:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later, with additional trains at 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.

For BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON from Whitehall Terminal.

Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn, 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P.M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P.M. da.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P.M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and **3:35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
B.—**11:35** A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
C.—**4:00** P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: B10:46 A.M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 866 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers. Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 943 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

"MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN"



FIRST ANNIVERSARY

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVENUE = 18TH & 19TH STS.

"THE BIG STORE" A CITY IN ITSELF

Dress Goods.

First Anniversary Sale.

In the Big Store's Dress Goods Department Monday will be a red-letter day. Such dress goods values were never known in the history of the business. Immense quantities of foreign and domestic wool stuffs, rich high art dress fabrics, plain dress stuffs in the most desirable weaves, Scotch and English cheviots in profusion—to be sold at prices positively without a precedent.

400 pieces of new and desirable Dress Stuffs, including black mohair brilliantine, black boucle cloths, black English cheviots, figured cheviots in all colors, fancy boucles, stylish heather mixtures, fancy curl cloths, storm serges, etc., never known to retail for less than 50c., at the Anniversary price of..... 25c

350 pieces of Scotch and English mixtures, all new colors and black, silk, and wool fancies, diagonals in black and navy, black coat and storm serges, black jacquards, black and colored granite cloths, a beautiful assortment of handsome dress stuffs, to be placed on sale at the Anniversary price of..... 48c

200 pieces of English curl cloth in black and colors, silk and wool figured novelties, 54-inch English mixtures, English poplins, camel's hair and cheviot in black and colors. The variety eclipses anything heretofore known at popular prices and all to go on sale at the Anniversary price of..... 85c

175 pieces of rich Black Crepons and Wool Novelty Dress Goods, new ideas in Venetian Cloths, black and colored prunella Cloths and Camel's Hair, in a handsome and full assortment; also Zibeline Fancies and Drap d'Etes; you cannot equal them in the United States for less than $1.50, to go on sale at the Anniversary price of..... 95c

Prints and Flannels.

First Anniversary Sale.

Best quality Apron Ginghams, also red ground and dark figure or dark color prints, warranted fast; Anniversary price..... 3½c

Fine quality Percale, a good fabric, 36 inches wide, warranted fast color, always 12½c.; Anniversary price.. 7c

Wrapper Flannellette, strictly new Persian styles, fleeced back, the sort that sells at 12½c. everywhere; per yard..... 8½c

White Domet Flannel, 1 lot worth 6c., at..... 3½c

One lot worth 18c., at..... 12½c

Outing Flannel, 1 lot worth 8c., to sell at..... 5c

One lot worth 12½c., to sell at..... 8c

1,000 Skirt Patterns, in beautiful colors, each pattern 2¼ yards wide and 36 inches long; Anniversary price..... 36c

Ladies' Hosiery and Underwear.

First Anniversary Sale.

10 cases Ladies' Pure Australian Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers, in natural, camel's hair, and light colors, the product of the well-known Egbert Woolen Mills, not heretofore retailed anywhere for less than 95c.; Anniversary price.. 55c

500 dozen pure Egyptian Cotton Vests and Drawers, beautifully finished, all sizes, regularly 69c.; Anniversary price..... 39c

10 cases Children's Natural Vests, Pants, and Drawers, well taped and finished; size 16 for..... 10c

Larger sizes up to 34, per size, 5c. extra. 600 dozen Ladies' fancy Hose, plain and ribbed, tan or black, all sizes, substantial 25c. quality; Anniversary price..... 12½c

750 dozen Ladies' English Cashmere Black Hose, with high spliced heels and double soles and toes, all sizes, good 39c. value; Anniversary price. 25c

Silk Department,

First Anniversary Sale.

We propose to create a sensation in our Silk section next Monday by offering a liberal quantity of the very latest and newest silk ideas collected from the best French markets at prices that will stamp them values of the first magnitude.

250 pieces choice Silks, including Satins in all the latest evening shades; also white and very brilliant silk fabrics for party dresses, brocaded Silks of splendid quality and best patterns, fancy taffeta silks in the latest shades of Autumn, heavy and very pretty black taffeta silks, all to go on sale at the Anniversary price of..... 48c

200 pieces of black Satin Duchess, splendid quality, 24 inches wide; also brocaded taffeta silks in a great assortment of new colors and patterns, brocaded satins in all choice evening shades, every thread warranted pure silk, to go on sale at the Anniversary price of..... 55c

100 pieces of extra heavy black Gros de Londres, a superb grade; also rich and heavy black poplin velours, black antique velours, rich Fancy Silks, in the very latest styles, values that stand unequaled in America for less than $1.00 to go on sale at the Anniversary price of. 68c

75 pieces of black Brocaded Silks and Satins, the newest and choicest patterns, very heavy and lustrous Satin Duchess, and black peau de soie, rich novelty silks that will compare favorably with the best the market affords at $1.50, Anniversary price..... 95c

Untrimmed Hats.

First Anniversary Sale.

Fur Felt Walking and Cycling Hats, in black and colors, extraordinary values at our Anniversary price of.... 39c

Handsomely trimmed Turbans, in two styles, in all the new shades, extraordinary value at our Anniversary price of..... 95c

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Flats, in all new colors, only..... 44c

Flowers & Feathers.

First Anniversary Sale.

Amazon Plumes, 20 and 24 inches long, in black, pearl, beige, and three shades of violet, extremely fashionable, Anniversary price..... 2.50

Black and colored Parrots, the kind you pay 75c. for elsewhere, here Monday..... 39c

Silk and velvet Roses, 6 in a bunch, 20 different new shades, Anniversary price..... 35c

Lace Department.

First Anniversary Sale.

Fine Black, Chantilly Demi-Flouncing, a large lot, including widths from 9 to 18 inches, warranted pure silk, in handsome patterns, suitable for trimming capes and fall dresses, styles worth from 75c. to $1.00 a yard, choice of all at the Anniversary price of..... 29c

45-inch all-silk Chantilly Drapery Netting, fully worth 95c.; Anniversary price..... 45c

Ribbons.

First Anniversary Sale.

The wonderful values that we have heretofore offered will be eclipsed entirely by the very special offerings provided for our first Anniversary. Out of many we mention these few:

No. 50 satin and gros grain pure silk Ribbon, in bright colors, Anniversary price per yard..... 19c

4 and 4½ inch moire and plain taffeta pure silk Ribbon, in all colors, Anniversary price per yard..... 17c

Black double-faced satin Ribbon, in two widths, Nos. 50 and 60, Anniversary price per yard..... 22c

Groceries.

The First Anniversary Sale.

SUGAR: Best Domestic Granulated, 20 per cent. better and sweeter than foreign, per 21 lbs...	1.00
Lee & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.....	17c
Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles, patent top bottle.....	16c
BUTTER: Our well-known Elgin Creamery, 5-lb. pails, per lb.....	19c
HAMS: Armour's Special, Mild Cured Hams, per lb.....	10c
BACON: Armour's Selected Strips, per lb.....	10c
LARD: Milford, Pure Leaf, kettle rendered, 3, 5 and 10-lb. pails, per lb.....	6½c
TEAS: 500 packages, all 50c. grades, Green, Black, Mixed, Japan, English Breakfast and Ceylon, per 5 lbs., 1.70; per lb.....	35c
All the 30, 35 and 40c. Teas, per 5 lbs., 1.20; per lb.....	28c
COFFEES: Special Combination Java, per 7 lbs., 1.00; per lb..	15c
Mocha and Java, roasted hourly, in any amount, per lb.....	25c
BAKING POWDER: Royal Baking Powder, in pound cans.....	37c
COCOA: Cocoa in bulk, absolutely pure, fresh ground daily, per lb.....	25c
COCOANUT: Fine Desiccated Cocoanut, per lb.....	10c
CORN: New York State Sugar Corn per doz., 70c.; per can.....	6c
TOMATOES: New Crop Solid Hand Packed, per doz., 90c.; per can.....	8c
PEAS: Sheppard's Choice Early June Peas, per doz., 80c.; per can.....	7c
STRING BEANS: Ribbon Brand Cut String Beans, per doz., 80c.; per can.....	7c
SALMON: Hanthorn Brand Columbia River Salmon Steaks, per doz., 1.50; per can.....	13c
ASPARAGUS: Bridge's Asparagus Tips, all tips, no stalks, regular 25c.; our price.....	15c
MILK: Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, per can.....	12½c
CREAM: Superb Brand Cream, per can.....	6c
BAKED BEANS: Gibbs Pres. Co. Baked Beans, 3-lb. cans, per doz., 75c.; per can.....	7c
SQUASH AND PUMPKIN: 3-lb. can 1897 packed, per doz., 1.00; per can.....	9c
APPLES: Gallon can N. Y. State Apples, peeled and cored, per doz., 2.25; per can.....	19c
Baltimore Peaches, just packed, 2½-lb. cans, per doz., 1.35; per can.....	12c
California Peaches, Amazon Brand, per doz., 1.75; per can..	15c
PEACHES—Evaporated California Peaches; per 12 lbs., 1.00 per lb.	9c
PRUNES—Choice New Crop Meaty California Prunes, 25-lb. box, 1.65; per lb.....	7c
MARMALADE—Southwell's Marmalade; per 1-lb. jar.....	12c
Olive Oil, quart bot. Salad Oil, domestic.....	16c
Quart bottle P. Ayme's Best Imported.....	49c
Catsup, White Label, quart bottle....	10c
Soaps—special—300 boxes Armour's Possan Brand, pure as white soap, box of 120 cakes, 1.95; 50 cakes.....	1.00
Hazel Soap, the acme of purity, 60 1 lb. bars in box, per box, 2.35; per bar.....	4c
S. C. Co.'s Scouring Soap, per 10 cakes, 25c. each.....	3c
SAPOLIO—Morgan's Sapolio, per Cake.....	4c
STARCH—Forest City brand Gloss Starch, per box of 40 lbs., 1.25; per lb.....	3½c
5 lb. box Gloss Starch.....	19c
CORN STARCH—Kingsford or Hazel Corn Starch; per package..	6c
RICE—Fancy large heads, New Crop Rice; per lb.....	5c
BEANS—State Pea Beans, per 10 lbs.....	25c
ROLLED OATS—Choice Kiln Dried Rolled Oats, per 10 lbs....	25c
HOMINY—Fancy Silver White, per 10 lbs.....	25c
MACKEREL—10 lb. kit choice New No. 1 Mackerel.....	95c
FINNAN HADDIES—J. R. Neil's Fancy Shrinked Finnan Haddies, per lb.....	6c

September Sale of Furniture

To be strengthened and reinforced by the Special Bargains provided for our Anniversary Sale.

Large size antique finished Dressers, to go with iron beds, 24x30 bevel plate mirror, woodwork heavily carved and polished, well made throughout, regular $12.00 value; Anniversary price..... 7.50

Piano Stools, highly polished, steel screw, formerly $1.50 value; Anniversary price..... 65c

Three-piece Parlor Suit, made with inlaid mahogany frames, handsome embroidered velour covers, a beautiful and tasty parlor suit that you cannot equal anywhere for less than $45.00; Anniversary price..... 25.00

Bow Foot Iron Beds, made with brass rails and spindles, finished as carefully as a bicycle frame, real $8.00 beds; Anniversary price..... 4.90

Extension Tables, 45 inches square, made with 4-inch fluted legs, the usual $6.00 kind (6-foot size); Anniversary price..... 3.75

Usual $8.00 kind (8-foot size); Anniversary price..... 4.75

Corduroy and Velour Couches, new Fall style covers, made with patent indestructible bottom, 30 inches wide, usual length, 12 styles to select from, would cost you $18.00 elsewhere, Anniversary price..... 11.50

Solid Oak Sideboard, 18x40, French bevel plate mirror, quarter sawed oak, size of top 22x48, 7 feet high, regular $29.00 value; Anniversary price..... 17.50

3-piece Bedroom Suits, antique oak finish, dressers have 24x30 bevel mirror, beds are high and beautifully hand carved, well finished $21.00 bedroom suits; Anniversary price..... 12.50

China and Glass Department.

First Anniversary Sale.

Cut-Glass Syrup Jugs, new designs, with silver-plated top, bought prior to the advance in tariff, and not sold elsewhere for less than $1.25; Anniversary price..... 75c

Cut-Glass Bon-Bon Dishes, with handle, the best article for the table, suitable for olives, burnt almonds, and other relishes; Anniversary price..... 75c

English porcelain Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, consisting of soup tureen and all other pieces required to properly set a stylish table for a party of 12; Anniversary price..... 4.95

A limited number of Theo. Haviland's Dinner Sets, consisting of 113 pieces, delicately and tastefully decorated, will be sold to-morrow, one set to a customer, and none to the trade, at the Anniversary price of..... 17.00

Oyster plates, new and neat, of best German china, neatly decorated, regularly 30c.; Anniversary price..... 15c

Dinner Sets, 130 pieces, made with gold edge and gold tracing, a set never heretofore retailed for less than $15.00 in any store in this country; Anniversary price..... 7.75

Genuine Royal Vienna Plate, Cobalt blue background, decorated with historical designs, ware that possesses artistic merit far beyond anything you usually find at dry goods stores, fully $6.00 value; Anniversary price..... 3.00

Royal Vienna Vases, in the latest green decorations; we'll show them in the window, and you will admit when you see them that they are remarkable bargains at our Anniversary price of.. 3.50

Carrara marble Busts, the work of some of the world's greatest masters, imported before the duty on art goods went into effect; our regular price, $75.00; Anniversary price..... 50.00

Cut-Glass Water Sets, including large-size beautifully cut Water Bottle and 6 tumblers to match; mounted on mirror plateau; Anniversary price. 7.50

Bicycles and Sporting Goods

First Anniversary Sale

Everybody will remember the great Bicycle sale which took place at "The Big Store" when it opened a year ago. We will not only duplicate but eclipse that great event by offering 500 thoroughly up-to-date 1897 Bicycles, manufactured by one of the foremost wheelmakers of America; a high-grade machine, made of finest cold drawn, seamless steel tubing, fitted with 28-inch wheels, in all sizes of frames and in all sizes of gears; cups and cones warranted of finest tool steel, and accurately ground; styles for ladies or gentlemen, also juvenile wheels for boys and girls, at a price that, for wheels of such superior merit, was never before known in this country..... 14.75

M. & W. Lamps, Anniversary price.....	1.35
Tally-ho Lamps, Anniversary price.....	1.98
Skyle foot pumps, can be put in tool bag, Anniversary price.....	29c
Hand pumps, complete, Anniversary price.....	9c
Golf balls, Anniversary price.....	15c
Golf clubs, Spalding's, any style, Anniversary price.....	1.18
Rugby footballs, best pebble leather, regulation size, Anniversary price.....	85c
Whitley exercisers, sold for $2.00 everywhere, Anniversary price.....	1.45
3 in 1 lubroline, the finest bicycle lubricating oil, per bottle.....	3c

In the Shoe Department.

The First Anniversary Sale.

2,124 pairs of Ladies' Fine Shoes, from the world-renowned factory of "P. Cox & Co.," Rochester, N. Y., in square toes, round toes, and pointed toes, hand-turned welt and McKay stitched, lace and button styles, all widths from AA to E, all sizes from 2 1-2 to 7 every single pair warranted full $3 value and never heretofore sold for less; to create a shoe sensation we offer choice at the Anniversary price of..... 1.50

Gentlemen's Best Shoes, in fine Cordovan and calfskin, also some very choice patent leathers, strictly hand-sewed welt and absolutely dependable qualities, made with single or double soles, $5.00 shoes in the fullest sense of the word, Anniversary price of..... 2.90

Misses' and Children's School Shoes, in calf, Dongola, and kid, laced and buttoned styles, light or heavy soles, all sizes, from 8 to 11, and 11½ to 2, at the Anniversary price of..... 95c

THE LINCOLN TOWN COUNCIL

Momentous Questions Decided at a Meeting of That Body Held Yesterday Afternoon.

MISS MOORE IS SWORN IN

The Successful Candidate at the Recent Election Makes Her Legislative Debut—The Municipal Officers to Go to Columbus, Ohio.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Sept. 11.—The Mayor and Town Council of Lincoln, the new town two miles from here, will attend the meeting of municipal officials at Columbus, Ohio, on Sept. 26 in a body. They decided to do so at the regular Council meeting this afternoon. President of the Council Emma Egel and the members, Mrs. Hazard and Miss Mattie Moore, are all in a flutter in consequence.

The meeting this afternoon was for many reasons of unusual interest to the citizens of Lincoln. It was the first since the election of last Saturday, and marked the admission into the municipal legislature of Miss Moore and George Sheldon of the Star Incubator Works, the successful candidates. Several important committees were due to report, and it was rumored that Mrs. Catherine Myers, an unsuccessful candidate, might appear to contest Miss Moore's election. Business, therefore, was practically suspended, and all waited for the outcome with great curiosity.

Much was decided officially and unofficially for the good of the town before and during the meeting.

President Egel and Mrs. Hazard arrived about the same time, and retired into an executive session on the question of why Mrs. Hazard's grapes wouldn't "jell." Miss Moore came along with her certificate of election, tastefully tied with blue ribbon, in her hand, while the two older members—"older" in term of service—were in session. She was becomingly attired in a new gown, and looked charmingly self-conscious.

The three lawmakers, with several other feminine counselors, then sat in the shade of the new store building, and, so far as could be ascertained, settled the following momentous question:

"It will be much more convenient for the citizens when tickets are sold at the railroad stations.

"Tight sleeves are becoming to some people, while loose ones are best for others.

"It is funny why Mrs. Simpson didn't vote last Saturday. She didn't want to let on to whom she was most friendly.

"'Mentioning no names,' it was not right to leave a little baby to the care of a six-year-old girl while 'she' went to Bound Brook and was gone all afternoon.

"An undertaker should not be greeted by a reception committee.

"The new sewer was put in awful quick.

"Starting an incubator is flying in the face of Providence and an invasion upon an inalienable right of a hen." This, however, was not quite definitely decided, and was proposed by a devoutly religious member of the group who has recently settled there.

Mayor Silas D. Drake then came over, and said it was time for the meeting, and the party entered the storeroom. Roll call found Mr. Grauert of the old board and Mr. Sheldon, the Councilman-elect, absent. Mr. Sheldon, however, sent a note, saying he had sprained his ankle. The members present were President Emma Egel, Mrs. Olivia Hazard, Mayor Silas D. Drake, member ex officio, and G. S. Backe.

The first business was the induction into office of Miss Moore. Mayor Drake, who for the moment resumed his official position, administered the affirmation which bound Miss Moore to faithfully serve for the best interest of the city and be present at the meetings, "if convenient." Miss Moore then sat on a bench, and all the ladies present smiled at her sympathetically.

The routine business of the Council was very much simplified by Mr. Drake, in his capacity as member, reading the reports of all the committees and moving that they be adopted as read. The only thing that in any way marred the harmony of the meeting occurred while Mr. Drake was doing this. When Mr. Drake would make a motion, Mrs. Hazard would say: "I second the motion." This would be followed by Miss Moore with: "I second it, too," until the President looked embarrassed and Mrs. Hazard looked angry.

After Miss Moore's fifth attempt, Mrs. Hazard leaned over and whispered something to her. She shook her head while she was saying it, and at the conclusion Miss Moore exclaimed "Oh!" and blushed. She merely voted "Yea" thereafter.

The report, as read by Mr. Drake, showed that the new sewer on Mountain Avenue is laid; that Lincoln "Bullyvard" and McKinley Avenue are extended to Cedar Lane; that there may be a watchman at the railroad crossing, and that all the stumps in Harrison Promenade have been "blowed out" with dynamite.

Then Mr. Drake, in his capacity as member, read some communications from Silas D. Drake as Mayor, setting forth that a Justice of the Peace is necessary in the city. Voted that he was. Also, that the Mayor of Columbus, Ohio, invites the Mayor and Common Council of Lincoln to that city on Sept. 26.

The proceedings were here interrupted by the appearance of Mrs. Hazard's husband in a buggy at the door. Mrs. Hazard said "Wait a minute," and went out and held a whispered consultation with her spouse for several minutes. At the conclusion of this he nodded and drove off homeward, and the member returned. Then Member Drake resumed:

"I move we accept the invitation," said he.

"I second it," said Mrs. Hazard.

It was carried unanimously.

After that the Council adjourned because President Egel expected somebody on the 4:37 o'clock train. All the ladies went over to the station, and as they proceeded across the Boulevard, some one asked: "What are you going to wear?"

WAR AGAINST THE POSTERS.

Men with Advertising Signs Must Hereafter Work with Discretion on Long Island.

ROSLYN, L. I., Sept. 11.—War on the advertising sign has been opened on Long Island, which has been hung, plastered, benailed, festooned, covered, and bewildered with those evidences of misguided enterprise. Whenever a new liver pill has appeared on the market, Long Island has broken out in a bilious rash of green and yellow. Each original brand of cigarette has caused the territory to resemble a huge case of scarlatina, with flaring red and pink, and usually an unpulchritudinous and partly denuded female grinning a ghastly grin above the wreck of color.

The homes and front fences of eminent Prohibitionists have brazenly blazed forth in announcements of the virtues of special whiskies portrayed in many hues. Health resorts and Summer homes have appeared suddenly eloquent with suggestions of malaria and malaria cures. The residences of people who ride and believe in one make of bicycle have been made to glorify other makes to the scandal of the occupants. The trees have been made to blossom with proclamations of the virtues of face powders, cures for the liquor habit, corsets, and three-dollar trousers. Every man in New York who had a sign to nail up or paint came over and nailed or painted it somewhere on Long Island scenery.

Former County Superintendent Pearsall of this village yesterday caught a new man nailing a new and brilliant cigarette abomination on his barn. The advertising agents seem to have acquired the idea that Long Island was created for advertising purposes, and this one promptly resented the interference.

Mr. Pearsall secured a warrant, and the invader, who was found up a pine tree carefully placing his hasheesh dream so that it would best mar the effect of the Autumn foliage, was hauled down and arrested.

He was much astonished and more infuriated, but when he had been led to the village lock-up he looked in it and began to beg for his life. Finally he compromised by paying $5.20 costs and walking seven miles, attended by the Constable, and pulling down all the signs he had put up. He also acknowledged publicly and penitently that the pictures on his signs were not high art and that his cigarettes were no better and would kill a man no quicker than any other cigarettes. Then he was led to the station and put on a New York train.

A general tearing down and effacement of unauthorized signs and posters has begun here, and the authorities are supporting the movement. There is good reason for believing that the shot for liberty from artistic desecrations and undesirable suggestions fired at Mr. Pearsall's barn will be echoed all over the island.

POLITICIANS UNDER ARREST.

Gen. Frank Reeder and W. C. Weiss, Member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Held for Conspiracy.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 11.—Gen. Frank Reeder, late Secretary of the Commonwealth, who was forced by Gov. Hastings to resign this week, and the Hon. Webster C. Weiss, Republican member of the Legislature from this county, were arrested in the former's office in this city late this afternoon on very serious charges preferred by the adherents of John Wanamaker. Morris C. Luckenbach, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Bethlehem, is accused with Reeder and Weiss.

The warrants were served on Reeder and Weiss by a county constable, and were sworn out by Justice Koch of Pen Argyl on the oath of Charles Cobert, whose identity is not known to Reeder and his friends.

There are three informations. The first declares that Reeder, Weiss, and Luckenbach conspired together to defame the good name of John Wanamaker by having him offer a bribe to Weiss to secure Weiss's vote in the Legislature for Wanamaker for United States Senator. The second information says that these three conspired together to offer the alleged bribe to Weiss. The third statement is that they conspired with Detective Dillard, who offered the bribe to Weiss.

Reeder and Weiss waived a hearing and gave $2,000 bail each for their appearance at court.

Engineer Menocal Wants Vindication.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, stationed at the New York Navy Yard, who was replaced in charge of the repair of Dry Dock No. 3 by Naval Constructor Bowles, has made formal application to the Secretary of the Navy, under the Naval Regulations, for a court of inquiry to inquire into the management of the work of repair under his charge.

Mr. Menocal feels that his professional reputation has been affected by the action of the department in relieving him of the work, and wants an opportunity to vindicate himself. The request has not been acted upon.

Pennsylvania State Appointments.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—David Martin, the administration leader of this city, to-day accepted the position of Secretary of the Commonwealth, made vacant by the requested resignation of Gen. Frank Reeder. Gov. Hastings came to this city yesterday and offered the Secretaryship to Mr. Martin, and the latter to-day accepted. Gov. Hastings has also appointed his law partner, Wilbur F. Reeder, of Bellefonte, Deputy Attorney General, to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Deputy Attorney General John P. Elkin.

HAWAII'S REPLY TO JAPAN.

The Proposed Arbitration Cannot Be Accepted Until Its Scope Is Defined.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The steamer Gaelic, which arrived to-day from Yokohama and Hongkong via Honolulu, brought the following Hawaiian advices under date of Sept. 4:

The official correspondence between the Japanese and Hawaiian Governments upon the subject of the proposition to submit their differences to arbitration was given out for publication by the Foreign Office Sept. 1. It consists of the letter from Count Okuma to Minister Cooper, already published in the United States, and the reply of the latter official, in which, after referring to previous correspondence, he says:

"If I understood his Excellency correctly, the Imperial Government cannot consent to the submission to arbitration of the question of the bona fide possession of $50 by each of the rejected immigrants, or the applicability of the treaty of 1871 to Japanese subjects other than those belonging to the merchant class. This being so, it is suggested that this Government cannot be expected to give its reply as to whether or not this proposal is acceptable until the points which the Imperial Government is willing to have submitted to arbitration are definitely made known to it, and in the absence of an agreement as to the scope of the reference, it is likewise suggested that no answer can be expected in regard to the choice of arbitrators."

LILIUOKALANI IN CALIFORNIA.

The ex-Queen Awaiting the Coming of Princess Kaiulani.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii arrived in this city from the East last night. She will be here for some time, and will not for the present define the purpose of the visit which, it is presumed, she intends to make to Honolulu.

It is understood that she has come West with the intention of communicating with her friends on the subject of her fight against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. She will remain in this city to await the arrival of the Princess Kaiulani, her niece, and the daughter of A. S. Cleghorn. The Princess is to leave England for this country on Oct. 4, and is due in San Francisco, en route to the islands, on Oct. 21.

Peruvian Consulate in New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The State Department has been informed that Señor Don Fedrico Bergmann, who in April last was transferred to Valparaiso, has been ordered back to New York, where he will continue to conduct the Peruvian Consulate General, the commission of Enrique Oyanguren having been canceled.

GEN. RUGGLES RETIRES.

Col. Samuel Breck Succeeds Him as Adjutant General of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Adjt. Gen. Ruggles was retired to-day on account of age and Col. Samuel Breck was made a Brigadier General and appointed Adjutant General of the army.

This will cause a number of promotions and changes in the personnel of the Adjutant General's Department. Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward, on duty here, becomes a Colonel, and Major W. P. Hall, also stationed here, a Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. H. O. Heistand, Eleventh Infantry, the President's Military Secretary, is transferred from the line to the Adjutant General's Department, with the rank of Major. Col. H. C. Corbin, at Governors Island, will be ordered to Washington as principal assistant to the new Adjutant General, whom he will succeed upon his retirement next Spring.

Col. Merritt Barber, now at Chicago, will be transferred to New York; Col. M. V. Sheridan from St. Paul to Chicago, Lieut. Col. T. Schwann from Omaha to St. Paul, Lieut. Col. John C. Gilmore will succeed Gen. Breck as Adjutant General at army headquarters, and Major Hall probably will go to San Antonio in place of Major Arthur Macarthur, who will go to Omaha.

ISA HOWELL MUST GO HOME.

Gerry Agents Found Her with a Girl Who Wore Man's Clothes.

Richard Howell of Mannington, West Va., wrote to the Gerry society about two weeks ago that his daughter, Isa, thirteen years old, disappeared nearly a year ago, and he believed she was in New York. Agents Barkly and Pisano located the child in a flat in East Sixteenth Street, where she was living with a Mrs. Lee Royal, a variety actress, and a girl who described herself as Lillian E. Back Boyd.

They went to the flat Friday night and told the Howell girl she was under arrest. Miss Boyd was there, dressed in man's clothes, which she declined to change, and the agents caused her arrest as a suspicious person, while they took Isa Howell to the society rooms. The couple were arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday. Miss Boyd still in her male attire. Isa said she had run away from home because she was ill treated there. She went to service with a Mrs. Kendell in Mannington, and then came to New York. She said she was happy with Mrs. Royal, and did not wish to return to West Virginia.

The agents said neither Mrs. Royal nor Miss Boyd was a fit companion for the girl, and the Magistrate committed her to the society's care to be sent to her parents. There was no complaint against Miss Boyd, and she was discharged.

ARGENTINA TO RETALIATE.

The South American Republic Resents Alleged Discrimination of the Dingley Tariff Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Argentina has taken steps to retaliate upon the United States for supposed discrimination in the new tariff. A cablegram was received at the State Department to-day from United States Minister Buchanan at Buenos Ayres, reading as follows:

"Argentine tariff for next year has been sent to the Argentine Congress. Argentine President recommends, in view of the United States tariff, the following increased duty: Sixty-six per cent. on yellow pine, 125 per cent. on farm wagons, 100 per cent. on plows, harrows, kerosene, and agricultural machinery not specifically mentioned; also recommends maximum and minimum clause, according to which the President can apply at will 50 per cent. duty in addition to regular duty. Am writing fully in regard to the situation."

GERMANS DISLIKE OUR TARIFF.

Renewed Agitation for Retaliation Against the United States.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The Conservative and Agrarian newspapers have resumed their agitation for a tariff war with the United States. The Kreuzzeitung prints a series of articles from the pen of Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, in which he violently attacks the Government for delaying retaliatory measures.

The National Zeitung replies that the German exporting industry is accepting the Dingley tariff with equanimity, adding, "especially as it seems that the betterment of the condition of the American farmer will enable us to sell America as much as ever."

Continuing, the National Zeitung says: "Just now the main point for German industry is to be able to compete on even terms with European countries, and there would be an end of that if Count von Kanitz and such friends of industry had their way."

KILLED BY CARS AT AKIN.

Unknown Man Crawls Under a Freight Train and Is Crushed.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 11.—An unknown man, apparently about fifty years of age, was killed at the Central Hudson Station at Akin last night, while in the act of crawling under a freight train to reach the highway. He had just alighted from a passenger train. He had about $7 in money in his pockets and was well dressed. The body is now at the morgue in this city.

Fatal Accident in Corning.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 11.—George Green of Addison, aged twenty-one, came here to-day to attend a circus. He was alighting from a freight train in the Erie yards when a fast express train struck him. His skull was crushed in and he died instantly.

ON THE SKAGUAY TRAIL

Almost Insurmountable Difficulties Confront Parties En Route to the Klondike.

MEADOW THAT HAS NO BOTTOM

Miners Undertake to Improve the Road to the Summit—Shut Off Travel for Four Days—"Modern" Journalism Illustrated.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, Aug. 28.—Still raining. There has been no let-up for six days, and the barometer is falling. The trail will be closed for two days more.

At a meeting of the miners held last night at the foot of the pass it was decided, after much discussion and not a little opposition from those whose anxiety to get through outweighs their consideration for the welfare of others, that the trail should be closed till Monday morning.

A ton of powder is being used in blasting, and the corduroy work is going on well.

The New York World man who is here tried to run matters to his own satisfaction, but found that this could not be done. Foolish as some of the miners are in some things, they were not to be made dupes of in a cheap advertising scheme. The person in question solicited subscriptions from all shippers. I understand he collected some money and that a good deal of supplies were contributed. The supply, however, had been offered to the committee anyway. Finally he went to Juneau and returned with some powder and offered it to the committee on condition that the pass be closed for a week and that it be called "The World Pass" when finished.

He was informed that the committee had plenty of powder on hand, and that his assistance was not needed nor would it be accepted. His request to have the pass named for his paper—when it had been built with the money and labor of the miners, while he had contributed only talk—though that was extravagant enough in its nature—was flatly refused.

As heated arguments are not well calculated to preserve order at a miners' meeting, discussion of this question was not indulged in publicly, but small groups of men discussed it in most emphatic terms after the meeting, and much indignation was expressed at the cheap attempt to secure notoriety.

Misleading Newspaper Stories.

One man whose utterances seemed to strike a responsive chord stated that the greatest good any correspondent could do here was to tell the real truth about the condition of affairs here and to advise people to stay away until Spring and until something definite was known about the wealth of the Yukon. Had it not been for that class of correspondents who, authentic news being unavailable or not sensational enough, manufactured news and gave glowing accounts of the trail and improvements that were being put on it, there would not have been so many disappointed, disheartened, and utterly helpless men here as there are.

No doubt it is the intention of the correspondent in question to write more glowing accounts of what he has done for the trail, and in consequence hundreds more will be induced to start now who otherwise would profit by the bitter experience of those now here and wait until Spring, when, even if no new trail shall have been opened, Summer instead of an arctic Winter will be before them.

Knowing how anxious many persons are to reach the Klondike, and how they try to see only the bright sides of all reports sent out, one is at a loss to know what words to use that will be sufficiently convincing to deter such from making the foolhardy attempt. When one considers that when a man has just returned from the mountain and states that his two only horses have been killed in the attempt to cross, he is sure to be met with the assertion from every man present that he can cross, it will be seen how difficult it is to explain to men who cannot possibly realize the difficulties to be encountered, how utterly hopeless is the task they would attempt.

Seven horses out of a train of twelve which succeeded in passing the guards at the foot of the trail yesterday were killed. In passing a part of the trail called the "Hog-back," one after another fell over the cliff, and it was difficulty that the rest were saved. This report was brought down last night, and yet this morning four men loaded their horses, and with rifles in their hands succeeded in intimidating the guards—who were not armed—and went on determined to accomplish that which so many have failed to accomplish.

No doubt when these four days' work on the trail have been done it will be in a much better condition than it has been, but no amount of money could make even a fair trail out of it. Men who have spent their lives in the mountains tell me this. And all that is hoped for by those who are best in? formed is that this work will enable those now camped at the foot of the mountain to get over. Those at Skaguay Bay will be compelled to make the trail all over again or blaze a new one—the more likely course.

An Immense Bog Hole.

New difficulties are met with at every foot traversed. We were told that after the summit had been reached the rest was comparatively easy. Now we find from the few who have reached that point that the trail from that point on is fast becoming one immense bog hole. This is owing to the fact that for several miles it runs across a level plot of ground called "The Meadows," which has proved to be composed of a very thin crust of clay which is held together by the roots of the grass. It is a kind of peat, I am told.

The constant tramp of hoofs on this has cut the roots, and, of course, there is practically no bottom left. New routes are being taken until now the whole has been so cut up that it will soon be impassable.

This meadow was counted on for pasture for the horses when the packers should get that far, but from some cause unknown—though it is thought to be from eating some poisonous weed that grows there—several of the horses have died. It will now be necessary to pack feed right through. Hay is one of the most difficult and dangerous of commodities to pack, for, being bulky, the bales have to be divided, and a small load carried—making extra trips over the long distances necessary—and even then is apt to crowd the horse off the cliffs at some of the narrow places.

Some attribute the deaths of the horses to the severe weather which prevails on the mountains. Snow fell to the depth of three inches last night and as none of the packers had taken their horse blankets with them, the animals must have suffered greatly.

While I was writing the last sentence a young man came to the tent and told me he had just returned from the summit, and was on his way home. He and his partner had packed all their goods to that point—18 miles or more—and then both of their horses had died. As it was still twenty miles to the lake and over the boggy meadows mentioned, and their money was all gone, they had disposed of their outfit at a little more than it cost in Seattle and had decided to give up. The young man tells me that it will be impossible to "coduroy" the meadow part of the trail, as there is no timber for six miles from there. The snow and rain are making it worse every day.

At Lake Bennet another obstacle is to be met with. No timber for boat building is to be hd except by going up the canyon four miles. Then it has to be whip-sawed, which is a very laborious and slow process. By the time that has been done it will be too late to go down the river, as it will be frozen over. Mr. Kittenger, who is in command of a mining companys party, made a contract this morning for two boats thirty feet long, for which he is to pay $750. Only in this way could we be sure of getting through this season, even if we succeeded in getting over the pass.

Helpless and Hopeless.

Fully nine-tenths of those now here are in a helpless as well as a hopeless condition. Most of them find themselves without money to go further. Expenses have multiplied at every turn, and there is no telling where they will end. Even persons who are representing capitalists, and who have in their belts drafts which under other conditions would be sufficient to meet all emergencies, find themselves as helpless as the man who has spent his last dollar, for of course the drafts cannot be cashed here.

By the time money can be had from headquarters it will be too late to attempt to go through, so many will be compelled to Winter over there. A few will attempt the journey during the Winter months, going on the ice.

Capt. Harper of the Mounted Police informed me this morning that one of the policeman who had been stationed at Dawson City had just arrived, and had reported that there was certain to be a scarcity of supplies there this Winter, and that those who went there unprepared undoubtedly would suffer great privations. The policeman reported that a great deal of gold was being taken out of the diggings, but that all the claims had been taken, and that those now going in would have to locate new diggings.

I know of several who have sold out their outfits the last few days and started with just enough supplies to see them through to Dawson. More are trying to sell. No remonstrances avail with these mad people; they are determined to reach the Klondike, and will take all chances to get there.

Three men, who would not gives their names, arrived from Dawson City this morning and, purchasing six days' supplies, returned over the White Pass. It is thought that they left some gold at some point on the trail and returned for it. All were close-mouthed, and no information could be extracted from them.

An order has just been issued by the United States Marshal, warning the Miners' Committee against preventing any one passing over the trail. Armed with a copy of this order, several will attempt to go through in the morning, when there is likely to be trouble, for the committee is determined to keep the trail closed until Monday morning. Several armed men have congregated at the foot of the pass with the avowed intention of driving the men who forced their way through this morning to the bay. The men are expected to return soon, as most of their goods are here, and as their action is indorsed by many who opposed the closing of the trail this is likely to cause a conflict.

So far nothing serious has occurred, though pistols have been drawn several times. E. LE ROY PELLETIER.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S PLANS.

Making Preparations to Do a Big Share of the Klondike Business.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Sept. 10.—It is evident that the Canadian Pacific intends to control the bulk of travel for the Yukon gold fields next Spring; and also that the easiest route to the gold fields will be through Canadian territory. The railway company has taken steps toward this end.

The route selected is that known as the Stickeen-Teslin Lake Line. First-class steamers will be put on from Vancouver, connecting with the railway, to run to a point at the mouth of the Stickeen River, where a transfer will be made by river boats to Galnora. From the latter point the company, it is stated, will construct a line of railway to Teslin Lake, where steamers already are being built to carry passengers and freight down the lake and the Yukon River to the gold fields without further transfer.

Engineer Duchernay will leave immediately to survey the proposed railway, and the expected route will be ready for traffic next Summer. When completed no other route to the Yukon will be so easy or quick.

KLONDIKE CORPORATIONS.

Yukon Railroad Company and Another Concern Incorporated.

TRENTON, Sept. 11.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day by the Yukon Railroad Company, which is capitalized at $600,000 and proposes to build a railroad in Alaska from Skaguay over the White Pass in the Chilkoot Mountains to the head of Lake Bennett. The incorporators are James McNaughton, New York; F. C. Farnham, Seattle, Washington; James B. McGovern, New York.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—The Alaska Co-operative Mining and Trading Company, with the principal office in Mount Vernon, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day with a capital of $6,000. The company will begin business with $2,500. Its Directors are H. H. Thompson, Mount Vernon; C. R. Sutton, Johnstown; George Sushalz, Newburg; James H. Steele, Jersey City; F. C. Hall New Haven, Conn.; Lionel Solomon, Thomas Agnew, and Andrew J. Timonry, New York City.

KLONDIKE PROMOTERS IN LONDON.

Companies Bring Out £2,046,583 Capital—The Queen Interested.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Since the announcement of the extensive discoveries of gold in the Klondike region, the company promoters of London have been busy in taking advantage of the newspaper boom given to that part of the world. Fifteen Klondike (limited) companies which have recently been started have brought out capital to the amount of £2,046,583, of which £1,137,691 is offered to the public. In the meanwhile there is an immense demand for anything Klondikion in order to float further companies in the Spring of 1898.

Vanity Fair says the Queen is quite interested in the rush to the Klondike gold mining regions, and has asked many questions regarding the protection afforded there to her subjects. Her Majesty knows a great deal about British Columbia, where a vast estate was purchased for the Crown a few years back.

HELENA DEAF-MUTE ARRESTED.

Charged with Murdering His Stepmother, a Wealthy Woman.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A message was received in Malone to-day by the Sheriff from officials at Helena, St. Lawrence County, to arrest Winfred Bell, a student at the State deaf-mute school, on the charge of murdering his stepmother, and bring him to Helena at once. The Sheriff was cautioned by telegraph not to allow the prisoner to wash his hands or clean his finger-nails. The boy is eighteen years of age, as near as can be learned.

The woman murdered was possessed of considerable wealth. She disappeared from her home Monday, Sept. 6, and young Bell arrived at the deaf-mute school in Malone on Tuesday. He was put under arrest.

The body of the woman when found was badly disfigured, and suspicion at once settled upon the young man, who came here. A Coroner's inquest was in progress at Helena to-day.

LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The prospect of viewing the gruesome exhibit of flesh, bones, slime, and canvas gunnysacks reeking with what the prosecution assert is the dissolved body of the wife of A. L. Luetgert, drew an unusually large crowd this morning to the entrance of the Criminal Court Building. In the courtroom there was the usual flutter of excitement when the big prisoner was led in by the colored bailiff.

Prof. George Vincent Bailey, whose direct examination was begun yesterday afternoon, was placed on the stand as the first witness to-day. Prof. Bailey occupied the position of osterologist for the Field Columbian Museum, and is the expert witness for the State on bones.

The witness identified a small bone as a portion of the hand of a woman. He then took a portion of the mounted skeleton and indicated thereon the exact position of the bone in the hand. The particle was then passed among the jury for inspection. Later the witness said that the bone was from a small skeleton, probably that of a woman. Other particles of bone were identified as different portions of the skeleton of a human being.

The exhibits were submitted and the second joint of the fourth toe of the right foot, a piece of the upper end of the bone of the forearm, and one of the assanoid bones of the hand were identified. In each case the witness asserted that the bones were from the skeleton of a very small human being. The cross-examination of the witness will be finished Monday.

Robert A. Hawes, Professor of Osterology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Chicago Medical College, stated very positively his ability to distinguish between the bones of a human being and those of an animal. He identified the several pieces of bones previously identified by Prof. Bailey as being portions of the skeleton of a small human being. The cross-examination was postponed until Monday.

Then came the event which has been expected since the beginning of the trial—the hearing of Inspector Schaack. The Inspector told of his first visit to the factory in company with Watchman Frank Bialk on May 15, and his inspection of the vats and the finding of the bones, flesh, and rings. He also testified as to having received the blood-stained knife from the hands of Mrs. Christine Feldt. At the conclusion of his testimony a recess until Monday was taken.

To demonstrate the fallacy of the identification as human, of the bones introduced by the prosecution, Dr. W. H. Allport, acting for the defense, to-day killed a dog and extracted from one of its feet a sesamoid bone.

This bone, to all appearances, the defense claims, is like that introduced by the prosecution yesterday. It was subjected to the action of a boiling solution of crude potash. It is little larger than a bean. It, without doubt, will be used in the effort to clear Luetgert.

In connection with this line of defense, it came out to-day that the defense will claim the bones and decomposed flesh which the police took from the factory yard were the remains of a great Dane dog, which had been burned there three months before.

THE GREAT DUAL ALLIANCE

Tremendous Effect Over Russia of the Toasts Given at the Cronstadt Banquet.

JOY FROM ODESSA TO MOSCOW

History of the Military Treaty—Repudiation of Bismarck's Political Code—Slav and Gaul Against Their Common Enemy the Teuton.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—At last the great sentence has been pronounced. The Franco-Russian alliance has been twice proclaimed by the Czar and by President Faure. The men of this generation are naturally inclined to skepticism, but in presence of such a result, skepticism is out of place. Henceforth the Franco-Russian alliance must be officially recognized, and European history enters upon a new era. Here in Russia the great mass of the people never doubted that the alliance would sooner or later be proclaimed to the world. It was generally known on excellent authority that a military treaty had united the two countries for several years past. This treaty dated from the reign of Alexander III., and had been negotiated on the Russian side by Gens. Vannovsky and Obroutscheff. Furthermore, besides this formal military treaty, the military chiefs in Russia and France had for some time past arranged in a general manner the plan of campaign to be adopted in certain contingencies.

From a military point of view, therefore, the two countries knew that they could depend upon each other. It is, of course, evident that a military treaty of this description could not be made public. It would be fully as reasonable to suppose that Marshal von Moltke would announce beforehand the plan of campaign which he proposed to follow at Sadowa, or during the Franco-Prussian war. Those imprudent Frenchmen who so loudly demanded the publication of the clauses in the Franco-Russian military convention must certainly have been aware of the utter foolishness of their demands. But as the alliance had not been openly proclaimed, the great mass of the people in Russia and in France remained in doubt concerning the exact nature of the friendly relations between the two nations. In order to strike the imagination of the public it was necessary to have an official announcement of the strong bonds which unite the two nations.

The Diplomatic Alliance.

The diplomatic alliance, natural and inevitable consequence of the military alliance, is generally supposed in Russia to have been in existence since the latter years of Alexander III.'s reign. No written diplomatic treaty, however, existed before M. Faure's present visit to St. Petersburg. What has more particularly struck public imagination in Russia is the form in which both the Czar and the President proclaimed the birth of the alliance. Nicholas II. had already on several occasions revealed the military side of the "entente"; first at Châlons, where he alluded to the "military fraternity" which united the two countries; next, at Krasnoie-Selo, where he spoke of the French soldiers as being brothers-in-arms to Russians. It was well known here that no Czar for the past three quarters of a century had ever made use of such an expression in speaking of the soldiers of a foreign army. But the two historical toasts drunk on board the Pothuau are even more decisive in their nature than the most decisive utterances yet pronounced over the Franco-Russian entente.

Both toasts are pacific in their wording; but they are pacific only conditionally, and it is this that makes them entirely different from any similar manifestation in Europe in the last half century or more. Russia and France, as both the Czar and the President proclaimed, desire peace, but only provided it be compatible with "civilization, justice, and the rights of man," according to the words of M. Faure; with "law and justice," responded the Czar. This two-fold declaration is a direct answer to the coarse and brutal maxims which have formed the mottoes of successive Prime Ministers in Central Europe in the past twenty-five years. The recluse of Friedrichsruh, the man who, during the course of his long life, has always preached the doctrine of might against right, must now understand that he has lived too long. He is able, though still alive, to witness the repudiation of his political code of morals.

Significance of the Toasts.

The toasts of the Czar and of the President are important from a twofold point of view. First they announce the coming into existence of a power which is almost invincible—the combined strength of France and Russia; second, they announce the final regeneration of France, after her long period of isolation and humiliation. It is therefore with undisguised satisfaction, with unmixed joy and pride, that all the leading organs of public opinion in the St. Petersburg press welcome the memorable event. The newspapers of Moscow are fully as enthusiastic as those of the capital. Then again the telegrams, received from every corner of Russia, sufficiently prove the tremendous effect produced by the events at Cronstadt. At Moscow, at Kharkoff, Odessa, Nijni-Novgorod, and Sebastopol, the people are all "en fête." Everywhere, delegations from the nobility, the clergy, the "bourgoisie," and the working classes have been sent to the various French Consuls to proclaim the hearty friendship they bear toward France. Everywhere the municipal and provincial councils have voted enthusiastic thanks to the Czar for the great blessings of the alliance. In every town the "Marseillaise" is acclaimed, and all the vessels in Russian seaports are decorated with French flags and coats of arms.

Another most significant fact is that the enthusiasm of the Russians for their French allies has spread to all the non-Russian Slav races. Everywhere the Bulgarians, Servians, Croatians, and Bohemian Czechs take part in the rejoicings of their Russian brethren. All the races of Europe which directly or indirectly felt the oppressive iron weight of German despotism are now greeting the Franco-Russian alliance as a promise of deliverance for the future.

A Russian nobleman, completely carried away by his enthusiasm, said to me yesterday: "Napoleon, dying at St. Helena, is supposed to have exclaimed: 'In fifty years Europe will either be Republican or Russian.' But now," continued the enthusiastic Russian, "Europe will be both Russian and Republican, Slav, and Latin!"

There is still another point that should be touched on in connection with the proclamation of the Franco-Russian alliance. It is well known that in the last few months German diplomacy has done everything in its power to form a coalition with Russia and France against England. At a certain moment this German scheme very nearly succeeded, but now the Russian official world has completely veered round, and is determined that there shall be no anti-British alliance; on the contrary, it is now generally recognized that Great Britain forms a most needful and useful counter-balance to the growing power of Germany. England, at any rate, threatens nobody, but the same cannot be said of the great central power. British commerce is rather on the decline than otherwise, whereas German commerce increases at tremendous strides. The relations between England and Germany are liable to become strained at almost any moment, in which case, Russia will observe a benevolent neutrality toward Great Britain. Russia desires nothing from England, and is far from anxious to witness the decline and downfall of the mistress of the seas.

Russians in St. Petersburg laugh at the idea that Muscovite intrigue has anything to do with the risings in British India, notwithstanding all the reports published to this effect by the Berlin, Vienna, and Rome newspapers. Russians see very clearly what their rivals have to gain from a defeat of the English, and, on the other hand, it is somewhat difficult to see what the Russians themselves have to gain from such a defeat. Russia has other interests and aims to look after. It certainly is not for the sake of invading England that the Government at St. Petersburg has tripled the number of the army reserves and made a radical transformation of the navy and artillery. It was not for the sake of threatening England that Nicholas II. reviewed last week, in the plain of Krasnoie-Selo, some seventy battalions, fifty-six squadrons, and forty-two batteries of artillery. Nor was it for the sake of casting terror into Lord Salisbury's soul that President Faure displayed, before the eyes of the Czar, some ten months ago, an immense French army at Châlons. All this was done for quite another purpose, the common enemy of both France and Russia lies in a different direction. BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.



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9-12

NEWSPAPERS IN TURKEY.

Freedom of the Press Restricted by Official Censors—Garbling of Important News.

The Local Anzeiger of Berlin says that Turkish newspapers are not allowed any liberty to discuss either internal or foreign politics. Now and then they have "inspired" articles. Occasionally certain articles are ordered to be printed in the Turkish papers, of which all European papers in the capital are forbidden to publish translations, lest foreigners should read what is intended for the Turks. There is one kind of news for the Turks and another kind for Europeans. The delicacy and discretion of the Turkish censors are almost inconceivable. When Carnot was assassinated, the news was spread over Constantinople from mouth to mouth with great rapidity, and although everybody was acquainted with the facts and conversed about them, the Constantinople papers were forbidden to give any details of the tragedy. "The President of the French Republic died suddenly," was the official notification in the papers.

Later something more had to be said about his death, and it appeared in this form: "After the occurrence Carnot lay unconscious in the carriage." The remainder of the dispatch, "and the blood was flowing from the wound," had been carefully stricken out by the censor. The words of Préfect Rivaud to the theatre-goers in Lyons, "Cry not, Carnot has fallen a victim to an assassin," had to be rendered in the Turkish papers as "Cry not, Carnot is lying at death's door." And, at the time this report was published, the European papers giving long accounts of the murder lay about in all the hotels and cafés of Constantinople.

When Canovas was assassinated the news appeared thus in the Turkish papers: "The entire population of Spain is tremendously excited over the death of the Minister, President Canovas."

When Stambuloff was murdered the Turkish papers were not allowed to give an account of his death, and first had to print that Stambuloff was lying hopelessly ill. Later on the news of his death followed as a matter of course. The papers were also forbidden to publish Gladstone's picture because he had abused the Sultan.

After the Armenian troubles the censors directed their attention to Armenian books, and even the Armenian Bible did not escape. In the Armenian tongue Judea is called "Heryastan," and Armenia is "Hayastan." The word Armenia does not exist for the Turks, and it has been erased from all their maps. But as "Heryastan" sounds somewhat like "Hayastan," a Turkish censor ordered the expurgation of the former word. And so Bibles in which the word Judea does not appear are under the ban.

Sometimes the Constantinople papers, in Turkish as well as in foreign languages, express their feelings by means of typographical errors. When Hassan Pasha, Minister of Marine, received a valuable sword of honor from the Sultan, one of these papers wrote, "Sabre de grand voleur," (sword of great thief,) instead of "Sabre de grande valeur," (sword of great value.) The censors now hold the editors responsible for typographical errors.

In times of political excitement the censor's office encourages newspaper correspondents to take up the attention of their readers with such information as this: "When the first Armenian massacres took place in Sivas the correspondent of a Constantinople paper there wrote thus: 'There is nothing very special to mention. Several tobacco smugglers were arrested by the Custom House officers. I will, however, mention a curious incident. A cow went mad and stirred up the entire community.'"

CHINESE IMMIGRATION FRAUDS.

Collector of Port Townsend, Washington, Seriously Implicated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—A letter which was intercepted in this city recently and forwarded to the authorities in Washington throws considerable light upon the Chinese immigration ring, which has been operating for some time past at Port Townsend, and is said to seriously implicate Collector Saunders of that port.

It purports to be a notice from the presiding officer of the ring to one of its members, that his share of the fee alleged to be due to Saunders is due and must be paid by return mail. The addressee's assessment was $2,750, and the letter intimates that Saunders was dunning the ring for the $12,000 which he claimed for his services in connection with the landing of Chinese.

Since The Tacoma Ledger exposé, special agents have been investigating the matter, both at Tacoma and Port Townsend, and the official Chinese Inspector for this district has gone North in accordance with instructions from the Treasury Department for the purpose of aiding the officials in their investigation.

New Coach for Yale Football Team.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11.—A prominent Yale football adviser is authority for the statement that Frank S. Butterworth, son of Patent Commissioner Benjamin Butterworth, will be the leading coach of the Yale football eleven the coming season. The position includes almost absolute control of the policy of the team. Last year Dr. "Josh" A. Hartwell was head coach. Butterworth is at present coaching the backs at Washington, and will, it is stated, take charge of all candidates here on Sept. 20.

Henrietta Wins the Bohlem Cup.

SODUS POINT, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Henrietta, the thirty-five-foot yacht of Commodore Spencer Mead of the Sodus Bay Yacht Club, won the annual race of the club this afternoon in Great Sodus Bay, covering the ten-mile course in 1 hour 42 minutes 5 seconds. The race was for the Bohlem Cup, offered by D. Murray Boblem of Philadelphia.

NOT ORIGINAL ART WORKS.

False Certificates Obtained, It Is Said, So as to Escape Duty.

In view of the frequency with which importers of paintings and statuary attach to their entry papers "certificates of originality," signed by artists residing at the port of shipment, the United States Treasury Department detailed special agents some time ago to investigate the character and reliability of the documents. These investigations, according to a report submitted by Special Agent Williams, disclosed a reprehensible lack of sincerity and responsibility on the part of the makers of some of the "certificates."

Under the tariff law original works of art are admitted into this country free of duty. Copies of original works of art, which are manufactured in large quantities, are compelled to pay from 35 to 45 per cent. ad valorem duty. Some importers endeavor to bring in copies free of duty, or replicas of famous pieces of sculpture, by having attached to the invoices the affidavits of foreign artists, stating that they made the pieces in question, or that they know them to be original works of art. In a large number of instances the Collectors of Customs at this port, in Boston, and in Philadelphia have disregarded such artist's certificates and have classified the "replicas" as dutiable merchandise.

A dozen protests in such cases are now before the Board of General Appraisers, and filed with them are the reports of the Special Treasury Agents regarding the unreliability of some of the foreign "artists' certificates." The statement is made in certain of these official reports that "artists" are found in some foreign ports who for a small fee will sign a "certificate of originality" for a painting or piece of statuary, which is well known to be a copy of some famous work. In fact, "artists' certificates" have in half a dozen cases been presented as vouchers for importations of statuary which the local appraisers have demonstrated by comparisons to be common merchandise, kept in stock by all large dealers in art works, bric-à-brac, &c.

One of the most recent cases brought before the United States General Appraisers was a protest by a Philadelphia firm against the imposition of 45 per cent. duty on an importation of a lot of marble statuary, which was claimed to be entitled to free entry as consisting of original works of art. An artist's certificate vouching for the originality of these works of art accompanied the invoice. As an offset to this certificate the local appraiser filed a report declaring that "these goods are replicas of busts in marble of well-known subjects such as are kept in stock in large numbers by dealers, for sale to chance purchasers at catalogue prices."

EXPORT RECORD OF AUGUST.

Breadstuffs, Cotton, Mineral Oils, Cattle, Hogs, and Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The monthly comparative statement of the exports of breadstuffs, cotton, mineral oils, cattle and hogs, and provisions during the month of August, shows as follows:

Breadstuffs, $25,502,532; increase, as compared with August, 1896, about $11,000,000.

Cotton, $1,703,818; decrease, about $1,700,000.

Mineral oils, $5,691,348; increase nominal.

Cattle and hogs, $2,853,215; increase, about $500,000.

Provisions, $12,233,137; increase, nearly $1,750,000; total, $47,984,050; increase, about $11,000,000.

For the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1897, the increase or decrease, as compared with the same period last year, is given approximately as follows:

Breadstuffs, increase, $26,000,000; cotton, decrease, $5,700,000; mineral oils, decrease, $1,300,000; cattle and hogs, increase, $800,000; provisions, $3,000,000; total net increase, $22,735,669.

DOUBLE DOSE OF PROSPERITY.

Long Islanders Hesitate Whether to be Baymen or Farmers.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Sept. 11.—In ordinary times the population of this section divides its attention, according to seasons and conditions, between water and land harvests. When the farming is bad, the farmers become baymen and go afloat; when the bay is barren or unprofitable the baymen become farmers and go ashore.

Now nobody knows what to do and every man wishes he were amphibious. The entire bay, with everything in it, is covered with oyster spawn, which is better in some respects than gold. Fish are fairly swarming, and it frequently happens that a fisherman finds two or three boatloads in his nets, and is forced to make double trips.

On the other hand, potatoes are 75 cents a bushel, and climbing as fast as potatoes can climb toward the dollar mark, and cauliflowers are not only so abundant that the loads of them delay the express trains, but are bringing good prices.

Consequently the average man around here is wearing himself to skin and bone, trying to get a slice of both harvests. The men who are in the boats gathering spawn and hauling in weakfish and bluefish get nervous when they hear of another rise in potatoes and cauliflower, and the men who are harvesting those crops become wild when they learn of the gathering of spawn and fish, and are threatened with nervous prostration.

WHEAT MARKET WAS DULL.

Government Crop Report Thought Yesterday to Show an Increase in the Yield.

The wheat market yesterday was weak and dull. Foreign quotations were lower than on Friday and without stimulus, and the Government crop report was regarded as showing an increase in the wheat yield and more favorable corn conditions. There was little export demand, and the usual Saturday selling was large, because of a belief that wheat stocks would show an increase to-morrow. The range in wheat trading was: September, ⅝ cent and December, 1⅛ cents, and the net losses 1½ cents in September and 1⅝ cents in December. The course of the futures was in steady decline. September, which closed at $1.04⅛ on Friday opened at $1.03¼, the high record, and low and close were $1.02⅝. December closed on Friday at $1.01⅝, opened at $1.01, went to $1.01⅛, and low and close were $1.

September corn closed at 35¾ cents, a net loss of ⅞ cent, and December at 37⅝ cents, a net loss of a like amount.

September oats closed at 24¾ cents, a net loss of ¼ cent.

On the basis of the Government report J. C. Brown, statistician of the Produce Exchange, estimated a total yield of 463,225,000 bushels of Spring and Winter wheat, an increase of 13,000,000 bushels over the August estimate, and an increase of 69,568,000 bushels as compared with Sept. 1, 1896. The corn crop indicates a yield of 1,858,204,000 bushels, a decrease of 112,133,000 bushels from the August report, and a decrease of 263,996,000 bushels as compared with Sept. 1, 1896. The oats crop indicates a yield of 686,697,000 bushels, a decrease of 12,800,000 bushels from August, 1897, and an increase of 55,298,000 bushels as compared with Sept. 1, 1896. The actual figures, it was claimed, would be larger than the estimates.

Decline in the Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Everything traded in on the Board of Trade ot-day was weak, with hte exception of oats, and heavy declines resulted. Statistical news in wheat favored the bears for once, and they took advantage of htat fact with a vengeance, pounding the price down to a point 1⅞ below yesterday's closing. Corn declined 1¼ for the same reason. Oats declined ¼c. Provisions suffered from another large dose of yellow fever scare, pork declining 20c, lard 30c, and ribs 12½c.

Wheat and Bread in London.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The rise in wheat to 40s. has dragged up the price of bread to 6½d and 7d, and in the poorest quarters of London, where bread is sold in slices, the loaf is fetching 1s. On top of this the Millers' National Union has started a demand for fewer hours of labor, with a threatened strike if their demand is not accorded.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The attention of the New York National Guardsmen the present week will be centred on the annual rifle competitions at Creedmoor, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next. The first contest on the programme is the Adjutant General's match, open to teams of three men from each company or separate company of infantry, troop of cavalry, signal corps, or the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff of each regiment or battalion (not a part of a regiment,) or squadron of cavalry.

On Thursday the First and Second Brigade matches, as well as the New York State match, open to teams of twelve men, will be contested, and on Friday the individual contest for the Governor's match will be held. The most important competition on the list is, of course, the State match, which represents the team championship of the State. Last year it was won by the Twelfth Regiment, that made the best score on record for the contest, which has extended over a period of twenty-three years. The score made was 1,023 points out of a possible 1,200.

Eight teams competed last year, and the team from the Twelfth, it is worthy of note, was the only one that made the remarkable record of firing 1,152 shots, divided between the State match and brigade match, without making a single miss. The Seventh Regiment last year won the contest open to regiments of the First Brigade by making the highest score ever made in the match—1,035 points out of a possible 1,200. During the two matches the Seventh fired 1,152 shots, in which there were only two misses. The two highest individual scores made on the range in the two team matches above named were made by Ordnance Sergt. John Corrie of the Twelfth Regiment and Corp. H. E. Crall of the Seventh, both making an aggregate score of 91 points out of a possible 100. The Second Brigade match was won by the Twenty-third Regiment team, with 987 points, which was the highest score ever made in this match.

The Adjutant General's match last year was won by the Thirteenth Separate Company of Jamestown, on a score of 155 points out of a possible 210, which was the best on record in that contest. The contest for the Governor's match last year, which is conducted on the principle of a skirmish run, and represents the individual championship of the State, was won by Ordnance Sergt. John Corrie of the Twelfth Regiment, from a field of thirty-nine contestants. His score was 89 out of a possible 100.

The outcome of the competitions this week will be looked forward to with the greatest interest, especially, as in the State match, teams of six from any separate company or troop of cavalry may enter, and multiply their scores by two. This is allowed because the separate companies and cavalry troops have a smaller field to select from than regiments.

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Members of the National Guard who have been to Creedmoor to practice as sharpshooters complain bitterly of the lack of opportunity afforded them to qualify under the present system. And furthermore, in order to shoot only a few shots, they have to wait about the range, it is said, for an entire day. At the 500-yard range there is a tremendous crowd shooting, while at the 600-yard range there is hardly a handful. This congestion at the 500-yard range is caused by the system of allowing practice for marksmen and sharpshooters on the same day, the one interfering with the other. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the department of rifle practice should arrange to have a certain day set aside for sharpshooters only.

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The proposed programme for the provisional battalion which it is hoped to organize in the Second Brigade, to visit the Exposition at Nashville next month, is that the party shall leave Brooklyn on the afternoon of Oct. 8 or the morning of the 9th and return Sunday, Oct. 17. The trip, it is intended, shall include stop-overs at Baltimore and Cincinnati, en route to Nashville, and on the return at Louisville, Mammoth Cave, and Deer Park. It is estimated that the cost per man will be $25. The several commanding officers of the brigade will report to Gen. McLeer to-morrow night how many of their men, if any, can arrange to go. The rate of $25 per man will not cover the actual cost of the trip, but the balance it is proposed to raise by subscription.

These Directors of the New Jersey State

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Rifle Association have been elected for the ensuing year: Gov. Griggs, Capt. W. L. Fish, Col. A. R. Kuser, Gen. W. C. Heppenheimer, Gen. Edward P. Meany, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Gen. J. M. Van Valen, Major J. S. H. Clark, William Hayes, Capt. T. E. Beck, Gen. George E. P. Howard, Gen. P. F. Wanser, Col. W. F. Decker, Capt. Delancey G. Walker, Richard B. Reading, John J. Toffy, Major Daniel H. Corrie, Col. Charles A. Reid, Oliver Kelly, John L. Kuser, and Major David L. Wallace. The Board of Directors elected these officers: President—Gov. Griggs; Vice Presidents, Gen. G. E. P. Howard, Gen. P. F. Wanser, W. Hayes, Gen. George W. Wingate, Major H. D. Harries, and Capt. W. W. Williamson; Treasurer—Gen. Bird W. Spencer; Secretary—Capt. Delancey G. Walker; Assistant Secretary—Lieut. A. S. Jones; Executive Committee—Gen. B. W. Spencer, Gen. E. P. Meany, and Col. A. R. Kuser. The Treasurer's report shows the association to be in sound condition.

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Company D, Twelfth Regiment, it seems, is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and is likely to be so until it has a new commandant. The company at one time was one of the largest and best in the regiment, but of late it has been running down, and there has been considerable dissatisfaction among its members, some of whom have been at variance with the Colonel of the regiment. Disinterested officers of the regiment affirm that this is mainly due to faulty administration in company affairs, and more than once, it is said, Col. Butt would have been justified in placing some of the men in military arrest, and requesting a court martial for insubordinate conduct. The statement that some twenty enlisted men of the company will resign if Capt. Barnard leaves the company, is rather absurd. It is not in the province of enlisted men to resign, but they can take their discharge at the expiration of service, providing they are not delinquent. It is certainly not good military ethics, and it is decidedly contrary to good order and military discipline, for enlisted men to meet and criticise their superior officers.

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Company F, Ninth Regiment, Capt. Marks, will spend to-day at New Dorp, Staten Island, bathing and indulging in various games. There will be no lack of rations on hand.

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Companies I and K, Ninth Regiment, are ordered to proceed to Creedmoor Range next Saturday, where the practice will be for marksmen and sharpshooters.

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All the regiments in the First Brigade will be represented by rifle teams at Creedmoor, except the Ninth, and in the Second Brigade it is expected, all the regiments will be represented excepting the Fourteenth.

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Under a law passed in May last, musicians of regiments and separate battalions may be organized into a separate body, to be known as "Field Music," on a basis of not more than four men to each company, and one Sergeant and one Corporal may be appointed in each Field Music.

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The recent example of rowdyism by a few members of the National Guard while returning from Creedmoor Range would seem to necessitate that an order that enlisted men be allowed to proceed to and from the range only in detachments in charge of a commissioned or non-commissioned officer would be good policy.

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The old-timers of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., popularly known as the American Guard, will celebrate the seventy-second anniversary of the birth of the late Abram S. Vosburgh, Colonel of the regiment from 1852 to 1861, with a banquet and reunion, Sept. 20, at 143 Liberty Street. Capt. Andrew M. Copeland is Chairman of the Banquet Committee, and the committee in charge are Adjt. A. H. Pride, Lieut. J. H. Sleaman, G. K. Ackerman, G. W. Robertson, Sergt. B. F. Hoyt, Corp. David Harned, Corp. Daniel Keyes, Comrades J. T. McClain, R. E. Hefferman, T. V. Smith, L. S. De Vries, G. P. Lydecker, and C. L. Halberstatt.

Happenings In and About Brooklyn

PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES

What Has Been Done to Provide for the Rush that Is Expected To-morrow.

HALF-TIME CLASSES PLANNED

Brooklyn Has Nearly 150 Schools, but Needs More—Thirteen Kindergarten Institutions in Readiness—Patriotic Singing Ordered.

When the Brooklyn public schools open to-morrow for the Fall term, it is expected that at least 130,000 children will be in attendance. Last year 127,026 children were registered. The Board of Education has been trying to cope with the problem arising from overcrowded schools, and will put an experimental plan in operation. The plan embraces "half-time" classes, and the extension of the school hours, in certain cases, to 5 P. M.

The high schools, like the grammar and primary grades, will find it impossible to accommodate all who apply for admission. The actual sittings in the Girls' High School numbered 2,057, but enough extra seats were put in to accommodate 2,250. In spite of this, at the opening of the school last year, Principal Calvin Patterson was obliged to turn away 100 children. The Boys' High School last year refused about 130 applicants, on the ground that there was no room for them.

This year, in anticipation of a similar state of things, the Boys' High School has secured permission to place "overflow classes" in the unused school building known as "old No. 3," near the High School, and to employ additional teachers for them.

Erasmus Hall High School.

Erasmus Hall High School, in Flatbush, relieved the pressure of the old high schools last year, when it was opened for the first time as a Brooklyn high school. This school became so popular that at the close of last term it was filled to within ten seats of its capacity. Principal Walter B. Gunnison is certain that he will be obliged to turn away pupils to-morrow. An addition is being built, and is nearly ready.

The congested condition of the fourth high school for manual training his long been one of the problems before the Board of Education. No building has ever been erected for it. The Hanson Place Armory will ultimately be used for it, but Construction Superintendent Naughton is of opinion that it will require nearly as much work to fit the armory for school purposes as would be needed to erect a new building.

A new school will be opened to-morrow, No. 113, on Evergreen Avenue, between Moffat and Chauncey Streets. It will have twelve-six classrooms, with about fifty sittings to a room. School No. 106, which was opened some months ago, will begin its first full term to-morrow, and within a very short time another new school, No. 89, will be opened in Flatbush to relieve No. 90, which is already crowded. A new school will be opened at Sheepshead Bay at the same time, to be known as No. 98.

"These schools in Flatbush and Sheepshead Bay," said Mr. Naughton yesterday, "will take the numbers of old Schools No. 89 and 98. Nominally, Brooklyn has 113 schools, but as a matter of fact she has between 140 and 150, leaving out of consideration the four high schools and the Teachers' Training School. For example, there are two school buildings which are numbered 3, in addition to the unused building generally referred to as 'old No. 3.' The system of numbering does not do justice to the Brooklyn schools."

During the Summer the Construction Department has been making repairs on the building used by the Training School for Teachers. That school has long been fighting for a new building, its present one not having been intended for the purpose, but, like the Manual Training High School, it has been unsuccessful so far, and has been obliged to content itself with alterations and repairs.

Brooklyn's Kindergarten Innovation.

One innovation in the Brooklyn school system will be the opening to-morrow of thirteen kindergartens. Mayor Wurster, with the design of introducing the kindergarten in the school system, appointed Frank L. Babbott, President of the Kindergarten Association, as a member of the board in 1896. Later on he appointed Charles N. Chadwick, President of the Board of Trustees of the Froebel Academy. These men have finally won the Board of Education over to the good features of the plan, and they have succeeded in getting an item of $12,000 inserted in the budget for 1897 for the establishment of kindergartens, and the fruit of this victory will be seen in the opening of thirteen to-morrow by way of a starter.

The schools in which these kindergartens are to be placed have been selected with great care by the Kindergarten Committee, of which Mr. Babbott is Chairman. Their idea has been that there is a special need of kindergartens in the poorer sections of the city, so that the children of the poor may be placed under school influences as early as possible. The better sections have not been neglected, but the majority are to be in the crowded districts. The kindergartens will be placed in Nos. 7, 22, 29, 36, 37, 43, 65, 72, 77, 106, 110, 111, and 113. Miss Fannibelle Curtis, formerly Director of Kindergarten Work in the State Normal School New Britain, Conn., has been appointed Supervisor of Kindergartens.

Low Salaries Paid to Some Teachers.

The low salaries paid in Brooklyn, coupled with the high standard demanded of teachers by Superintendent Maxwell, came near crippling the kindergarten project. After the examination of candidates for the position of kindergarten teachers had been held, a number of those who had passed it successfully refused to accept positions in Brooklyn, and went to other cities, where living salaries are paid. Superintendent Maxwell held another examination, and enough persons passed it to enable the board to open thirteen kindergartens. They have not been able to carry out their intention of opening the fourteenth, which was to have been placed in School No. 67.

Pruning has been done in the Truant School, and the board believes that it will be considerably improved when opened for the term, which will probably not be until some time in October. Some of the help have been dismissed, and the boys will be required to perform a good deal of the work formerly done by them. Miss Lillian Burdon, the teacher of industrial training, who has heretofore been working on half time, will now work on full time, and Mrs. Jennie M. Chase, whose salary has been raised from $900 to $1,050, will assume full charge of the scholastic part of the work, so that Principal George W. French will be able to give his entire attention to looking after the department and general welfare of the truants. Mr. French's salary has been reduced from $1,800 to $1,500.

National Songs to be Sung.

The only innovation in the Department of Music will be that hereafter National songs will be made a part of the opening exercises in all schools. The board recently directed that such songs as "America," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and "The Red, White, and Blue," be made part of the opening exercises. Musical Director Caswell, after struggling for years, has succeeded in getting three additional music teachers appointed. In spite of the fact that great tracts of outlying territory have been annexed, Mr. Caswell has been obliged to cover them with the same force that he had six years ago. He now has twenty-one teachers.

The term on which the schools are now entering will be the last in which their affairs are directed by the Brooklyn Board of Education. On the second Wednesday in February, 1898, the first meeting of the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn will be held. It will be composed of the same persons as the present Board of Education, and the Committee on Rules is already engaged in the preparation of rules and regulations for its government. At that meeting the School Board will elect five delegates who, with the President, will represent it in the Board of Education of the greater city.

ATTACKED BY RACCOONS.

Combination of Three Men and an Old Army Revolver Was Too Much for Them.

Lawyer Thomas Smith, who has been summering at Long Island with his family, returned to his home, 148A Hull Street, Brooklyn, Friday night, and as he opened the front door of the house he was met by two raccoons, which at once attacked him.

Mr. Smith's shouts for help were heard by Thomas Meighan, a neighbor and a member of the Twenty-third Regiment, and Henry Bell, a brakeman on the Long Island Railroad, who was passing at the time. Meighan arrived with an old army revolver, ran up the stoop and seized one of the animals just as it sprang for Smith's throat, and fired three bullets into it.

Bell grabbed the other raccoon, but when in return he found one of his fingers bitten, he let go and the raccoon escaped in the darkness.

The raccoons are believed to be those which escaped a few weeks ago from a cage owned by a student of natural history in Cooper Street, and which raided several chicken coops in East New York. How they got into Mr. Smith's house is not known.

ELEVATED WANTS TO CHANGE.

Bridge Trustees Will Be Petitioned to Alter Terminal Plans.

The Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company has decided to petition the Board of Bridge Trustees to allow a change of plans for the New York terminal. The plans proposed are the result of the abandonment of the raised roadbed idea of the surface roads in favor of the street level proposition.

In his new plans President Uhlmann proposes two platforms on the outside of the present New York terminal, one on the north for unloading passengers, and one on the south side, for loading passengers.

By their adoption, the present platforms can be used exclusively for the local bridge service.

SEEKING HAMILTON ROY.

A Woman, Claiming to be His Wife, Charges Him with Desertion.

Mrs. Hamilton Roy of New Haven, Conn., called at the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, yesterday, and asked for aid in finding her husband, who had deserted her nine months ago, and who, she said, is a brother of Robert H. Roy, United States Assistant District Attorney. She had a marriage certificate with her, and was carrying her ten months' old baby in her arms.

She says that when she married Mr. Roy, two years ago, he was a widower and had two adult daughters, and that the latter opposed the marriage.

The Police Sergeant advised Mrs. Roy to apply to the Charities Commissioners.

Robert H. Roy would not discuss the case yesterday, other than to express sympathy for Mrs. Roy. He intimated that his brother is living a long distance from Brooklyn.

FINKELSTEIN'S VAGUE IDEAS.

Greenpoint the Nation's Capitol and Tom Platt the Constitution.

Abraham Finkelstein of 123 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, wandered into the Kings County Court yesterday and said in Yiddish that he wanted to get naturalized. "Barney" Wolf, otherwise known as "The Mayor of Brownsville," was requested to interpret Mr. Finkelstein's remarks, as the applicant could neither read nor speak English. The "Mayor" talked to Finkelstein in his native jargon for some minutes, and finally elicited the fact that he had lived in the State for six years.

"What State?" said Judge Aspinall, suspiciously.

"He says he's unable to state what State," replied Mr. Wolf, after interpreting.

"What is the capital of the United States?" asked Judge Aspinall.

"Greenpoint," replied Finkelstein through Mr. Wolf.

"Do you know anything about the Constitution of the United States?" asked the Judge.

"I don't know exactly what it is," replied the man hesitatingly, "but I believe it's a name they give Thomas Platt."

The Judge asked Mr. Finkelstein through the interpreter to go away and not come back.

Mrs. Thomas Nash Dead.

Mrs. Thomas Nash of 174 Graham Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at her home at the age of seventy-two years. Mrs. Nash was the mother of the Rev. Dr. John Nash, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart. She was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and came to Brooklyn at the age of fourteen. Most of her days were spent in church and charitable work. She was identified with the Church Building Association and with every movement concerned in the upbuilding of St. Patrick's Parish. Mrs. Nash had seven children, six of whom survive her. Funeral services will be held Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Will of Michael Chauncey.

The will of Michael Chauncey, who died Sept. 1, at his Summer home, Cuba Island, St. Lawrence River, was filed for probate yesterday at the Surrogate's Office, Brooklyn. To Mrs. Chauncey is left the town house at 138 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn; the Summer home and property at Cuba Island, all furniture, pictures, and personal effects, and also $1,000—money in bank. The remainder of the estate is to be divided equally between Mrs. Chauncey, her daughters, Mrs. Ella Louise Fitch, Mary A. Chauncey, Ada M. Chauncey, and their son, Harry D. Chauncey.

Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin Celebrate.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin yesterday celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of their wedding at their home in Remsen Street, Brooklyn. They were married at Mrs. McLaughlin's birthplace, Sunnyside Homestead, Lafayette, Sussex County, N. J. In the evening the Democratic leader and his wife had the anniversary dinner which always marks the day with them. It was purely a private dinner, the only persons present being the members of the McLaughlin family.

Death of John H. Mitchell.

John H. Mitchell died yesterday at his home, 420 Union Street, Brooklyn. He was born in the Tenth Ward forty years ago and lived there all his life. Mr. Mitchell was employed by the firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co., of Wall Street. He was a member of Court Defender Lodge A. O. F., St. Agnes, Holy Name Society, and other organizations. He is survived by his widow and one child. The funeral will take place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Church Trustees No Longer.

At the quarterly conference of the Trinity Methodist Protestant Church, at South Fourth and Roebling Streets, Williamsburg, held Friday night, the appeal from the action of the jury in the ecclesiastical court in the case of Trustees Henry L. Jay, Hezekiah Miller, and Isaac Guischard, who were found guilty of conduct unbecoming Christians, was heard, but the appeal was of such a weak nature that the conference squelched it, and the men are no longer Trustees of the church.

Church Semi-Centennial.

Preparations for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the North Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church Society, Williamsburg, which is to begin Oct. 10 and continue for a week, are being rapidly completed. The arrangements for the celebration are in the hands of the pastor, the Rev. Edward H. Dutcher, and a committee appointed by the church society.

Overcome in a Conduit.

William C. Dillman, an expert electrician, living at 170 Lexington Avenue, and two workmen named Preston and Bell, were overcome by gas Friday night in a conduit at Bedford Avenue and South Eighth Street, Williamsburg. The men are employed by the Amsterdam Electric Light and Power Company.

LONG ISLAND OYSTERS.

Where and How They Are Being Cultivated—A Large Industry in Brooklyn.

One of the busiest portions of the South Long Island coast is the territory occupied by Jamaica and Sheepshead Bays during the oyster season. It is not widely known that Brooklyn oystermen carry on a big industry in the "r" months, and that a large proportion of the oysters sold in this city and shipped to outside points from here are marketed from the City of Brooklyn. It is only within the past few years, however, that the business has grown to large dimensions.

Last year the State Fish Commission executed leases for tracts of from three to twenty acres each for a period of fifteen years at the rate of 25 cents per acre per annum, so that now there are over 500 acres of oyster beds under cultivation in Jamaica and Sheepshead Bays. The generality of oystermen work tracts of from five to six acres each. The present leaseholds comprise practically all the available beds in the two bays, the largest cultivators being banded together in an organization known as the Brooklyn Oyster Protective Association. W. J. Tillotson is President.

Among the principal members are Claus Kopf, James W. Davis, James J. Ryder, Charles H. Llaman, John H. Vreeland, Daniel Rowland, John R. Wofield, James C. Ennis, Henry M. Schnelke, Martin Morrison, and William C. Baldwin.

In the cultivation of the oyster, the bay bottom must be free from mud to be available for the best growth and often an acre of good land will be surrounded by several acres of poor territory. The oysters are not propogated in either Jamaica or Sheepshead Bay, but the seed in ages of from three months to three years old are brought from Long Island Sound, Great South Bay, and other propagating grounds and planted there, where they grow and fatten.

The waters of Jamaica and Sheepshead Bays are peculiarly favorable to the growth of oysters. The waters are partially freshened by brooks and subterranean springs. This condition makes the oysters tender, fat, and delicious. The three-year-old oysters planted here are in a condition to market in six months. They are known as the Rockaways, and are said to be superior to any in the world.

Protection from oyster pirates is furnished by the Brooklyn Police Department, which has a naphtha launch constantly engaged in patrol duty. From 2,000 to 3,000 men are engaged in the industry.

Suicide in a Brooklyn Hotel.

A man who had been staying for several days at John McLean's hotel, 197 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and was registered as "F. Hall, Brooklyn," committed suicide shortly before noon yesterday by inhaling gas. He was about forty-five years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, heavily built, and had dark-brown hair and a small mustache.

A WOMAN'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Daniel O'Brien, the aged woman who was found in an unconscious condition at her home Wednesday as a result of injuries about the head, died shortly before 6 o'clock to-night. The woman had a severe cut on the back of the head, her face was somewhat battered in, and her tongue was almost severed, and from the time the husband of the woman made known the affair up to her death the woman has remained unconscious.

The cause of the woman's death is somewhat of a mystery, though the people living in the vicinity are in no way chary of calling it murder. What the authorities consider the case, it is difficult to learn, as Deputy Sheriff Kemper is preserving silence, and thus far he has made no arrests. Medical Examiner Power notified Coroner Dolen of Bridgeport of the death of the woman, and an inquest will be held to-morrow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Extension of leave is granted Capt. Ogden Rafferty, medical department, for one month.

Major William L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, will visit Greeley, Fort Collins, Eastonville, Eaton, Luzerne, and Longmont, Col., four times a month during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and inspect subsistence stores.

First Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, California, on business pertaining to the proof firing of twelve-inch breech-loading rifle No. 3, and upon completion thereof will return to his station.

Lieut. Col. William A. Mayre, Ordnance Department, will proceed Sept. 24 to the works of the Tredegar Company, Richmond, Va., on business pertaining to delivery of projectiles, and upon completion of that business will return to his station.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, Pompton Lakes, N. J., on business pertaining to the inspection of smokeless powder, and upon completion of that business will return to his station.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

STERLING PIANOS

'Tis a Fact Worth Knowing

That the LARGEST and most complete PIANO HOUSE in GREATER NEW YORK is right here in Brooklyn.

STERLING PIANOS

have been the

Standard of Excellence for 40 Years.

Be sure and get a

MODERN STERLING.

They contain a genuine

GRAND SCALE and ACTION.

The Tone Is Pure and Even and capable of Great Volume.

"Brooklyn's Record," More than 3,000 Sterlings in Brooklyn.

250 NEW STERLINGS On exhibition in our large Warerooms

NEW PIANO RENTED.

Your choice of several styles of Antique Oak, Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, etc. Terms $4.00 per month; others at $2.00 and $3.00 per month.

REPAIRING.

Special attention given to tuning and repairing by skilled men. All work guaranteed.

PIANOS EXCHANGED.

Why not exchange your old piano for a new one? We'll make a liberal allowance.

THE STERLING PIANO CO.,

536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, Opposite Montauk Theater.

The Largest Piano House in Either New York or Brooklyn.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

W. S. DENSLOW, Manager.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

GRAND FALL OPENING.

Millinery, Silks, and Dress Goods.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

QUICK CLEARING SALE OF Ladies' Waists, Wrappers, and Skirts. Every garment must be closed out AT ONCE.

The BALANCE OF OUR ENTIRE stock of Ladies' and Misses' Shirt Waists, all with detached collars, all of the finest fabrics; clearing price, 49c.

The BALANCE OF OUR stock of Lawn Wrappers, very choice and fine goods, handsomely made, separate waist lining, skirts very full and wide, 59c., worth $1.50.

The BALANCE OF OUR stock of Misses' and Children's Lawn Dresses, these have been selling for 98c. and $1.19; clearing price, 49c.

1,000 Ladies' Fine Serge Skirts, lined throughout with percaline, velvet binding, very full and wide, both black and navy blue; clearing price, $2.49; worth $4.98.

Extraordinary Values in HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

175 dozen All-Linen Fringed Huck Towels, with colored border, regular size, at 2 for 25c.

Linen Hemstitch Effect Huck Towels, 42 inches long, at 15c. each, or $1.75 per dozen.

Extra Fine Quality Hemstitch Effect Linen Huck Towels, with red, sky-blue, and plain white borders, a regular 25c. article, while they last at 19c. each.

All-Linen Fringed Damask Towels, with red and blue borders, full size, at 19c. each, well worth 25c.

Extra Fine and Large Hemstitch Effect Huck Towels, with colored borders, at 25c. each; under new tariff, price would be 39c.

40 pieces of Cream-Color Linen Table Damask, satin finish, 58 inches wide, choice of six new designs, at 29c. per yard, instead of 39c.

A regular 50c. Extra Heavy All-Linen Damask, satin finish, new, fresh goods and choice styles, at 39c. per yard.

18-inch Linen Twill Crash, with colored border, at 8c. per yard, instead of 10c.

18-inch Checked Glass Linen, guaranteed all linen, at 10c. per yard; value 13c.

150 dozen Extra-Fine Double Damask Napkins, 5-8 size, at $1.85 per dozen; real value, $2.75; 3-4 size, at $2.50 per dozen; real value, $3.75.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

A Boys' School Outfit is not complete without a new suit, or a pair of pants, or a new shirt waist, etc., etc. By looking over this price-list you may be reminded of what you need! Better grades of clothes at low prices!

Double-breasted Suits, all wool, 10 styles, 4 to 15 years, at $1.98.

Dress Suits, fine qualities, 15 styles, also, blue, all sizes, at $2.98.

Fauntleroy and Jersey suits, blue and tan, 3 to 6 years, at $1.98.

Reefers, for Fall, blue and tan, 4 to 7 years, were $3.50, reduced to $1.48.

Eton and Middy Dress Suits, (3 PIECES,) 10 styles, 3 to 8 years, at $2.98.

Balance Stock of Washable Sailor Suits, were $1.50; reduced to 49c.

Knee Pants by the thousand, only strong all-wool styles, at 49c. and 69c.

Young Men's Long Pants, 13 to 19 years, a special bargain, at $1.50.

Men's Pants, for Fall wear, new styles, all sizes, at $2.00 and $2.95.

Long Pants Suits, 13 to 19 years, beautiful styles, our leader, at $5.95.

Shirt Waists, indigo blue and domet flannel, strong, at 23c.

Flannel Waists, all wool, front and back plaited, worth 75c.; we offer at 49c.

Flannel Blouses, all wool, new Fall styles, all sizes, at 49c.

Mothers' Friend Shirt Waists, also dark blue, new Fall styles, at 49c.

Velvet Suits, Kilt Suits, and Lawn Blouses in all the new designs.

Chinchilla Reefer Sale!

Velvet Collar Reefers, 5 to 15 years, worth $6.00; SALE PRICE, $4.50.

Ulster Collar Reefers, 7 to 15 years, worth $6.00; SALE PRICE, $4.50.

Sailor Collar Reefers, 3 to 8 years, worth $5.00; SALE PRICE, $3.98.

Pay a small deposit on a Reefer and secure same! You may call for it any time between now and November 15.

Housefurnishing Sale

Still very popular, and continued for another week. Remember we have more than 500 Special Items, all of the very highest class of merchandise at prices far below the cost of inferior goods, sold by some dealers.

Our basement is conveniently arranged for the shoppers' comfort and is cooled by electricity.

NOTE THESE SELECTIONS FROM OVER 500 others, equally as low:

"Silexo" Scouring Soap, the best, 1c.
Toilet Paper, rolls, soft tissue, 1c.
Vegetable Graters, large enamel handles, 1c.
Lautz's Laundry Soap, large cake, 2c.
Cream Borax Soap, 3c.
Old-fashioned Bar Soap, large, 12½c.
Laundry Starch, 3-pound box, 15c.
Pearline, 3c.
H. B. Wash Powder, 2c.
Ammonia, very strong, 4c.
Enameline, 10c. size, 5c.
Borsum's Liquid Putz, 12c.
Peterman's Roach Food, 6c.
Household Paints, all colors, 9c.
Wall Paper Cleaner, large can, 15c.
Bon Ami, 7c.
Putz Pomade, larger box, 3c.
Furniture Oil, 30c. size, 18c.
Borax, best refined, 5c.
Bird Gravel, 2½-pound box, 3c.
Bread Raisers, the 60c. kind, 21c.
Wash Boilers, the 70c. kind, 39c.
Dishpans, the 20c. kind, 9c.
Wash Kettles, the 30c. kind, 15c.
Breadpans, the 8c. kind, 4c.
Saucepans, the 12c. kind, 6c.
Soup Ladles, the 8c. kind, 3c.
Wash Basins, the 9c. kind, 4c.
Soap Strainers, the 12c. kind, 6c.
Colanders, the 12c. kind, 7c.
Rotary Flour Sifters, 6c.
Bissell's Genuine Carpet Sweepers, $1.23.
Diamond Carpet Sweepers, 50c.
Ladies' Parlor Brooms, only 2 to each customer, value 20c. each, 10c.
Ladies' House Brooms, regular 25c. grade; sale price, 15c.
Turkey Feather Dusters, large size, 13c.
Dusting Brushes, wire drawn, 7c.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

Continuation of Our Special Fall Sale.

Cut Prices in All Departments.

Crystal Glass Cracker Jar, good imitation of cut glass, silver-plated top, 89c.
Crystal Glass Fruit Dish, imitation of cut, in silver-plated standard, 98c.
Silver-plated Tea Sets, four pieces, satin finish, bright cut engraving, special for Monday, $3.75.
Set of six Teaspoons, 9c.
Set of six Teaspoons, Rogers' plate, 39c.
Silver-plated Salt Shakes, 7c.

2,500 Pairs of Misses', Children's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes

To be Sold Monday at Prices Below Their Cost of Making.

The Greatest Inducement Ever Offered in School Shoes.

Misses' $1.25 Shoes, button and lace, 79c.
Children's $1.00 Shoes, button and lace, 69c.
Boys' $1.50 Shoes, opera and globe toe, 98c.
Boys' $1.75 Shoes, opera and globe toe, $1.19.
Boys' $2.50 Shoes, opera toes, $1.49.
Misses' $1.50 Shoes, button, extension sole, $1.19.
Children's $1.00 Box Calf, lace, sizes 5 to 11, 69c.
Youths' $1.50 Box Calf, spring heel, $1.19.
Children's 75c. Kid, spring heel, button, 48c.

1,500 PAIRS

Ladies' Bright Dongola Button, opera and London toe, sizes 3 to 8, value $1.50 and $2.00; yours at 98c.

IF YOU HAVE FRIENDS, Neighbors or Know Others

who would be benefited by M. GIBBONS & SON doing their work, please send us their names, addresses, etc.

BROOKLYN, AUGUST 26, 1897.

We, the undersigned, desire to inform our friends and the public in general that we are still prepared, as in the past, to do all kinds of building at the shortest notice, and guarantee entire satisfaction. The fact that we have several large municipal and private contracts on hand will not interfere in any way with our general line of work.

The attention of property owners, real estate agents and others intending to build or repair is called to our complete facilities for doing all kinds of building. We employ only first-class mechanics in every department and are able to supply any demand.

We would be pleased to furnish you with estimates on new buildings, alterations or repairs of every description, connected with buildings of any size or dimension. (Circular in book form mailed on application.)

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC, ORDERS FOR ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED BY OUR FOREMEN ON THE FOLLOWING BUILDINGS AFTER MONDAY NEXT.

CHURCH, NINTH STREET AND FOURTH AV., BROOKLYN.
TRAINING SCHOOL AND STABLE, FIRE DEPARTMENT CANTON AND BOLIVAR STREETS, OPP. FORT GREENE.
COURT HOUSE, GATES AND MARCY AVS., BROOKLYN.
DOUBLE FIRE ENGINE HOUSE, WALLABOUT AND NAVY YARD.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,
KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL,
FLATBUSH, L. I.

As well as the different small jobs throughout the city.

Thanking you for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, we are

Respectfully yours,

M. GIBBONS & SON, Builders.

Office: 318 & 320 Columbia St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS.

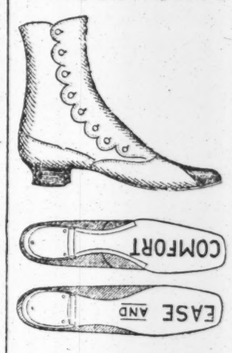
Our system of marking all kinds of merchandise at all seasons at smallest possible margin of profit is our success.

PERFECT FITTING $4.00 HAND MADE

A Phenomenal Shoe Opportunity

LADIES' $4.00 KID SHOES at $1.95.

This Stamp on Sole of Every Shoe.



In price and quality the peer of every Shoe Sale ever held in this city.

4,000 pairs Ladies' Custom Made Shoes, best quality Vici and Dongola Kid Button Shoes, hand welted, Fall weight, flexible extension sewed soles, smooth inner soles, patent leather tip and trimmings, all the new fashionable Fall lasts, every style and shape, broad toe, common sense, comfort, opera, Derby and coin toes, all sizes and widths, in every style and plenty of them, made up by one of New York's best shoe makers and every pair warranted. A trade chance makes it possible for us to offer them to our customers at less than one-half value. On sale Monday morning, 8:00 o'clock, $1.95.

Sizes 2 1-2 to 8, widths A, B, C, D, E and EE. Mail orders filled as long as sizes last; none sent on approval. Extra salespeople and extra selling space will insure prompt attention.

MILLINERY.



Our newly furnished and enlarged Millinery Department will be opened with the latest Parisienne style hats on September 13th, 14th and 15th, to which we hope to have the pleasure of the presence of all our patrons. The most complete and varied assortment of latest productions from the leading FRENCH CREATORS OF PARIS MILLINERY, consisting of Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments and Trimmings of every description: Nothing left undone to make this department equal to any in America:

Fulton St., Gallatin Pl. and Livingston St., Brooklyn.



JOSEPH H. BAULAND CO.

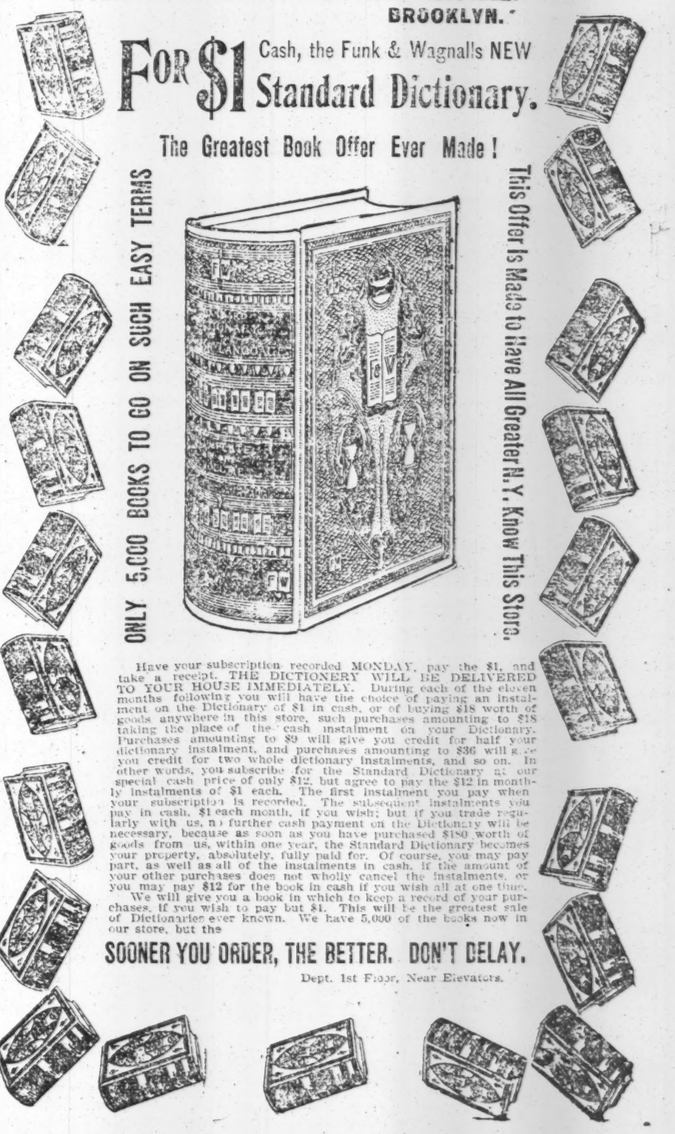
THE GREAT CASH STORE

Where Your Dollar Goes Farthest—

OFFERMAN BUILDING. FULTON AND DUFFIELD. BROOKLYN.

FOR $1 Cash, the Funk & Wagnall's NEW Standard Dictionary.

The Greatest Book Offer Ever Made!



ONLY 5,000 BOOKS TO GO ON SUCH EASY TERMS

This Offer is Made to Have All Greater N. Y. Know This Store.

Have your subscription recorded MONDAY, pay the $1, and take a receipt. THE DICTIONERY WILL BE DELIVERED TO YOUR HOUSE IMMEDIATELY. During each of the eleven months following you will have the choice of paying an instalment on the Dictionary of $1 in cash, or of buying $18 worth of goods anywhere in this store, such purchases amounting to $18 taking the place of the cash instalment on your Dictionary. Purchases amounting to $9 will give you credit for half your dictionary instalment, and purchases amounting to $36 will give you credit for two whole dictionary instalments, and so on. In other words, you subscribe for the Standard Dictionary at our special cash price of only $12, but agree to pay the $12 in monthly instalments of $1 each. The first instalment you pay when your subscription is recorded. The subsequent instalments you pay in cash, $1 each month, if you wish; but if you trade regularly with us, no further cash payment on the Dictionary will be necessary, because as soon as you have purchased $180 worth of goods from us, within one year, the Standard Dictionary becomes your property, absolutely, fully paid for. Of course, you may pay part, as well as all of the instalments in cash, if the amount of your other purchases does not wholly cancel the instalments, or you may pay $12 for the book in cash if you wish all at one time.

We will give you a book in which to keep a record of your purchases, if you wish to pay but $1. This will be the greatest sale of Dictionaries ever known. We have 5,000 of the books now in our store, but the

SOONER YOU ORDER, THE BETTER. DON'T DELAY.

Dept. 1st Floor, Near Elevators.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a respectable colored girl. Address M. B., 119 West 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In private family; four years' city reference. 263 West 19th St.; McCabe's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress; city or country. M., 110 West 14th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; understands all branches of fine cooking, pastry, desserts of all kinds; city or country; first-class personal references. 18 Prince St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, or GENERAL HOUSEwork.—By a respectable young Englishwoman; best city references. 103 Lexington Av., ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in private family; best city reference; no cards. 144 West 55th St.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of cooking; good reference. 722 Amsterdam Av., store; no cards.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young American woman to go out housecleaning by the day or week; best of reference. Mary A. Malcolm, 212 East 44th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable married woman will go out by the day cleaning, washing, ironing. Ahrens, 54 East 88th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKING.—Mme. Amelie, 265 6th Av., late with Redfern, London, Worth and Doucet, Paris, wishes more customers, home or out, by the day; costume from $8; tailor-made, from $12; riding habits, bicycle suits, evening waists; stage work a specialty; furs altered and remade; trial solicited.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker in private families; by the day; first-class cutting, fitting, draping; competent in all branches; best references; terms moderate. Mme. Mene, 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest ladies' skirts, waists, sleeves, also remodeling; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class work; home or out during quiet season; reasonable price; good reference. Mme. Daillet, 144 West 62d St.

CLOAKMAKER and DRESSMAKER.—Home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, redye, remodel, alter sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady, Swiss French, speaks little English, as nursery governess. Mademoiselle, 95 Riverside Drive.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable young woman as working housekeeper in gentleman's home; very good cook; six years' best city reference. 224 West 48th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—Two sisters to do the work of a private family; personal reference from their last employers. Alex. Doun's bell, 565 Amsterdam Av., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID or CHAMBERWORK.—By young girl as kitchenmaid or do chamberwork. 227 West 36th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid, Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; in American family; best references. 31 West 49th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced Frenchwoman; hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; no objection to traveling; home preferred to high wages; best reference. Celine, Box 134, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable girl as lady's maid or maid to an invalid lady; neat sewer, hairdresser; best reference as to character. A. B., Box 772 Orange, N. J.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly understands the system of dressmaking; in a private family. C. D., Box 84, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—Lady going to Europe Sept. 15 wishes to place her maid; speaks German, French, and English, and is an excellent seamstress. Appointments made by address. Mrs. De Lancey Kane, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—Day's work; shirts, collars, cuffs, fine collars, fine clothes; housecleaning. E. R., Box 100, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class colored laundress; family washing by the week or dozen; references. Mrs. E. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; Swiss; Protestant; speaks French, German, English; best references. 53 East 100th St.; milliner's bell.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a faithful, efficient nurse for infant or growing children; an educated Protestant; middle-aged; good hand sewer. Call, before 1, 159 West 81st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a seamstress by the day; thoroughly understands dressmaking; no objection to the country; best reference. Call, two days, N. Dunne, 142 East 45th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young girl as seamstress and to assist with other work or waiting; best references. Address, care Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork in private family; reference. 1,597 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a small private family; best city references; city or country. J., Box 136, 1,242 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING.—A respectable woman would like family washing at her own home; good outdoor drying; the best of city reference. 672 8th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY HAVING THE ADVANTAGES OF education and good health, experienced in the management of a large household and accustomed to accounts, a good reader and correspondent, desires a position of trust after Oct. 1 either in an institution or large private family in New York City or the vicinity; the highest guarantees will be given. A. B., Room 351 Potter Building, 38 Park Row.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Swiss; to take charge of bachelor apartment or private family; neat, sober; good worker; good references. Joseph, care Olivier, 205 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; highly recommended. 316 East 70th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—First-class; in private family; both thoroughly competent in all branches; good references. L. H., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Understands hunting, shooting, and shaving; last place year; best city references. W. D., 204 E. 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—French Swiss; in private family; age, 45; first-class city reference. 42 West 76th St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife, no children, would like to take care of a private house for the Winter; good reference. Mrs. Connor, 423 West 17th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By French cook; speaks English; private family; good pastry; wages, $40 per month; good home; best references; city or country. B. 41 West 46th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness; can milk, and will be found willing and obliging; has best references from last employer. A. B., Box 177 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman would like place for his man, to whom he can give long experience and 15 years' reference from place before. D. Johnson, 117 West 46th St., Grand Central Stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; nearly four years with present employer. Joseph Behan, care of Mrs. L. C. Josephs, Newport, R. I.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; thoroughly competent and reliable; can furnish the best of references. T. S., 57 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class English coachman; best city references; married; no incumbrance. W. D., 959 6th Av.; Price's box.

COACHMAN.—English; competent; 10 years' good references; country preferred. G. B. Box 214 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By English coachman; city or country; willing and useful; good references. F. H., 530 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; age, 36; life experience in greenhouses, grapes, peaches, figs, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, under glass; 5½ years' present reference. Thomas Young, 3d Av. and 73d St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—By a practical gardener; understands glass vegetables, lawns, planting, and general management of country place, Scotch; married; reference. Gardener, Box 191 Times Office.

GARDENER and SUPERINTENDENT OF GENTLEMAN'S estate unavoidably seeks appointment; references and security; married. Carmen Av. Greenhouse, Patchogue, L. I.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—25; good horseman, gardener, and milker; good references. Campbell, 237 Gold St., Brooklyn.

Valets.

VALET, &c.—As valet or valet and butler; English; age, 27; height, 5 feet 9; good city references. H. T. G., Box 97, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN, 21, willing, obliging, competent, desires position at anything. Britton, 161 East 49th St.

BUTCHER.—By young man; 24; understands something of the trade. William Neumuller, 424 East 15th St.

FLORIST and GARDENER.—By a German; first-class references; small family; private place; steady; moderate salary. Gardener, 684 Steinway Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—Permanent position with good house, publishing, banking, or real estate preferred, by a young man familiar with clerical work, stenography, and typewriting; highest references. Clerical, Room 1,524 Johnston Building, 30 Broad St.

YOUNG MAN, handy with tools, wants work. John Carroll, 250 West 25th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITRESSES, COOKS, houseworkers, laundresses, kitchenmaids; private families, hotels; city, country. Long Acre, 466 6th Av.

FIRST-CLASS DOMESTICS are supplied at St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED—Refined girl to take care boy of four and assist lady; knowledge of German preferred. Apply, mornings, Meyer, Hotel Majestic, West 72d St.

WANTED—A capable girl to do fine washing and assist with chamberwork; personal city reference necessary. Apply, only from 9:30 to 12, at 58 West 52d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS OF SUPERIOR ABILITY WANTED to handle high-grade specialty of great merit; the new improved Sunlight Gas Lamp fills the bill; half the gas, three times the light; catchiest selling article of the day. Call or address for terms or territory, Commercial Company, 545 Broadway.

AAA.—WANTED, MEN AND WOMEN, YOUNG and old, to work for us in their own homes in spare time, day or evening. We pay $10 to $15 per week. No canvassing. Any child can do the work. Send address to-day. We send work at once. H. A. GRIPP, Dept. 120, Tyrone, Penn.

A CANVASSER WANTED TO SOLICIT ADvertisements for a New York daily paper. Address L. W., Box 101 Times.

GENERAL SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE Equitable Life; best conditions; also industrial agents on positive profits. Apply, write, R. Wilner, Manager, 120 Broadway.

WANTED—A young man as butler or to act as footman, with waitress. Apply, on Monday between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 80 Broad St., Room No. 14.

WANTED.—A responsible party to rent fruit and vegetable department; bright opening for right party. G. & B. Gomprecht, 978 3d Av.

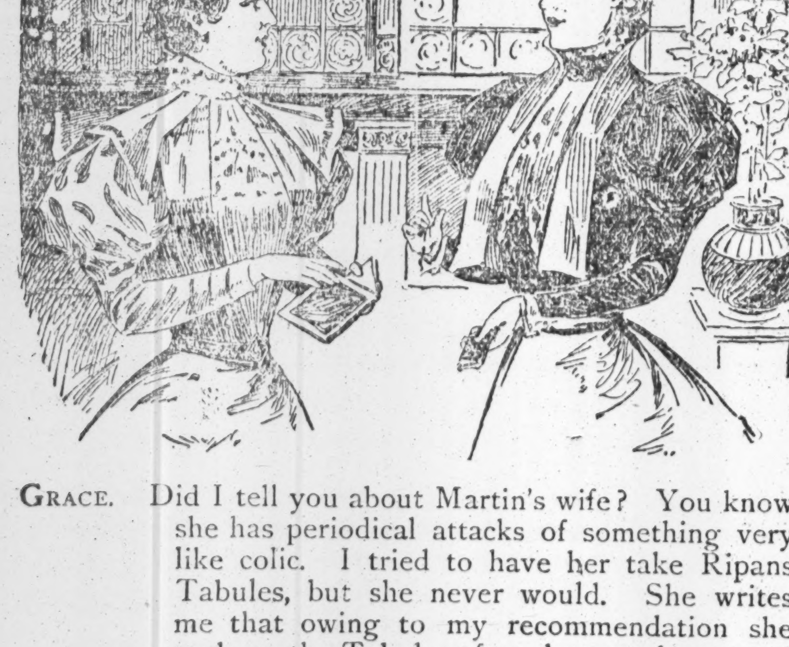
PUBLIC NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement now published in the "City Record" for the construction of a bridge over the Harlem River, between 125th Street and 1st Avenue and 124th Street and Willis Avenue, bids to be opened on Thursday, September 16th, 1897, at 12 o'clock M. by the Commissioner of Public Works.

MEDICAL.

A.—LADIES WHO REQUIRE SERVICES OF specialist may consult Dr. BLINN, sanitarium 177 W. 47th St., (B'way.) Hours, 10-1 and 3-4.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way.



GRACE. Did I tell you about Martin's wife? You know she has periodical attacks of something very like colic. I tried to have her take Ripans Tabules, but she never would. She writes me that owing to my recommendation she took up the Tabules after she went home, and has had no trouble since, though a great deal more time has passed than has been usual between the attacks.

ALICE. Does she still live in Troy?

GRACE. Oh, yes.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; excellent board; references.

32D ST., 34-38 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; out-of-town buyers accommodated; references.

36TH ST., 142 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished sunny rooms; excellent board; house first class.

65 PARK AV., COR. 38TH ST.—Handsome suite of rooms; parlor, dining room separate.

LENOX AV., 214.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, with board; back parlor for doctor.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—ATTRACTIVE SECOND FLOOR; bath; suites with private bath; single rooms; board optional; strictly first-class; references. 14 West 33d St.

12TH ST., 217 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms with board; references exchanged.

18TH ST., 123 EAST.—Pleasant large and small rooms, singly or suite; good neighborhood; convenient location; reference.

37TH ST., 23 WEST.—A large, handsomely furnished front room, with private bath; references.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, second floor, private house; all conveniences; gentleman.

LARGE SQUARE ROOM, PRIVATE FAMILY; to gentlemen only; 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Address Superior, 194, 1,242 Broadway.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A bright, sunny room in private house for kindergarten purposes; located on the west side, between 72d and 82d Sts.; must be on either first or second floors. G. LERVICK, care Dr. Mendelson, Bay Shore, L. I.

EXCURSIONS.

"THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily, Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers .00, 10.00, 11:00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 5th St. Brooklyn, 9.25, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St., 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 32d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00. P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half-hourly from 1:10 to 9:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., Sundays, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 8:10 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 10:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:50, 1:40, 2:20, 3:10, 4:10, 6:00, 7:15, 8:00, 8:50 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.......9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EXCURSION

JAMESTOWN, (CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.)
GOING SEPT. 11TH TO 15TH, INCLUSIVE.

$9. Round Trip. $9.

PICTURESQUE LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM. Tickets and information at all L. V. R. R. Offices.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

will remain open until Sept. 20.

ORIENTAL HOTEL

will remain open until Sept. 14.

T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicycles Checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
Near Lake George.
Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.
F. BIRDSALL, Manager, Glen Lake, N. Y.

THE KITTATINNY,

DELAWARE WATER GAP P. O.
This favorite Autumn resort will remain open until Nov. Steam heat. Elevator. Rooms en suite, with bath, &c. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

The Great Health and Pleasure Resort.

Bath House Open Until October 1.

The Bathing Establishment is one of the finest in the world; it contains the most modren appliances for the treatment of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, and kidney troubles.

Autumn season offers attractions unobtainable elsewhere. Bi-weekly runs of the Waloutha Hunt Club, with full pack of hounds; golf links, good fishing and hunting; best of bicycling roads.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,

(OPPOSITE BATH HOUSE.)
Open Until October 1.
Steam heat and electric light throughout the house. Modern in construction. Cuisine and service the best. Music and concerts.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

AN AUTUMN VACATION.

No more beautiful and healthful region exists than along the upper Delaware. THE DELAWARE HOUSE, LACKAWAXEN, Penn., is open until Nov. 1st; 3½ hours from New York, Erie Railroad. Elevation, 1,600 feet. Splendid accommodation. Open fires, mountain lakes and drives.

Special Rates for September and October.

Excellent black bass fishing. Grouse and deer. Fine lawns, good boats, mountain spring water.
F. J. HOLBERT, Prop.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

For circulars and information about the following hotels, apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Somerset Inn, Bernardsville, N. J.
Glen Summit Hotel, Glen Summit, Pa.
United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Mizzen-Top Hotel, Pawling, N. Y.
The Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass.
The Kittatinny, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

WHITE MOUNTAINS,

Jefferson, N. H.
AUTUMN SEASON.
THE WAUMBEK open until Oct. 1.
THE JEFFERSON until Oct. 15.
Golf a special feature.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
Laurel House, Lakewood, open Oct. 1.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY. Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

INSTRUCTION.

Pratt Institute,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Day classes will BEGIN work SEPTEMBER 27, evening classes SEPTEMBER 29.

High School.
Department of Fine Arts.
Department of Domestic Art.
Department of Domestic Science.
Department of Science and Technology.
Department of Kindergartens.
Department of Libraries.
Gymnasium.

For further information or for application blanks, address the general office of the Institute.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 15TH, 1897.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 13TH AND 14TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1897.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1897.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
For New Arrangement of Primary Department see Circular.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL

No. 622 FIFTH AVE. (near 50th St.)
Prepares for the leading Universities, Science Schools, business. Graduates at present in Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Williams, Dartmouth, School of Mines, Sheffield Scientific, Princeton Scientific. Instruction broad, exact, earnest. Gymnasium, Athletic Field, Laboratory, Art Room, Hot Lunch. Certificates of Character required. Twenty-first year begins Sept. 29. Departments: Preparatory, $100 to $150. Junior, $200. Middle, $250. Senior, $300.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,

20 East 50th Street.

THIS SCHOOL REOPENS MONDAY, OCT. 4TH.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from nine till one.

NEW YORK, New York.

The Peebles & Thompson School

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.
WILL OPEN OCTOBER 4.
Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. College preparation a separate course. Art Department. Studio in building. Special students admitted.

Collegiate School.

Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.
L. C. MYGATT, L. H. D., Head-Master.
241-243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST

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45 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square North. Best School site in city. College preparation. Commercial courses. Gymnasium, laboratory, tennis field. School year '97-98 begins September 30th. Illustrated catalogue. N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Principal.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NOS. 647 AND 649 MADISON AV., N. Y. CITY. Primary, (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopens at 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 29. Collegiate preparation. Intermediate and primary departments. Optional military drill, gymnasium, hot lunches, playground.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL,

177 West 79th Street,
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 4TH. Mr. Prossor will be at the office daily after September 13th from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BETTS ACADEMY

Stamford, Conn. 59TH YEAR.
Preparatory School for boys and young men. HOME LIFE and the INDIVIDUAL, the key-notes. Illustrated catalogue on application. WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

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Candidates for Government medical services thoroughly and rapidly coached. Circular, with reference to officers in the U. S. services who prepared in this quiz, on application to W. W. SMITH, B. A., 15 W. 43d St.

THE RUEL SCHOOL.
TWELFTH [illegible] ER SIXTH.
Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Courses. Limited number of resident pupils.
MISS ELEANOR BOESE, Principal, 26 East 56th Street.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

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BERKELEY SCHOOL, 18-24 WEST 44TH ST. Autumn Half, 18th year, will begin Monday, Sept. 27th. The Head Master will be at the school building to meet parents on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 8th, 9th, and 10th, from 9 to 1. J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

DELICATE AND BACKWARD BOYS.

Dr. Williamson's School at New London, Conn., for a few boys who require special mental and physical training, will reopen Sept. 10th.

WABAN SCHOOL, WABAN, MASS.

One of the best schools for boys in New England. For descriptive circular address
CHARLES E. FISH, Principal.

ELOCUTION, PLATFORM, AND PULPIT ORAtory. Acting. Thorough, practical instruction. Moderate terms. Engagements procured. Twenty years' experience. Circulars.
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12 EAST 73D STREET.
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL, 576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 29. Thorough preparation for the best colleges and scientific schools or for business. Number limited to 35. Primary department.

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HOME SCHOOL.—Worthing, England; superior educational advantages, with every home comfort; highest references. Address in first instance E. H. KLINGENDER, 88 Wall St., N. Y. City.

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School for Girls, Oct. 5. Primary, Advanced, College-Preparatory Classes, Kindergarten. Resident Pupils. 15 East 65th Street.

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Van Norman Institute. (Founded 1857.) 280 West 71st St. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. V. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.; Primary, Intermediate, Collegiate; Boys in primary department.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 4th.
Manual training; afternoon outing class.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

5TH AVE. SWIMMING SCHOOL.—Pool 35x60; ladies and gentlemen; every night. 4 E. 45th St.

INSTRUCTION.

134TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

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REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 28TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 14, at the school. Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

The Sigiar School.

Thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 14, 1897.

Nearly all American boys of 15 have wasted their last 5 years. If you have a promising son, better read my pamphlet.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburg, N. Y.

DWIGHT SCHOOL, 15 West 43d St.

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EIGHTEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 29.
SMALL CLASSES. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM.
ANNUAL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION TO PRINCIPAL ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

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Commercial Department (new) of Stern's School of Languages of N. Y. City. **Book-keeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Proofreading, English.** Any student of the Commercial Department can take German or French or German or French correspondence without extra charge.
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A thorough school, with modern equipment, preparatory to college or scientific school.
Primary, Junior, and Senior Departments.
In June, 1897, eighteen members of this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, or Columbia.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls. Primary, Preparatory, Academic, and MUSICAL Departments. Preparation for College. Special Courses. October 1.
Mrs. Francis Fisher Wood, Resident Principal.
711-713-715-717 FIFTH AVENUE.

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Conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.
Classical, Scientific, Pedagogical and Com'l Departments.
44th Session begins Tuesday, Sept. 7.
For particulars address The Director.

ATTEND DAHL'S, THE MODERN CONSERVatory and English Training School for rapid advancement, and half tuition charged elsewhere; piano, singing, violin; free scholarship examination Sept. 15th. STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, complete, $20; proficiency guaranteed three months; English subjects, $15 quarter. 434 West 23d St.

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English, Classical, and Primary Departments.
Gymnasium. 78th year opens Sept. 22d.
HENRY BARTON CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Prin.

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160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST.
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Will reopen Sept. 29. Careful training for boys from eight to eighteen. The Principal at home after Sept. 16.

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All branches: Music, Art, French, Dancing. Highest testimonials. F. NEELY, North St.

Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. 1836-1867.
Riverview Academy. 1867-1897.
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$155 YEARLY; BOARD AND TUITION, SEMInary; (girls;) $175 military academy; (boys;) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

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109-111 West 77th Street, reopens Sept. 21st.

ART-ILLUSTRATING LEAGUE, 8 EAST 15TH. Newspaper, magazine, social, life sketching taught; designing, color work. Circular.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Reopens Sept. 29.
Catalogue on request. 315 Madison Av.

MISS CROCKER,
School for girls. Primary and advanced work.
Especial classes for little boys. 69 East 52d.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.

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CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

EDUCATION IN THE HOME OF A UNIVERsity professor for four girls; special advantages in French and music. Box 176, Demarest, N. J.

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Sixty-third year opens Oct. 1st, 1897. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Twelve courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

REGENT'S Examinations. New York Preparatory School, 15 W. 43d St., New York, and 200 Joralemon St., Brooklyn.

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PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY

Now open. Individual instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
101, 103, 105 East 23d St.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE,

143 to 149 South 8th Street, Brooklyn.
TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR.
The Greater New York's Greatest Business College. Seven Hundred Students Annually. Day and Evening Sessions. Newest Methods of teaching Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, etc. Call, write, or telephone for latest Catalogue.
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5TH AVENUE AND 125TH STREET.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.
Half a thousand students annually. Come and see.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, formerly **PRATT INSTITUTE,** Department of Commerce.—Bookkeeping, penmanship, and stenography, typewriting, languages, &c. Day and evening. Begin any time. 229 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. New York Branch: 27 East 44th St.

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Annual Entrance Examinations:

SINGING.—Sept. 15, from 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 8 to 10 P. M. CHORUS, 8 to 10 P. M.
PIANO AND ORGAN. Sept. 16, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.
VIOLIN, VIOLA, 'CELLO, CONTRABASS, HARP.—Sept. 17, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M. ORCHESTRA and ALL WIND INSTRUMENTS, 2 to 4 P. M.
CHILDREN'S DAY, Sept. 18.—PIANO and VIOLIN.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC

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ALEXANDER LAMBERT..............Director
Systematic instruction in piano, singing, violin, organ, violoncello, harmony, composition, and all branches of music from the BEGINNING to the highest artistic attainment.
ALL LESSONS PRIVATE.
Terms for vocal or instrumental lessons, including the study of Harmony, Sight Singing, (F. Damrosch, instructor,) Ensemble playing, Lectures, Concerts, &c., $15 per quarter upward.
Harmony or Sight Singing alone, $5 per quarter.
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MME. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM, THE CELEbrated prima donna, resumed vocal lessons. The Strathmore, Broadway, corner 52d St.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE'S AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner of 20th St.

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Musicians say the distinguishing characteristic of the

WEBER PIANO

is its sympathetic tone.
Prices reasonable; terms liberal.
Also large assortment of slightly used and second-hand pianos at prices ranging from $100 to $275, comprising the following makers among others:
WEBER, CHICKERING, HALLETT & DAVIS, STEINWAY, BEHR BROS., MALCOM LOVE.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Rev. Roderick Terry D. D., pastor. The pastor will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, Boulevard, Corner 71st St.—Rev. J. S. Shipman, rector. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening prayer, 5 o'clock. Open all Summer.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SUFFOLK OVERRUN BY FOXES.

Lamentable Failure of the Hunt Club to Keep a Once Profitable Crop Within Bounds.

COMMACK, L. I., Sept. 10.—The farmers of Suffolk County have of late years rather encouraged the fox crops with the idea of attracting some of the hunt clubs. A hunt club is rather better than a share in a gold mine in a rural neighborhood, because the members not only spend money freely, but pay liberal damages when in their enthusiasm they ride over ground supposed to be under cultivation. The husbandmen in the vicinity of one of these clubs are disposed to sneer at the idea of calling the present prices of agricultural products high, remembering that they have for years received payment for the devastation of their fields by fox hunting sportsmen at the rates of $10 or $12 a bushel for wheat and $15 to $50 a bushel for potatoes. The charge of a dozen horses and a pack of hounds across a lot was as good as a fire with a comfortable insurance policy behind it.

The fox hunts have been successful socially for the hunters, financially for the farmers, and, in fact, in every way, except in the matter of catching foxes. Those animals have manifested a disobliging tendency to run over rough ground and keep themselves out of the way when pursued, to the weariness and disgust of the hunters.

This disagreeable and unsociable conduct has caused the foxes to be virtually boycotted by the hunters, who prefer bestowing their patronage upon anise bags and the skins of deceased foxes, the runs of which can be regulated so as to avoid the need for awkward jumps, floundering through sticky places, and climbing steep hills.

Consequently the fox crop has become alarming in its proportions, and the county Board of Supervisors has been asked to do something to exterminate the surplus. A bounty will probably be offered for the destruction of foxes, and the old conditions when pelts were money may be restored, to the large inflation of the circulating medium of Suffolk County. There is a general feeling that fox hunting for sport is a failure. Such venerable and scattered fowls as have contrived by ceaseless vigilance and keeping always in training to escape the foxes are under lock and key and constantly guarded.

Club Waiter Charged with Assault.

Vincent Gray, until Friday a waiter at the Seventh Regiment Club at 751 Fifth Avenue, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Court yesterday accused by Leslie McCurdy, the club Superintendent, of assault and mayhem. Magistrate Brann held him in $300 for trial. McCurdy discharged Gray and refused to pay money Gray said was due him. A fight resulted and McCurdy's hand was bitten badly. Gray said in court that McCurdy struck the first blow, but Mrs. McCurdy, who was present during the squabble, corroborated her husband's statement that the waiter was the aggressor.

MAY EAT FRESH ANCHOVIES

Director Bean of the Aquarium Says that They Are Plentiful on the Long Island Coast.

WHITE BAIT FOR FISHERMEN

Better than the Imported Salted Article or Sauce—Marketmen Will Keep a Supply If There Is Demand.

Whether or not the dainty palate of New York is to be feasted with the delicious meat of the fresh anchovy depends entirely upon itself. If it demands the tasteful morsel, its wish shall be gratified. If it does not make its wish known, the markets will have none to offer. Anchovy sauce and the salted anchovy of commerce, which are imported, are not always of the true anchovy. They are made mostly of the pilchard, or sprat, young herring.

The recent trip of Dr. Bean, Director of the Aquarium, down the Long Island coast brought out the fact that anchovies abound on its shores, and that the only reason that they are not more commonly caught in the fishermen's seines is due to the fact that the common seine is of too coarse a mesh. The doctor had a seine of quarter-inch mesh. He used it in the surf off Southampton and drew in half a bushel of anchovies at a time. The fishermen recognized them only as white bait, for all small fish, be they herring fry or anchovy, are, to them, white bait. But they never caught the true anchovy in such quantities. Such as came to their nets went with the rest of white bait to market.

Marketmen and the Anchovies.

Dr. Bean had found the true anchovy off Great Egg Harbor, N. J., and at Cape Cod, and his discovery at Southampton so pleased him that he shipped a quantity of the little fish in ice to ex-Fish Commissioner Blackford at Fulton Market. To the marketmen generally they were simply white bait. Mr. Blackford was away when they arrived.

Now it happens that these dainty fish will not keep even on ice for more than about twenty-four hours, and as New Yorkers have not been accustomed to fresh anchovies, there was no demand for them, and the consignment went to waste.

Whether or not any attempt is made to keep fresh anchovies in market will therefore depend upon the demand which may arise consequent upon Dr. Bean's discovery that we have them almost at our doors, and may, if we wish, feed on one of the finest fish meats to be had on the Atlantic coast.

How to Cook Them.

"The way to cook them," said Dr. Bean, "is to place them in a strainer and dip them into boiling lard or olive oil. You hold them in only a second, for if the lard or oil is at the right heat it cooks them to a crisp almost the moment they touch it. Then, as you lift out the perforated ladle containing them, the oil drains out, leaving them as dry as a bone.

"To eat them? You pinch off the head. With it comes a part of the internals, and the rest you put into your mouth. No anchovy preparation is so fine as the fresh fish. They can be eaten whole, but there is sometimes a little vegetable matter in their stomachs that gives a bitter taste. It is better, therefore, to pinch off the head.

"There are anchovies all along our coast from Cape Cod to the Gulf of Mexico, and there are many different kinds, large and small. They are on the Pacific coast also, some very large. One variety on the west coast is used as a substitute for sardines, and it makes very good canning.

"Our anchovy might be used for salting or for paste with good results. I found them in abundance and in good condition, being fat and from three to three and a half inches long. They furnish a vast deal of excellent food for game fish such as weakfish, bluefish, and striped bass. On the west coast, where they attain a length of six inches, they are food for salmon, barracuda, flounder, mackerel, and bonito. I have found them on the Jersey coast when the weakfish were feeding there, and on this occasion I found the bluefish feeding on them. Indeed, I never saw so many bluefish as there are now off the Long Island shore. That is saying a good deal for an old fisherman.

About Shinnecock Bay.

"I cannot say as much for Shinnecock Bay. That famous old fishing ground will soon be dry land if the Government does not open the inlet, which filled up some time ago. The canal which was recently cut between Shinnecock and Peconic Bays is deepening fast, but rather at the expense of the bay, which is filling up. The deepest part is not more than fifteen feet, and the average is between four and five feet.

"There is a big area where one can wade. A silt is settling over the bottom, whereby oysters and clams and crabs are less plentiful and eels more numerous. The expense of opening the inlet so that the tides may flush the bay would be little, and it would restore to numbers of fishermen their field of industry. They used to make from $40 to $50 a week. Now they make scarcely $10. I heard that at Canoe Place from one of the Warners, who have been fishing there since the time when the memory of man knoweth not to the contrary."

Returning to the subject of the anchovy, about which Dr. Bean spoke with the enthusiasm of one who has eaten fresh anchovy, rightly cooked, he said: "The anchovy is a beautiful fish, well shaped, iridescent except for a broad stripe of silver alongside, reaching from head to tail. The sides, except this silver band, glow with changeable lights. It is almost translucent. The flesh is fine, hard, and sweet."

Eugene G. Blackford, speaking of the anchovy, said: "In the early part of July we get herring fry for white bait, then the anchovy comes to the net during three or four months, and after that the spearing, which we get all Winter. There has not been a demand for fresh anchovy, because it is not generally known that they can be had. I am reminded of my own experience of fourteen years ago. White bait was used in England, and I sent for some. Shipped in ice, the little fish were not in shape for use when they arrived. I had some sent over in alcohol. They came all right, and I had an old fisherman of Gravesend Bay come up and look at them. He told me that the same thing could be got here.

"Well, I advanced him money to get a suitable net, and the next day he brought me a handful. I sent them up to the Union Club, and some of the old anglers there were delighted. 'That's white bait, sure enough,' they said.

A White Bait Dinner.

"We had white bait after that. John Foord then of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who was enthusiastic over fish, told Austin Corbin that he wanted to be present at the first white bait dinner given at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. The Ichthyophagous Club had a dinner there on June 26, 1883, and the menu contained white bait, which I supplied. That started a demand for white bait."

Under the name of white bait there was a demand for small fish for some time after that. With so aristocratic a start, it became a fad. Anchovy was not spoken of in connection with white bait dinners, though doubtless many an anchovy figured in the dish, and does still on those special occasions when something out of the ordinary is demanded by the epicure. It remains to be seen if the fresh anchovy under no name but its own will create for itself a permanent place in the market of delicacies.

SEC. SHERMAN'S INTENTIONS.

His Friends Doubt He Will Make Public His Views on Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Secretary Sherman has not decided whether he will send a message to Congress in regard to foreign affairs. His friends say he probably will not send a message. It is plain the Secretary is not altogether in harmony with the Administration on either the Hawaiian or the Cuban question, and he may conclude, should he remain in the Cabinet after the Ohio elections, that it would be better for him and all concerned to preserve silence.

New Pacific Coast Road.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 11.—It is stated that the negotiations between the Vanderbilt system and the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad, for an extension from Utah to San Pedro Harbor, have been settled and the route selected. Bonds for the building of the road practically have been sold, and before the close of 1897 construction will have began.

Stern Bros.

Are now showing
large assortments of
Exclusive Styles
Boys' Clothing
For Fall and Winter Wear
And will offer to-morrow

School Suits
of All-wool Cheviots, Sizes 7 to 16 years, at $3.75
Regular value $5.75

Reefers
of All-wool Chinchillas, cloth lined, 5 to 16 yrs., at $4.75
Regular value $6.90

of Germania Chinchillas, lined with Skinner satin, at $6.95
Regular value $11.50

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Monday
Opening of Fall and Winter Styles in their
Misses' and Children's Dep'ts
Blouse Jackets,
Top Coats, Reefers,
Gretchens, Long Cloaks,
Tailor-made Suits,
Party Dresses,
Infants' Walking Coats
At Very Attractive Prices
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GEORGIA'S FINE MARKSMEN

History of the Team That Recently Won Many Honors at the Sea Girt Rifle Ranges.

RESULTS OF HARD TRAINING

Shooting Long a Favorite Sport in Savannah—Process of the Evolution of a Collection of Famous Shots.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 11.—The Savannah marksmen, the winners of the principal trophies at the National matches at Sea Girt, N. J., last week, have returned to this city, bearing worthily the honors that were bestowed upon them. They were escorted into Savannah by a large delegation of citizens, and the champion teams are today the toasts of every man, woman, and child in Georgia.

There has never been a time when Savannahians did not take an interest in shooting. There has not been a time in years when this city did not have a rifle range of some description, and the military organizations have always taken the deepest interest in rifle shooting. This is clearly proved by the many company medals there are in this city that are shot for annually. Some of these are as much as fifty years old, and they are covered with the names of the men who have won them.

Mr. E. A. Cutts is now President of the Savannah Rifle Association. The annual shoot of the association occurs every Spring, and always attracts a great deal of attention. This is among the oldest shooting clubs in the United States, and has a reputation now that is international. On its membership roll are the names of some of the oldest and best-known citizens of this city.

There were several efforts to organize a really successful record-making club in Savannah before the scheme succeeded. There have been for a good many years several private ranges of 200 and 300 yards adjacent to the city, and those who wished to do so could visit them and practice. When the Savannah Wheelmen built their bicycle track, about five years ago, known distance targets were arranged in the inclosure, and any military man who wished could go out and try his nerves and his rifle. About this time a great deal of interest in rifle practice was suddenly developed. The members of all branches of the military service began talking about the ranges of the North. The subject was discussed in the old clubrooms a great deal in the Winter of 1894, and the Spring of that year found some of the military men of the city hard at work on the Wheelman's Park Range and on some of the private ranges about the city. Finally, in the Summer of 1894, it was decided to make a bold move and to go right into the camp of the enemy.

It was then determined to seek the bubble reputation upon the ranges of Sea Girt, where the New Jersey State Rifle Association and the National Rifle Association hold annual meets open to military teams from any State in the Union. The team left Savannah quietly and unostentatiously. The members paid their own expenses. They went up by train and, as many expected, failed to do much in the way of prize winning. They shot the Regimental Team and other matches and made pretty good showings, but won no prizes.

From that time until the present interest in rifle shooting has not lagged for an instant. The work on the ranges continued when weather permitted, and about this time the Georgia Hussars fitted up a place beneath their armory for rifle practice.

In 1895, another team was sent to Sea Girt. This team had more encouragement than the first. The people had begun to take more interest in target shooting. Capt. W. W. Williamson of Company A of the Savannah Volunteer Guards Battalion was put to work to select and train a Sea Girt team. He trained the men he selected with a great deal of patience and care, and the team had not been on the New Jersey grounds long before it began to attract attention. The work it did was almost perfect. Its work on the ranges, when the matches began, showed that the fears of its adversaries were well founded. It was during this shoot that the handsome and valuable inter-State trophy, The Soldier of Marathon, was won. After a hard fight on the ranges with New York and Pennsylvania, the bronze soldier was captured by the Georgians.

The news of the fine work of the team caused the greatest interest and excitement in Georgia, and especially in Savannah. Since this victory the way of the Sea Girter has been easy in Savannah. The members of the team came home and received the warmest congratulations of their friends. It was intended to give them a banquet, but as some of the team remained in the North and did not reach home until late in the Winter, this idea had to be abandoned.

The good work of the Georgians resulted in the formation of a sharpshooter's club. Capt. W. W. Williamson was made President, and he has remained at the head of the organization ever since.

In 1896, another team of men was carried to Sea Girt. This team did better than any that preceded it. It was a more representative team. It was composed of soldiers in almost all branches of the State service.

After the shoot of 1895, a determined effort was made to secure a rifle range for Savannah that would be a credit to the city and to the State. This range was secured. It is called Avondale Range, and is only a short distance out of the city, being easily reached by electric car lines. On this range some of the world's best records with pistols and military rifles have been made. All the known distance targets are there, and there is a fine skirmish line. It is really better than the Sea Girt Range, because there are no strong sea breezes blowing across it, making the work of the marksmen uncertain.

This range has been visited by Gen. Spencer and others of the New Jersey Rifle teams, and has been pronounced an excellent one. It is probable that these gentlemen may return here before a great while.

The citizens of Savannah are not surprised at the good work of the Georgia team at Sea Girt this year. No good work of the men on the ranges can surprise Savannahians any more. They would be shocked to hear of the team's doing poor work. The Soldier of Marathon remains in Savannah another year.

The Savannah Volunteer Guards Battalion has followed the example set by the Georgia Hussars, and arranged an indoor range so that practicing can go on all the time. These indoor ranges are marvels. The figures are reduced so that a man can secure practice in a space 100 yards long that is equivalent to practicing on a range 500 yards in length.

This year the Georgia team is using the Postell bullet. It was designed by Capt. J. C. Postell. It differs from other bullets in shape and size. It does the work it is intended for, though. To become convinced of this, one has but to study the scores made this year.

The gentlemen comprising this year's Sea Girt team are engaged in several branches of business in Savannah. Capt. W. W. Williamson, who has the team in charge, is employed in the large cotton house of Wilder & Co. He is one of the best-known business men in Savannah, and is Captain of Company A of the Savannah Volunteer Guards Battalion.

Capt. George T. Cann is at the head of Company C of the Savannah Volunteer Guards Battalion. He is an attorney.

Capt. John C. Postell, who carried the first Georgia team to Sea Girt, is Inspector of Rifle Practice for the First Regiment of Cavalry. He is the cashier of the large cotton firm of Duckworth, Turner & Co.

Capt. Thomas Hunter is the Commissary of the First Regiment Cavalry. He is the bookkeeper for W. W. Gordon & Co.

Capt. Gordon Harrison is the Adjutant of the First Regiment of Cavalry. In private life he is a successful life insurance agent.

Lieut. F. C. Wilson of Company C of the Savannah Volunteer Guards is a dentist. Lieut. Wilson has a breast full of medals he won in different matches.

Lieut. C. S. Richmond is Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Savannah Volunteer Guards Battalion. As a pistol shot he is without an equal in the world. He does not know what it is to miss. He conducts a very successful business college in Savannah.

Lieut. C. H. Konemann is a grocer. He is the First Lieutenant in the German Volunteers, Company C, of the First Regiment Infantry, Georgia Volunteers.

Lieut. Abram Minis is the First Lieutenant of the Georgia Hussars. He is an attorney.

Sergt. R. P. Constantine is a non-commissioned officer in the Georgia Hussars. He is a good tilter and holds a medal as the best drilled man in his troop. He is a farmer.

Sergt. J. D. Miller of the renowned Chatham Artillery is a pay member in another command, and frequently appears on the rifle range. He is a furniture dealer.

The Corporals of the teams to go to make up the rest of the team are young men who belong to either the Guards or the First Regiment of Infantry. There is one private, however, who is one of the best-known shots in the United States. This is Private W. G. Austin of the Savannah Volunteer Guards. He has seen active war service on the plains and has been in more than one battle with the Indians. He has in his possession a medal presented to him by Congress for bravery at the Battle of Wounded Knee.

While everybody could not get on the Sea Girt team this year, the work on Avondale Range has been superb. One company in the First Regiment Infantry, the Savannah Cadets, succeeded in making half its enlisted roll sharpshooters and the rest of them are marksmen.

Stern Bros.

Fall Importations of High Class Novelties in
Black Dress Fabrics
Camel's Hair,
French Poplin,
Matelasse Effects,
Fantasie Epingle,
Velour Russe
And in addition
To-morrow
2000 Yds **Black Cheviots,** 54 inches wide, at 68c
Regular value $1.10 yd
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Special Values
in their
Upholstery Dep'ts
500 Prs. Irish Point
Sash Curtains, 3 yards long,
at $2.25, $2.45, $3.00
650 Prs. Irish Point
Lace Curtains, white or ecru,
at $5.50, $6.50, $7.25
Bed Sets
400 Prs. Irish Point,
for Single Beds,
at $6.50, $7.25, $8.50
For Double Beds,
at $4.50, $6.50, $8.75
150 Tamboured Muslin,
for Single Beds,
at $3.75 and $4.50
For Double Beds,
at $4.50. $5.50, $6.75
6-4 Velour Table Covers,
$3.50 and $4.50
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Now is the time to buy Oriental rugs.

The new customs tariff increases the cost of Oriental rugs and carpets 90c. a square yard.

Present prices, which are based on the late tariff law, can't last much longer. *It is a money-saving policy to buy now.*

Every worthy rug wove of Turkey, Persia, and India is represented in our magnificent stock.

SHERVAN, CARABAGH AND HAMADIE RUGS: $4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00.

GUENDJEC, MISSOUL AND DAGHESTAN RUGS, both antique and modern, about 4 by 7 feet, **$10.00, 11.00, 12.00.**

LARGE ANTIQUE KAZAK AND CARABAGH RUGS: $15.00, 18.00, 20.00.

ANTIQUE HALL RUGS: $18.00, to **24.00;**

BAGDAD PORTIERS OR COUCH COVERS: $2.25, 4.00, 5.00.

Our Fall stock of large Oriental carpets is particularly worthy of attention. It includes fine specimens of the famous Kerman, Ghiorde, Bahudurr, Eulaha, Candahar, Ferehan, and Guilistan weaves.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world.
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GREAT CLEARING SALE OF

PIANOS.

We are closing out this week a lot of **100** GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOS of different makers at extremely low prices, and on special easy terms of payment. NOW IS THE TIME TO GET A BARGAIN. A stool and cover given with each piano, and no charge for delivery or boxing and shipping to distant places.

A small Upright, only.....$65
7 oct. Upright.....110
7 oct. Square, modern style..... 35
7 1-3 oct. Upright, small scale.....125
7 1-3 oct. Upright, 3-stringed.....150
7 1-3 oct. Upright, large scale.....175
7 1-3 oct. 3-stringed WATERS, Upr.190

And many others at equally low prices. Any of the above pianos will be sold on payments of only

$5 PER MONTH.

We will also close out a lot of good second-hand organs, **$25, $30, $40** and upward. Payments only **$3** per month.

A large assortment of elegant new WATERS UPRIGHT and GRAND PIANOS in light and dark natural wood cases at specially low prices and on easy terms of payment.

Please call this week.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., Near 18th St., N. Y.

N. B.—Pianos rented, stored, carted, exchanged, tuned, polished, or repaired.

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SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Autumn Merchandise.

The first arrivals of the Autumn Stocks are now on display, and attracting the deserved attention of both visitors and buyers. Particularly noticeable, and meriting special mention, is the EXCLUSIVE ELEGANCE OF OUR SILKS and DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS and SUITS, TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, and the moderate prices at which they are marked.

Autumn Silks.

This season's importations of Novelty Silks represent every new idea in both foreign and domestic fabrics. Fancy Silks are the most prominent. They comprise Plaids, Roman stripes in both plain and Jacquard effects, also Bayadere Novelties in every conceivable color combination. Considering the high character of the goods, our prices will be found very moderate.

Two Great Specials in BLACK SILKS.

Several thousand yards Imported Black Taffeta, a superb quality, positively worth 89c. yard, at . **59c**

Several thousand yards Black Satins, in plain and Fancy stripes, all black, positively worth $1.00 per yard, at . . . **69c**

Trimmed Hats.

Our Fall importations of Round Hats, Toques and Bonnets now on sale. Also a very large collection of new ideas in Dress and Suit Hats ——exclusive styles from our own workrooms.

Walking Hats.

In Untrimmed Hat Department (first floor) we are displaying the largest and most varied assortment of Trimmed Walking Hats to be found in this country, embracing the best ideas of all the leading French and English manufacturers, also many styles of our own exclusive make.

Autumn Dress Goods.

The renown won by our Dress Goods Department will be still further increased this season by the incomparable collection of fabrics presented for our patrons' choice.

Among the rich exclusive designs in High-class Novelties for Autumn wear are:

Grenadine Tricots d'Hiver,
Veloutines Jacquards,
Epingles Velours,
Rayures Frisees,
Drap Tailleur,
Camel's Hair Ondes,
Reps Faconne, Bayadere Glace.

Lace Department.

The re-decorating of parlors, dining rooms, bedrooms, halls, &c., being now in order, we offer a large collection of Real Renaissance Lace Scarfs, Centre Pieces, Chair Tidies, Cushion Tops, &c., at astonishingly low prices.

Real Renaissance Lace Scarfs, suitable for vestibule doors, chiffoniers, bureaus, buffets, &c., 18 by 54 inches, choice designs, fine braid, rings, &c., **$2.98** each; value $4.48.

Real Renaissance Lace Scarfs, 18 by 54 inches, finer and closer made than above lot, **$3.98** each; value $5.50. Better quality at **$4.98** each; value $6.98.

Real Renaissance Lace Centre Pieces, 27 inches square, fine braid, large number of rings, **$2.98** each; value $3.98.

Real Renaissance Lace Squares, 20 inches square, **$1.48** each; value $1.98.

Real Renaissance Lace Squares, 18 by 18 inches, **68c.** and **98c.**; value 89c. and $1.35.

Real Renaissance Lace Tidies—12 inches square, **55c.** each; 10 inches square, **39c.** each; 9 inches square, **29c.** each; 8 inches square, **19c.** each.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

GOING BACK TO WASHINGTON.

The President Calls a Meeting of the Cabinet for Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The President has sent notice that he will return to Washington from Somerset Monday, and a meeting of the Cabinet has been called for Tuesday to discuss several topics which require attention.

On the list is the construction to be given Section 22 of the Tariff act, relating to the discriminating duty; the scheme to be adopted for the improvement of San Pedro Harbor, Cal.; various questions that have arisen concerning Alaska and the gold miners, and perhaps matters relating to Hawaii.

It is understood the President will not remain in Washington more than a day or two next week, but will leave the city again in continuation of his vacation, and will not return to the White House before the 1st of October. It is believed he will spend some time in New England.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed:

New York.—G. S. Tompkins, Amawalk; G. H. Bontecon, Dutchess Junction; A. B. Fish, Franklin Depot; A. J. Warren, Johnsonburg; Tobias Houghtaling, Sliters.

New Jersey.—L. P. Leeds, Cinnaminson; J. E. Jones, Florence; W. S. Parker, Forked River.

TRUCKMAN TRIED TO ESCAPE.

Ebling Knocked Down an Old Man and Drove Away.

Michael Jackson, sixty years old, of 35 Forsyth Street, a watchman in the employ of John D. Crimmins, was run over at the Boulevard and Fifty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon by a truck. He was almost unconscious when picked up, and his right thigh was fractured. The driver, Otto Ebling, forty-five years old, of 1,474 First Avenue, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. He was driving a truck owned by John Doscher & Co. of 315 Greenwich Street.

He did not stop when he ran over Mr. Jackson, and Bicycle Policeman Donahue chased after him five blocks before he caught him, at Fifty-fourth Street. In the meantime Miss Mary Barnes of 252 West Forty-ninth Street had dismounted her bicycle and partially carried, partly dragged the injured man to the sidewalk, got him some water, and attended to him until the policeman called an ambulance.

Dr. Lehman of Roosevelt Hospital responded to the hurry call, and Mr. Jackson was taken to the hospital.

T. J. McMANUS ASSOCIATION.

Friends of the ex-Assemblyman Will Gather To-morrow at Lion Park.

The friends of ex-Assemblyman Thomas J. McManus, known among his following as "The McManus," and of the Home Rule Democracy, will gather at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, to-morrow with their wives and sweethearts, to do honor to their leader. The occasion is the annual afternoon picnic and summernight's festival of the Thomas J. McManus Association. Admission is by invitation only, and it is understood that for this celebration the ex-Assemblyman annually "pays the freight."

The entertainments of the day include shooting contests, athletic games, and refreshments. County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, the leader of the Home Rule Democracy, is expected to be present and say some pleasant things to the ex-Assemblyman in a public speech. "The McManus" will reply, and the lesser politicians present may also say something. The officers of the association are: President—Andrew Beiser; Vice President—P. J. Blute; Secretary—C. C. Stradinger; Treasurer—P. F. O'Connor.

Fatal Fall of an Octogenarian.

Mrs. Mary Weingarten was instantly killed yesterday by a fall from a window on the third floor of 317 West Thirty-sixth Street, where she lived with her son and daughter-in-law. She was nearly eighty years old, and was failing mentally. It is not known how she fell. Young Mrs. Weingarten heard her throw up the window in the room and almost immediately afterward heard the screams that told her something was amiss. She believes the old woman leaned out of the window to get a breath of fresh air and lost her balance.

Currency Ordered by Wire.

Orders for the transfer by telegraph through Washington of $175,000 in currency were received at the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday. During the week the currency transfers were $547,000.

CIVIL SERVICE REMOVALS.

J. G. Woods Reduced Without Charges and Appeals to the District of Columbia Court.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The injunction proceedings of John G. Woods of Louisville against Postmaster General Gary and Assistant Postmaster General Heath were taken up before Judge Cox of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day. The case involves the right of the Government to make removals or reductions in the public services without specific charges. Woods is Superintendent of Mails at Louisville, at $1,700 per year, and the department recently assigned him to duty as a railway mail service clerk at $1,000 per year. He secured a temporary injunction, and the present issue is whether this shall be made permanent. His bill of complaint charges that the change was made for political reasons, without cause or opportunity for hearing, and contrary to the President's order directing hearings in case of removals.

Mr. Woods was represented to-day by Messrs. Low and Stephens of Washington, with Samuel K. Bland of Louisville as counsel. The Government was represented by United States District Attorney Davis and Assistant Attorney General Boyd.

Mr. Davis filed in behalf of the Government a general demurrer, setting up that the complainant's statement of the case did not entitle him to any relief. The District Attorney supported the demurrer in an extended argument. He maintained that the law as it stands gave Woods no standing in court.

In behalf of Woods, Mr. Low said that if President McKinley was in reality the defendant in the case, Woods would receive the fullest consideration, as the President had issued an order that no removal should be made except after charges, a hearing, &c. He contended that the President's order was final in preventing Woods's removal without charges, hearing, &c.

Assistant Attorney General Boyd closed the argument. He said that the Government and the defendants contended that there was no remedy by injunction such as Woods had invoked, and that the Presidential order of Aug. 31, limiting the power of removal, had no effect in binding the courts. The order operated only upon executive officers and disobedience to it could be corrected only by the action of the President himself.

Judge Cox took the case under advisement.

MISHAPS AT A FERRY SLIP.

Boat from Weehawken Crashed into the Dock and Broke Things.

The ferryboat Kingston of the Weehawken Line crashed into her slip at the foot of Harrison Street yesterday morning with such force that the Western Union cable wire was torn from the roof of the ferryhouse and thrown to the street, the croton water pipe at the street entrance to the dock was broken part of the ferry shed was wrecked, and the board walk about the entrance to the slip was crushed into splinters.

It is supposed—the company's employes refused any information—that Capt. Goldsmidt, who was in charge of the boat, forgot to signal the engineer in time.

There were only a few passengers on board and no one was hurt. The ferryboat was also uninjured. Policeman Grannis of the Leonard Street Station reported the mishap.

Pollack's Reason for Scorching.

David Pollack of 96 Bond Street, who said he was an actor, was arrested last night at the Boulevard and Seventy-first Street for scorching. He told Bicycle Policeman Thomson, when warned to go slow at Sixty-sixth Street, that he wanted to catch up to some young women friends, and continued his rapid riding. Thomson gave chase, and at Seventy-first Street convinced Mr. Pollack that he would have done well to obey orders. At the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, Mr. Pollack left his wheel for bail and took up the pursuit of his friends in a cab.

Sportsmen's Exposition in March.

The annual Sportsmen's Exposition is booked for March, 1898, at the Madison Square Garden. The Directors of the Sportsmen's Association have so decided, and a committee, consisting of J. A. H. Dressel, Justice Von Lengerke, and P. G. Sanford has been appointed to take charge of the affair. Everything in the nature of sporting goods, including ammunition, boats, bicycles, fishing tackle, guns, trophies, &c., will be displayed. There will be contests and stage exhibits.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

New Goods for Autumn.

We shall offer Monday, 13th September, the following novelties:

SILK DEPARTMENT.
Roman Stripes, French Plaids, Scotch Tartans, Fancy Brocade Taffetas, in the most charming assortments, colorings, and designs. Many of these goods are exclusively confined to this House.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
All the French fads will be shown for the first time.

DRESS GOODS.
Paquin Serges, plain and two toned; Whipcords in eight colorings, Boucle Plaids, Silk and Wool Plaids, etc.

LACE AND DRESS TRIMMING DEPARTMENTS
will include every conceivable variety of the latest French designs. Many exclusive novelties.

In the MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
will be found splendid examples of Paris styles, a most tempting assortment for early Fall wear of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Ostrich Plumes and Tips, Birds, Fancy Feathers, Ornaments, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Ev'gs 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
MONDAY, SEPT. 13,
MR. HERBERT KELCEY,
MISS EFFIE SHANNON,
Presenting for the First Time the Comedy
"A Coat of Many Colors,"
By MADELEINE LUCETTE RYLEY.
CAST OF CHARACTERS:
Florian Walboys.....Mr. Wm. J. Le Moyne
Herman Walboys, } His Sons } .....Mr. Kelcey
Hamilton Walboys } } Mr. Bruce McRae
William McWhirter.....Mr. Edmund D. Lyons
Spofford Robinson.....Mr. Burr McIntosh
Teddy Whiffler.....Mr. Richard Brinton
Saunders.....Mr. Edward See
Mrs. Majendie.....Miss Ellie Wilton
Esther Gunning.....Miss Shannon
Lola McWhirter Walboys...Miss Georgia Busby

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
NEW EDITION,
FIRST TIME TO-MORROW EVENING,
"NATURE."
Direction W. E. De Verna and Benj. Cohen.
GRANDER & GREATER THAN EVER.
NEW BOOK, MUSIC, SCENERY, SPECIALTIES, BALLETS, MARCHES, CHORUSES, COSTUMES, AND TRANSFORMATION.
350 PEOPLE.
MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2. EVE., 8:15.

STAR TREATRE Evenings at 8:15 Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
New York production of the Reigning Paris and London Success, the roaring farce-comedy, with
WILLIAM BONELLI, THE
CAPTAIN OF THE NONSUCH
assisted by ROSE STAHL and Company.
Comical Complications! Side-Splitting Situations! Humorous Surprises!
Sept. 20—Liliputians in "Fair at Midget Town."

OLYMPIA
ROOF GARDEN.
GREAT BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL.

5TH AV. THEATRE. B'WAY AND 28TH
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
Evenings 8:20. Matinée Sat. 2:15.
A Southern Romance.
World: "First genuine artistic hit of the season."
Week commencing Oct. 4—Mr. Richard Mansfield.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN OR MUSIC HALL VAUDEVILLE. Adm. 50c.
Sept. 20. **Cleo de Merode Paola Del Monte.**

CASINO! | THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN!
Owing to the Impossibility of Securing Release from Long-Standing Engagement in Philadelphia,
THIS WEEK FAREWELL FRIDAY,
WILL BE SILVER SEPT.
THE SOUVENIRS! 17.
LAST WEEK! Sat. Mat. & Evg. Last 2 Times!
Week Sept. 20, For final rehearsals of new play,
Theatre closed "THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."
First Presentation Sept. 28. Sale Begins Sept. 23.

THIRTY-FIFTH
Cannstatter Harvest Festival,
TO BE HELD AT
H. SULZER'S HARLEM RIVER PARK,
126th Street and 2nd Avenue,
ON SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND SUNDAY,
September 12th, 13th, 14th, and 19th, 1897.
Admission 25 Cents. The Committee.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near Broadway.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
Mr. Charles Frohman Announces **HOYT'S** First Time, To-morrow Evening,
A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
THE GLAD HAND.
Burlesque, presented by the all-star cast.
In olio: MARIE LOFTUS and others.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
ROLAND REED IN **The Wrong Mr. Wright.**
George H. Broadhurst's successful comedy.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:10 sharp. Matinée Sat'y 2. **SOTHERN**
CHANGE ALLEY....CHANGE ALLEY
The new play, by authors of "Rosemary."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Grand prize tableaux of LEAH the FORSAKEN | Nance O'Neill in her great character, LEAH

TUG AGROUND AND AFIRE.

The Dorothy Annum Badly Damaged on the Hog's Back Rock.

The fine tug Dorothy Annum, owned by G. D. Kuper & Brothers, forwarding agents, went on the Hog's Back rock, Hell Gate, yesterday morning, while transporting a railroad float. She heeled over so far that live coals fell out of her furnaces and set fire to her woodwork. The tug left Jersey City at 3 A. M. with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad float No. 5, laden with loaded freight cars, alongside for Mott Haven. She was near Hart's dock, on Ward's Island, when the tide, working against the big float, proved too much for the tug and she was crowded on to the rock.

The crew organized a bucket brigade, but their efforts were futile, and soon the blaze lighted up the river and drew crowds to the water front, windows, and house tops.

The screeching of the Annum's whistle brought to her assistance two other tugs belonging to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, the tug Westchester, and the fireboat Havemeyer. Before the fire was got under control the tug's deckhouse was a charred ruin, and she was otherwise considerably damaged, most of the deck being gone. The damage was estimated at $10,000. The Dorothy Annum was built at Camden in 1894 and cost $30,000. She measures 99 gross tons, is 81 feet long, 21 feet beam, and 10 feet depth.

The railroad float had been cut loose before the fire gained headway and escaped damage.

The easiest thing to give children for a cold and the most effective remedy is DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25,50c. Noon to 11 P.M.
DEBUT HERE OF
Mr. Henry E. Dixey,
IN HIS NEW AND CHARMING MONOLOGUE.
TWENTY MINUTES WITH DIXEY.
GREAT BIOGRAPH.
Montgomery and Stone.
40 Others.

STAR THEATRE. B'way & 13th.
BEGINNING MONDAY, SEPT. 20,
7th American Season of the Famous and Only
LILIPUTIANS
(Direction Carl & Theodor Rosenfeld.)
In a Grand New Spectacular Play,
THE FAIR IN MIDGETTOWN.
THE FAIR IN MIDGETTOWN.
THE FAIR IN MIDGETTOWN.
Wonderful Scenery. Gorgeous Costumes.
Startling Electric Display.
THREE GRAND BALLETS.
THE FIVE SENSES.
NEWSPAPERDOM.
THE VICTORIOUS ARMIES.
THE LILIPUTIANS
In the Funniest and Best Parts of Their Career.
Franz Ebert as.....Barkeeper Freelunch
Selma Goerner as.....Scullion Annie
Bertha Jaeger as.....Barber Soap
The Facial Cinematograph.
THE GEISHA BURLESQUE.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Sale of Seats and Boxes Opens Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 9 A. M.

KNICKERBOCKER EVGS. AT 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15.
2d Enormous Week.
George Edwardes' Gaiety Theatre Company of London
IN THE GAY GAIETY SUCCESS.
IN TOWN.
HERALD SAYS: "AS MUCH OF A BEAUTY SHOW AS A MERRY MUSICAL COMEDY."

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
NEW TO-DAY GROUPS
CINEMATOGRAPH
EXHIBITS NEW VIEWS AT 3:30 AND 9 P. M.
Admission 25 Cts. To-Day.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concerts.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF THE SEASON.
To-day, Aft. 4:00 P. M. Evg. 8:00 P. M. Eminent Soloists, Star-Spangled Banner with Artillery Accompaniment.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, B'WAY and 33D.
A. H. WOODHULL.....MANAGER
Third Week of
BIG LAUGHING SUCCESS.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES
EVENINGS AT 8:15.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Corner 41st St.
Sale of Seats Opens To-morrow.
FRANCIS WILSON **HALF A KING,** Beginning Sept. 20.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2
Prices—$1.50, $1.00, and 50c.

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL." 14th week. Fresher than ever. Every Evening at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, &c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Vaudeville Noon to 11 P. M.
KATE CLAXTON
GEORGE C. BONIFACE and Nanna Ferner; Cole & Johnson's Co. of 20; Delmore and Lee; Frank La Mondue; many others. 25c., 50c.

Pleasure Palace 58th & 3d Ave. 1:30 & 7:30 P. M. 25c. and 50c.
Steve Brodie, Hilda Thomas, Frank Barry, Annie Hart, Hiatt and Pearl, New York Stars. Big Bill.

HOYT'S Hoyt & McKee, Proprietors. | 24th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15
2d Week—"BOW! WOW!"—Big Success.
A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
Engagement Extended to Sept. 25th
SECRET SERVICE.

Herald Sq. Thea.—Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
300th (Souvenir) Performance, Sept. 25.
RICE'S "THE GIRL FROM PARIS"

HARLEM Opera House. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
The Lyceum Theatre success,
THE MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE.
Sept. 20—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATHEWS & BULGER AT GAY CONEY ISLAND Mats. Wed. and Sat.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av. Nights, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BIG LONDON SUCCESS.
SHALL WE FORGIVE HER?

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.

Sept. 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, Oct. 2.
6 Races Tuesday at 2:15 P. M.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:50, 1:10 P. M., with Parlor Cars attached.
Leave WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, half-hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 2:10 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS.
Leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., about every 10 minutes.
Leave 9TH AV. and 20TH ST. about every 20 minutes from 12 noon.

Sunday — Sept. 12-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two — Pages 13-22

NORWAY AGAINST SWEDEN

Bitterly Hostile Feeling Between Two Peoples Who Live Under the Same King.

THE POINTS OF DIFFERENCE

Norwegians Republicans, While the Swedes Love an Aristocracy—Two Charming and Popular Monarchs—Dreams of a New Republic.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Aug. 31.—The Parliament Building in Christiania looks due west across the Fjdvolds and Studenterlunden Squares to the palace on the hill which stands in a commanding situation in the castle parks. It well befits this building to look westward, for there is no country in Europe, not even Switzerland, whose people are so American in their views and whose policy, so far as they can impose one on the dual kingdom, is more like that of the United States. The building of the Great Thing, or Parliament, is a modest but uncommonly handsome affair in gray stone designed by Langlet; its purpose is marked by a central body that indicates an assembly hall by its shape; two granite lions by Borch guard the front; the architecture is late Northern Renaissance. The palace, on the contrary, is like that in many German towns, a huge box with a straight long skyline unrelieved by dome or tower, the front interrupted rather than relieved by a portico in the style of the First Empire. The park is given over to the people; sentry boxes are to be seen at front and rear of the palace, but there are no sentries; the impression is one of dreary grandeur permitted to go to seed. On the crest of the hill and in front of the palace is Bergslien's equestrian monument to Bernadotte.

The difference between palace and Parliament building is wide; here the barrack-like arrangements for a Court, with its guards and numerous officials in a structure designed by some architect whose talents consisted in keeping well with titled lackeys; there, with its back against the old town, an artistic but simple building for the temporary use of the people's representatives. The poor, neglected palace, with a portico unable to impress itself or make anything out of the huge barren façade, seems to be looking eastward toward Sweden, asking mutely for aid against the ruthless republicans of Norway, to whom nothing royal, not even the combination flag, is sacred.

Satisfactory Union Remote.

Mr. Bjornsen has not been challenging his King to a duel lately, but the union of Norway and Sweden on a basis satisfactory to both parties seems as far off as it ever was. If speech and common origin mean anything, not only Sweden and Norway, but Denmark, ought to form one union. The chief obstacle is the monarchical form of government in Denmark and Sweden; but even this might not absolutely block the way, were it not that the two reigning Kings of the Danes and of the Swedes, who have just bound their families yet closer by a marriage, are personally such charming men. Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway is a poet, an orator, an art connoisseur, and a delightful gentleman; the old King of Denmark, "papa" in most Courts, is a notoriously amicable and festive old gentleman, whom everybody encountering him is forced to like. They are ideal Kings for any people; the pity is that they are wasted on nations which hardly need Kings at all, since they are quite as well as the British or ourselves to take care of their own. A brace of tyrannical, idiotic, mischief-making Kings on these two thrones might do Scandinavia a world of good by forcing the three kindred lands into one republic. But as it is, the monarchical idea, dexterously sugar-coated by the diplomacy and charm of these two distinguished men, holds Sweden apart from Norway and Denmark away from both.

It may be imagination, but I fancy that there is comparatively a touch of roughness in the Norwegian one does not find in Dane and Swede. The Norwegian strikes me as almost gruff compared with the Swede. And yet nothing can be more unjust, very often, than such sweeping generalizations based on scattered impressions and all too short a stay in the countries visited.

Demands of the Norwegians.

Lately the Norwegians have insisted on separate Consuls, and now they call for a separate flag. It is like the incompatibility of temper which produced the sudden divorce between Belgium and Holland after what was looked upon as a heaven-made marriage. Norwegians cannot stand the elastic Frenchy spirit of the Swedes; their blood boils at the Swedish love for titles and ceremonies they reason themselves into a rage because Sweden will not say to King Oscar and his family: "Very sorry, but nowadays Kings are de trop!"

At Stockholm, on a little island which was the heart of the old city and perhaps the first to be fortified against the pirates, stands a quaint and massive church, with a fine open-work iron spire and abnormally large chapels sticking out from its sides. The island is Riddarholmen, the holm of the knights, and the church is one of the strongholds of the old nobility. There lie buried in pompous tombs Gustav Adolf, Charles XII., Charles XIV., John (Bernadotte,) and many intermediate Kings, with their Queens. But the walls of the church are more curious than the chapels in which these departed rulers are laid; they disappear under square boards covered with coats of arms. Sweden had and Sweden still has a famous order, founded in 1748, called the Seraphim Order, and whenever a member of this order dies in any part of the world, his coat of arms is hung upon the wall of this church, whether he be Russ or Swede or Italian or German. The result is that one can make most interesting studies in heraldry there, discovering not only the most unlikely creatures as charges or crests, such as hogs, monkeys, peacocks, geese, and camels, but parts of human beings, such as legs and arms, or bodies with arms lopped off, or monsters unknown to any modern book on zoology.

Now, to a republican from Norway, this assemblage of coats of arms stamps the Swede as a poor-spirited creature, who always did and probably always will bow to the pretensions of families. The Swedes have been and are now an agricultural rather than commercial and seafaring folk, among whom the Junker is a local power. The fractious Agrarian Party has more than once killed a King who would not do its will. Consequently, Norwegians regard the Swedes with scant respect, observing, with the impatience of men brought up in democratic ideas, that the Swedes appear to see nothing degrading to their manhood in a King and a nobility. These are things not to be reasoned about; they are like religion, which some men feel and others have to be made to feel. The Norwegians appear to be realizing this fact, and latterly have been acting as if they proposed to dissolve their union with Sweden on the first opportunity.

Foreign Sympathy with Swedes.

One thing is certain, the Swedes will have the sympathy of foreigners, not because the Norwegians are wrong, but because sympathy goes to those with whom one feels sympathetic. Even the Germans like the Swedes, although it cannot be truthfully said that the latter return the compliment. But the growth of Russia and Germany, at the expense of their neighbors, and the huge preparations Europe makes for war, are not facts that exactly warrant the break. Sweden and Norway together might be gobbled by Russia or Germany; separate they would be tempting morsels, indeed. Far better the chance of keeping these wolves off if Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland formed one federal republic.

English is oftener heard in Christiania than German; especially do all seafaring men speak one tongue, for the obvious reason that they have sailed in British ships or even lived in England or America. Americans feel very much at home in Norway, and for the same reason Norwegians make the best of citizens in the United States. They assimilate far more rapidly than the Germans, since their language is nearer ours, while their institutions and family life are so very similar that in their case there is no stock of Old World prejudices to overcome.

American Visitors.

At Christiania just now is a beautiful American steam yacht "doing the fiords" and a big tourist steamer from England "doing Norway." The bay is fine; it is at the head of a vast fiord full of islands that stretches southward almost a degree of latitude to the Skagerack. Steamboat excursions are not so varied as at Stockholm, but they are many, and they well reward the time bestowed on them. On the Bygdö west of the city are several castles with outlooks, and in one of the parks a collection of houses brought from distant glens to show the old dwellings of the fiord and dales men. Here is the famous Gol Church of eccentric wooden architecture, from the Hallingdals, a relic of the twelfth century, curiously carved about the front door, and furnished with a singular narrow arcade, or covered porch, running entirely round the building. The dwarfed side aisles are separated from the nave by huge trunks of trees. The successive roofs rising smaller and smaller, one above the other, with their terminations like prows of old Norse ships, suggest the architecture of pagodas in Siam. All is timber and shingle. A decorative timber gateway leads to this interesting group of ancient buildings set in greensward against plantations of pine, fir, and beech. They form a Norse pendant to the annex of the Stockholm exhibition mentioned in a former letter.

SIAM'S KING IN PARIS.

His Majesty Received with High Honors by the President and Other French Officials.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The King of Siam and his suite arrived here at 3:30 P. M. to-day from the frontier, in the Presidential train. A richly decorated reception room was erected at the Gare du Nord. President Faure, the Cabinet Ministers, deputations from the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and the Préfect of the Seine received his Majesty at the railroad station, where the Garde Republicaine furnished a guard of honor. The station was surrounded by crowds of people.

The President cordially greeted the King of Siam and the presentation of their mutual suites followed. His Majesty bowed as he passed the Tricolor of France.

The President and the Siamese King drove from the railroad station in a gala landau, followed by carriages containing their suites, and escorted by a detachment of Cuirassiers.

The President conducted the King of Siam to a mansion on the Avenue Hoche, which had been placed at his Majesty's disposal, and then returned to the Elysée palace.

TWENTY-SEVEN DROWNED.

The British Steamer Polyphemus Damaged in a Collision.

PORT SAID, Sept. 11.—The British steamer Polyphemus, from Yokohama to London, has been damaged in a collision near Jebel-Tar, an island of the Red Sea, according to a dispatch just received from the Island of Perim. Twenty-seven of the crew were drowned.

ENGLISH ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

Ninth Week of the Struggle Leaves 47,500 Men Out of Work.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The ninth week of the engineers' struggle leaves 22,000 engineers, 12,000 trades unionists, 8,500 nonunionists, and 5,000 laborers out of work, with strike pay amounting to £33,000 ($165,000) per week. New firms dependent upon engineering are stopping work daily, and some of the locomotive manufacturers have posted notices as follows:

"Eight hours a day with the present rate of wages would be disastrous to the locomotive trade of England, in the face of American and Continental competition. We, therefore, feel it our duty to counsel the men to refrain from any encouragement or support of the eight-hour movement."

BIRTH RATE IN FRANCE.

Action by Departmental Assemblies to Remedy the Shrinking.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The shrinking of the birth rate in France, which for some years past has been repeatedly brought to public notice, is now attracting serious attention. A society styled the Alliance Nationale, of which Dr. Jacques Bertillon is President, and which was organized early during the present year, has taken the question in hand, and has induced thirty-eight Departmental Assemblies to adopt resolutions embodying the society's programme, demanding that the Government pass a law reducing taxation in proportion to the number of children in the taxpayer's family, and that this principle be applied to all financial laws. In addition, where the number of servants exceeds the number of children, the taxpayer is to be subjected to an additional surtax, and all favors at the disposal of the State are to be reserved for the members of large families.

Another proposition which is finding considerable favor is that the Government should educate and care for all children over six in any family.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The French Claim Another Partner in the Pope—Russia's Plans.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—During the intervals in the discussion of the prophecy of Herr Falb of Vienna that the world will come to an end on Nov. 13, 1899, the Paris newspapers are still most busily engaged in shaping up the future of France in company with the Russian Bear.

The undercurrent of reaction which set in after the first delirium caused by the apparent announcement of the Franco-Russian alliance began to subside is now slightly more visible. It is pioneered by Henri Rochefort's sarcasms in the Intransigeant, pointing out that the Cronstadt meeting has rendered French soldiers superfluous, and that the best thing to do is to make them bake bread for the poor, which has been made, the paper claims, far too costly by the "political Mélinite Alliance."

The alliance, however, is a topic for daily congratulation among most classes in France, and it has given the greatest pleasure at the Vatican, where the intrigues of Cardinal Kopp, the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, to detach Vatican sympathy from France have met with but little success, the French, indeed, claiming that the dual alliance has another partner in the Pope.

Russia is preparing to reap a harvest from French delight at the Franco-Russian alliance, and is about to issue a loan in Paris of a milliard of francs. In the meanwhile, to help smooth the way, the Russian Minister of Finance has issued a decree, which will go into effect in October, canceling the law under the provisions of which trust funds, bank reserves, and the moneys of public companies are not allowed to be invested in French undertakings.

The Peruvian Marriage Law.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 11.—The President of the Senate has asked for the appointment of a commission to report immediately upon the proposal to legalize the marriage of non-Catholics, adding that the non-existence of such a law leaves hundreds of children of foreigners deprived of the protection of a law which ought to exist in every civilized country.

Uruguayan Peace Conditions.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 11.—The conditions upon which peace has been concluded between the Government and the insurgents of Uruguay are that the former are to receive six of the nineteen departments into which the republic is divided. In addition, the widows of those who have been killed during the civil war are to receive an indemnity.

The Revolution in Guatemala.

SAN JOSE, Guatemala, Sept. 11.—The censorship on all messages from Guatemala is very strict. A brother of President Barrios and the wife of the Jefe of Quezaltena were killed yesterday. The Plaza San Marcos has been taken possession of by the revolutionists. The mails are unsafe and it is possible that they will be delayed.

Fatal Duel in the Prussian Army.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—At Bromberg two young officers, Hering and Hoppe, have fought a duel in the drill hall of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, in the presence of many spectators. Hoppe was fatally wounded in the head.

AMUSEMENTS IN ENGLAND

Opening of the New Theatrical Season in London and the Provinces.

"IN THE DAYS OF THE DUKE"

Cordial Reception of the New Melodrama at the Adelphi—Popularity of Many American Plays and Players in London.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The theatrical season has fairly blossomed and the first-nighters are overwhelmed with a surfeit of farce-comedy and melodrama.

One of the annual feasts of the London theatrical year is the Adelphi melodrama, to which thousands of enthusiastic theatregoers look forward. The Adelphi melodrama of this season was inaugurated on Thursday night, and is the greatly discussed play woven about the battle of Waterloo, which its authors, Haddon Chambers and Comyns Carr, at the last moment christened with the catchy title, "In the Days of the Duke." The heavy act of the play, on which great anticipations had been built, was an elaborate representation of the ball in Brussels on the eve of the battle, handed down to fame by Byron and Thackeray.

No more dramatic episode in history for stage depiction could have been conceived, and certainly none more to the taste of the Adelphi clientele, which demands that its pictures be done in broad colors. If the enthusiasm of first-nighters may be taken as a foundation for judgment, the future holds in store a protracted run and good profits for the play. The action is laid in a prologue and four acts, with various subdivisions into scenes.

The prologue, "The Double Treachery," is located in India, in 1799; the first act, "His Father's Honor," England, 1813; second act, "At the Point of the Sword," Paris, 1814; third act, "There Was a Sound of Revelry by Night," Brussels, 1815, and the last act, "When Waterloo Was Won," represents the battlefield, first by moonlight, which gradually changes into morning.

The motive is the glorification of the British soldier, than which no theme could be more satisfying to the tastes of the Adelphi. The hero's part belongs to William Terriss, who retires from "Secret Service" somewhat to his own satisfaction, it is hinted, for the comparison of his methods with those of the actor-author, William Gillette, was strongly in the American's favor. The curtain descends several times with Mr. Terriss holding the centre of the stage, his right hand pointed heavenward, and a heroic sentiment on his lips.

This sort of a part Mr. Terriss can carry in a really admirable fashion, and that he was not entirely successful in "Secret Service" was due to the unfitness of the part to his method, and does not argue that he is not a fine actor. In the prologue of "In the Days of the Duke" Mr. Terriss is Colonel Aylmer, the father of the character which he impersonates throughout the four following acts, Lawrence Aylmer, Captain of the Grenadier Guards. Other important parts are borne by Harry Nichols, Evelyn Millward, and Marion Terry.

American Plays and Players.

The popularity achieved by William Gillette will bring to London a deluge of American plays, which may efface the good repute of transatlantic stagecraft. However two importations from the United States this week, "The Wizard of the Nile" and "Miss Francis of Yale," have been treated by the majority of the critics kindly, and even enthusiastically by The Times and Clement Scott, the dramatic critic of The Daily Telegraph.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable reception which the London critics gave Martha Morton's English version of "His Wife's Father," the play has secured the more substantial indorsement of the public. It has been attracting crowded houses, and will be continued at the Criterion until its popularity begins to wane, though that time seems likely to be some distance in the future. The star of the play in the English production is not the eccentric father-in-law, who seemed such an entirely plausible old gentleman when invested with Mr. Crane's personality, but the long-suffering daughter, who is illustrated by Lena Ashwell. This young lady, who is a graduate of Henry Irving's company, has discovered and made the most of possibilities in the part, which passed unappreciated and undeveloped in the original play, and has probably saved it from an English failure.

The report has been put in circulation that D'Oyly Carte is negotiating for the services of Lillian Russell to appear as the star in a revival of "The Grand Duchess," and has sent a chill through London theatrical circles. The Londoners of the profession are becoming considerably alarmed at the American invasion, which is taking bread from their mouths, and are particularly indignant against Mr. Carte, because this will be a second offense if the rumor prove correct.

He recently imported a prima donna from Australia, who has been given the centre of the stage to the exclusion of home talent, and has been much censured by English aspirants on that account. At the present time Mr. Carte declines to affirm or deny the rumor of his treason to England. He is about to retire from active management, having formed a joint stock company for the conduct of his theatrical enterprises, which will be headed by his sons.

An American writer and playwright who has recently secured a foothold in London is Elwyn A. Barron, formerly dramatic critic of The Chicago Times-Herald. Mr. Barron has formed a partnership with Wilson Barrett for playwriting, and is engaged with him in the construction of a drama for Mr. Barrett's next season. Two plays of Mr. Barron's authorship have been submitted to English and American managers for their consideration. His first important work to be staged was the dramatization of "Romola," which Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber played last Winter.

Cora Urquhart Potter and Kyrle Bellew have returned to London after a globe-circling tour of three years, which included a particularly successful season in Australia. They are making elaborate preparations for the production of "Francillon," with which they will open the season of the Duke of York's Theatre on Sept. 18. Mrs. Potter will assume the part of Francine de Riverolles, Mr. Bellew that of Lucien de Riverolles. Mrs. Potter has spent a fortnight in Paris in consultation with Worth, who is designing the costumes to be worn by her in the piece, which will be exceedingly gorgeous.

Adele Ritchie, supported by an English company, sang Herbert and Smith's opera, "The Wizard of the Nile," at the Shaftesbury Theatre on Monday. Miss Ritchie acted vivaciously, as an American might have expected, presenting a contrast with the comparatively stiff efforts of her supporters. The chief reason for transporting the work appears to be the "exploitation" of Miss Ritchie, as the press puts it; but, she fills her newly found place of prominence satisfactorily. Those who saw Frank Daniels's Wizard compare it unfavorably with that of J. J. Dallas, who is a favorite English comedian. Herbert's music is lauded; but, the critics think Smith is unable to maintain the interest in the plot which is promised by the first act, and they urge him to rewrite the last two acts.

Doings of English Stars.

Several of the leading English companies are now touring the provinces, so that the few large cities outside of London have no lack of good theatrical attractions. Foremost among the tourists is Henry Irving, who began the week at the Borough Theatre, in Stratford, with "The Story of Waterloo," and "The Bells," and is making a preliminary trip which includes several smaller cities. His full company, with Miss Ellen Terry, who is now resting, will begin on Sept. 27, a season in the larger cities, which will continue to Dec. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, who have not been able to secure a London theatre for some time, began their season at Blackpool this week. They have a new play by Ernest Hendrie and Metcalfe Wood, entitled "The Elder Miss Blossom," which is based upon the prevailing passion for exploration. Mr. Kendal's part is that of an explorer, who is lost to the world for several years, and on his return finds himself forgotten by his fiancée, Miss Blossom, who is impersonated by Mrs. Kendal. They have also a new comedy by Allen Upward, entitled "A Flash in the Pan."

John Hare inaugurated his season very successfully in Edinburgh, with Martha Morton's comedy, "A Bachelor's Romance." Olga Nethersole began her tour at Birmingham with her repertoire, which is familiar to the United States. In addition, the provinces have George Alexander, supported by Miss Julie Opp, and Augustin Daly's American company, which is appearing outside of London for the first time.

The Hereford Musical Festival.

The Hereford Musical Festival, which begins to-morrow, will be noteworthy because of the first rendition of several new works by English composers. Among them will be a requiem by Professor Stanford, written in memory of Lord Leighton, better known as Sir Frederick Leighton, the late President of the Royal Academy; an "Ode to the Sea," for orchestra, chorus, and soprano, by Arthur Somerville, and a symphonic poem entitled "Hamlet," by Edward German. The festival proper, after the Sunday concert, will begin on Tuesday with a special thanksgiving performance for the Queen's reign, incidental to which will be heard a hymn of thanksgiving by Charles Harford Lloyd. The programme includes "The Messiah," "Elijah," "The Last Judgment," Beethoven's mass in D, Bach's "Ein Feste Burg," Gounod's "Redemption," and Part I. of "The Creation." The choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester are to be massed. The soloists will include Albani, Brema, Anna Williams, Jessie King, Edward Lloyd, Lloyd Chandos, Watkin Mills, Plunket Greene, Daniel Price, Hilda Wilson, and Medora Henson.

Minor Theatrical Notes.

The revival of "La Perichole" at the Garrick has been dated for Tuesday next. Alfred Murray has prepared a new English version of Offenbach's work.

Plunket Greene will go to America next month to give forty-five vocal recitals. Most of his appearances will be in Canada and on the Pacific coast.

"What Happened to Jones," the American three-act farce by George H. Broadhurst, was given a copyright performance at the Adelphi this week.

"The Conquerors," a new play by Paul M. Potter, has been purchased by George Alexander.

The death of Mrs. John Drew was saddening news to many veterans of the English stage, who had known and admired the actress, and all of the theatrical writers have paid her the tribute of warm praise.

Sims Reeves, the veteran English singer, at a concert on Wednesday last, for the first time in his life, did not receive an encore.

AN OLD CUSTOM ABOLISHED.

Placing of Chairs in Front of Cafes Prohibited in Vienna.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—At Vienna there is a perfect tempest in a coffeepot. The corporation has suddenly announced that the placing of tables and chairs on the sidewalks in front of cafés forms an obstruction, and has ordered this practice to be stopped. To those who are familiar with Vienna, and, for that matter, with nearly all Continental cities, it is almost unnecessary to add that the indignation of the Viennese at this brushing away of one of their most popular sources of relaxation and enjoyment, is unbounded, and their anger is not in any way soothed by the fact that the Burgomaster of Vienna is the anti-Semite leader, and that the principal café proprietors are Jews.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Lord Salisbury Still Objects to the Retention of Thessaly by Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.—The Marquis of Salisbury sustains his objection to allowing Thessaly to be retained by Turkey as a pledge for the payment of the Greek indemnity, and he insists that the Turkish troops must evacuate that part of Greece a month after the conclusion of the financial arrangements for the payment of the indemnity.

The Sultan has ordered a commission, composed of two Mussulmans, three Armenians, and one Greek, to visit the Armenian vilayets which have been the chief sufferers from the massacres and raise funds to rebuild the Armenian schools, churches, and monasteries and build orphanages. The commission will start immediately.

DUEL OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Parisian Lawyer and a Litterateur Meet with Almost Serious Results.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—All Paris is excited at the present moment over a duel which had just been fought between a lawyer and a littérateur. These two gentlemen fought with such bitterness that for a time their hostile meeting threatened to have results contrary to the usual custom in such affairs. The lawyer speedily had the point of his sword against his opponent's body, and the latter grasped the weapon with one hand and with the other tried to run his own weapon through the lawyer's body. The latter sprang back and cried with alarm and dismay:

"Would you assault me, wretch?"

At this stage of the combat one of the seconds rushed forward and pulled the bloodthirsty littérateur back, shouting:

"Unhappy being; would you commit murder?"

Eventually the parties were separated, though without the customary reconciliation.

AMERICAN STUDENTS SHUT OUT.

New Rules Concerning the Clinics of German Universities.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The Governments of Prussia and all the other German States having universities have altered the terms admitting medical students to the clinics. Under the new rules many American medical students will not be admitted, and the Board of Physicians of Berlin and Brandenburg has asked the Government to draw the lines still closer, so as not to admit students from the average American medical college or university, unless they pass a preliminary examination.

The Vossische Zeitung indorses this step and says: "In America they are astonished at the laxity displayed by the German universities in this respect."

The United States Ambassador has been notified by the American students of these new developments, and he is inquiring into the matter.

MOROCCO COMES TO TERMS.

Satisfaction Given for an Assault on a Protege of an American.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—United States Consul General Burke has received a very satisfactory reply to his demand made to the Sultan of Morocco for satisfaction and compensation for the assault made by three Moors on a protégé of an American citizen residing at Tangiers.

The assault was committed last Summer. The assailants are now in jail at Tangiers. The Sultan has promised to pay an indemnity, and he has ordered the prisoners to be sent to Fez. Prisoners are only sent to Fez for grave crimes. They suffer the most terrible agony on the way there, being loaded with chains and starved and beaten all along the road.

In the interests of humanity, Mr. Burke objected to the transfer, and demanded that the punishment of the prisoners should be meted out to them in the local prisons. The Sultan acceded to this. The result is all the more gratifying when it is remembered that the Moorish authorities shrugged their shoulders and refused to take any action in the matter when Consul Burke first demanded the punishment of the men and the payment of an indemnity as a result of the outrage.

Ambassador White Changes Quarters.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, has leased spacious quarters on Lennestrasse, in the heart of the fashionable district. He will occupy his residence on Oct. 1. The office of the United States Embassy will be removed elsewhere, as the present quarters are inadequate.

American Photographers Honored.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The German Photographers' Association, at its meeting, just held at Hanover, awarded its only gold medal to Mr. Baker of Connecticut, and bestowed a silver medal upon Mr. Scherve of Rochester, N. Y.

Candidates for German Reichstag.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—During the coming convention of the Freisinnige Party at Nuremberg resolutions will be passed to place in nomination candidates for the Reichstag in all districts.

ANOTHER POPULAR CANVASS

The Citizens' Union Invites Expressions of Preference as to Minor Offices.

STATEMENT OF ITS POSITION

Vice President Charles Stewart Smith Expresses the Purposes of the Union—Nature of Its Obligation to Mr. Low and the People.

Charles Stewart Smith, Vice Chairman of the Citizens' Union, yesterday called attention in an interview to the fact that in 1894 Oswald Ottendorfer was Chairman of a committee which asked Seth Low to be a candidate for Mayor. Mr. Smith also discussed the present and future purposes of the Union. He said:

"The Citizens' Union Committee of Organization is composed of 250 citizens fairly representative of the industrial, commercial, financial, and wage-earning interests of the City of New York, and includes all shades of political environment. No member is expected to surrender his convictions upon any National or State issue, but simply to accept and act upon the theory that the Government of a great city should be administered upon home rule business principles. The Union believes that the people of the city should have, not a theoretical, but a real voice and actual participation in the nomination and election of the men who shall be put in control of the enormous interests connected with the operation of the laws which are to govern three millions of people.

"I emphatically deny that the Citizens' Union has ever assumed to dictate or that it is now assuming to dictate the course of action of any political organization, nor has the union by declining respectfully to confer with other organizations assumed superior virtue or wisdom or given just cause of offense to any man whose sole object is the good government of the city.

"The declared purpose of the union from the beginning has been to try to nominate and elect a Mayor who would be in a position to use the patronage of his office solely for the welfare of the city untrammeled by party obligations.

"In 1894 an influential committee of citizens, of which Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer was Chairman, asked Mr. Low to permit them to propose his name for Mayor. Mr. Low's then existing obligations to Columbia University caused him to decline. In the early Spring of this year the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, believing Mr. Low by his high character, ability, experience, temperament, and great capacity for work, to be the most available candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, suggested his name, which met with a most favorable reception from the press and in other quarters.

"Upon the receipt of Mr. Low's letter of June 7 it was determined to secure an unmistakable expression of public opinion regarding his candidacy for the Mayoralty. The nomination was delayed until Sept. 1 in order that full time might be given for the public approval or disapproval of the proposed candidate. The result was that 127,000 citizens asked for the nomination of Mr. Low.

"The Citizens' Union was bound in honor and in conscience to obey the mandate of the people to whom it had appealed, for such a unique and correct expression of public approval has not been given to any man since the time of Lincoln.

"The question remains, 'What will the Citizens' Union do about the rest of the ticket?'

"Blanks have already been sent to the members of the Committee on Organization asking them to propose names for their first, second, and third choice for President of the Council and Controller. The union, desiring also to have a more general expression regarding names for the offices above referred to, invites the voters of Greater New York to express their preferences with as little delay as possible by letter to John C. Clark, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, 30 East Twenty-third Street."

For Parker and Against Free Silver.

Five of the seven members of the Brooklyn Democratic State Committee met yesterday afternoon in the office of Bernard H. York to decide upon the action which they will take in the full committee, which will meet in New York this week. There were present Bernard H. York, Gottfried Westernacher, Senator P. H. McCarren, Dr. Berger, and ex-Police Judge Walsh. It was reported that they decided to support Judge Alton B. Parker of Kingston for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and under no circumstances to consent to an indorsement of the Chicago platform.

Committee of the Bryanites.

Robert Stewart, President of the United Democracy, who presided over the conference held at the Holland House by the Bryan men Friday night, has appointed the following committee to arrange for the calling of conventions:

Henry Nichols, A. Oakey Hall, Robert Griffiths, Mirabeau L. Towns, Dr. P. J. McKeown, Francis M. Bixby, Alfred B. Cruikshank, Franklin M. Devoe, Jr., Robert J. MacFarland, David Lloyd, Charles Reilly, John J. Clancy, Edward H. Kerwin, Andrew J. Carson, M. A. Rice, Ezra A. Tuttle, Dr. Dio De Kremin, John Hosey, Henry A. Goulden, John Pine, Peter Padian, John A. Connolly, Alfred J. Wolf, Julius Bernstein, and Robert Stewart, ex officio.

GROUNDING OF THE NIAGARA.

The Ward Liner Still Fast Off Santiago de Cuba, but Uninjured.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—Through the courtesy of Admiral Navarro, the Spanish naval commander in Cuban waters, the correspondent of The Associated Press here has been able to obtain details from Santiago de Cuba of the grounding on the Colorado Shoals, off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, of the Ward Line steamship Niagara, Capt. Crocker, from New York, Aug. 26, via Nassau Aug. 30, for Guantanamo, Cienfuegos, and other ports.

The Niagara was entering the harbor at 5 P. M. on Thursday, being then in from Cienfuegos. The water was smooth and the weather was fine; but owing either to her failing to obey her rudder, on account of the currents, or to the lack of skill of her pilot, she grounded on rocky bottom.

The Spanish gunboat Estrella and the tugboat Colon immediately went to her assistance and tried to haul her off, but without success. The British steamer Mameluke, a powerful vessel, made an attempt to float her yesterday morning and removed 260 tons of coal from the stranded vessel, but without avail. It is thought to be doubtful if the Niagara can be floated.

The pilot who was in charge of the Niagara has been suspended by the marine authorities, pending investigation.

According to latest reports the Niagara is not leaking and does not seem to have suffered any damage. Her machinery still works well. The Santiago passengers of the Niagara have been landed and the others remain on board.

Seen at the company's Wall Street offices, the officials of the Ward Line said yesterday that the Niagara was uninjured and would sail from Santiago de Cuba on Monday.

Famous Collection of Coins Sold.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A unique collection of Grecian and Asia Minor coins and medals, which belonged to the late W. H. Waddington, whose wife is an American, has been purchased by the French Government for 425,000 francs, though the widow had better offers from Berlin and London.

Serious Rioting in a Prussian Town.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—There have been a number of encounters at Koeslin between the military and civil population of that Prussian town, and some of the injured civilians will probably die.

RIFLES FOR STATE TROOPS.

The Number for Each Regiment and Also the Ammunition Each Will Receive.

The special orders issued from General Headquarters, State of New York, provide for the following disposition of rifles, &c.:

Regiment.	Rifles.	Belts.	Rounds.
Ninth	620	550	33,000
Twelfth	720	700	42,000
Thirteenth	620	560	34,000
Fourteenth	620	550	33,000
Twenty-second	660	620	38,000
Twenty-third	720	675	41,000
Forty-seventh	620	580	35,000
Sixty-ninth	540	500	30,000
Seventy-first	640	600	36,000

Squadron "A" will receive 320 45-calibre Springfield carbines, 220 belts, 14,000 rounds of ball ammunition, and 15,000 rounds for 45-calibre Colt's revolvers. Troop "C" will receive 120 carbines, 100 belts, 6,000 rounds of ball ammunition, and 6,000 rounds for revolvers.

The Seventh Regiment will receive direct from the Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army 1,000 45-calibre Springfield rifles, 980 woven cartridge belts, and 59,000 rounds of ball ammunition. The Eighth will receive 600 rifles, 500 belts, and 30,000 rounds.

It is ordered that the Remington rifles, carbines, and bayonets now in use be shipped to the Springfield Armory. The waist belts and plates, cartridge boxes and bayonet scabbards, with the exception of those needed for the field musicians, will also be turned in to the State Chief of Ordnance upon receipt of the new accoutrements. The First, Second, and Third Batteries and Signal Corps will also return the fifty-calibre carbines now in their possession. The Second and Fourth Brigades will return the Remington rifles and bayonets now in use. The ammunition to be received by the commanding officers, as set forth, is at the rate of sixty rounds per enlisted man, forty being intended for next year's rifle practice and twenty for the reserve required to be kept on hand.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE CROWDED.

Gen. Collis Explains Why He Refuses to Let the Third Avenue Company Lay Rails.

Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works has written to Albert J. Elias, President of the Third Avenue Railroad, denying his application for a permit to lay new tracks on Amsterdam Avenue, and inviting him to test the legality of the refusal by mandamus proceedings.

In his letter Commissioner Collis says:

"I have given your application for permission to open the pavement on Amsterdam Avenue for the construction of an underground electric railway the most careful consideration, and I am constrained to say that I cannot grant it. While I have the highest regard for the legal opinion of Mr. Connolly, the acting counsel for the corporation, the subject is so grave and I am so strongly impressed with the responsibility which devolves upon me that I prefer not to act until a court of competent jurisdiction has judicially passed upon the questions involved.

"The care and maintenance of the conduits beneath the surface of Amsterdam Avenue and the protection of the soil from incursions which might place the municipality at a disadvantage in the future are duties imposed upon me by law, which I am bound to respect.

"My engineers inform me that the construction of four tracks in this avenue, with underground conduits, would not only imperil existing city property, but would render ready access to our many underground pipes almost impossible, and at all events risky and expensive. There are upon this street already six water mains, each 4 feet in diameter, (similar to those I am now laying on Fifth Avenue,) upon which the entire population of the city depends for the safe conduct of a sufficient water supply. In addition, there are two electric subway conduits, one 20-inch and one 12-inch water main, 6 gas mains, 8 and 10 inches in diameter; one 30-inch gas main, and one 20-inch gas pipe.

"Perhaps it is not within my province as Commissioner of Public Works to express any opinion as to the menace to life and property which would result from the rapid moving of four railway trains in quick succession upon a single street, yet I think that it is such an alarming condition as would affect the judicial mind if I could show, as I am prepared to do, that a common use of a single track by separate companies offers no mechanical or electrical obstacle, and is perfectly feasible.

"Conceding that you have the franchise, which is simply a legislative grant to a right of way, I do not think you can exercise it to the exclusion or inconvenience of the public or to the hazard of municipal functions if a method can be provided which avoids doing either.

"I therefore suggest that you apply for a mandamus, to which motion I will make a return embodying the views expressed in this communication."

HE FOUGHT HIS RESCUERS.

Took a Stream of Water to Convince a Swede of a Fire.

The barge Bella, belonging to Wright & Cobb of the Produce Exchange Building, caught fire while lying at the foot of Rutgers Street early yesterday morning. There were 600 barrels of flour aboard, and a Swede in charge, Alexander Salem, was asleep in the cabin.

Richard Tobin, employed on the neighboring Street Cleaning Department dump, and two other men went aboard the burning barge and broke into the cabin door to rescue the sleeping Swede. Salem, thinking they were burglars, set upon them and fought desperately, but he was dragged out of the cabin, and was brought to his senses when a stream of water was played upon him.

Fire engines were soon on the scene, and the blaze was put out after a damage of $1,000 had been done by fire, smoke, and water, the principal damage being that done by water to the flour.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Bank Wrecker Coffin of Indianapolis Is a Free Man.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Sept. 11.—Francis A. Coffin received a telegraphic pardon from President McKinley last night, sent from Somerset, Penn., and signed by Attorney General McKenna.

He left the prison this morning, and started for Chicago to join his wife, who has lived there with relatives since his incarceration. Coffin was looking for a pardon, but not by wire or at such a late hour in the night.

Coffin told the prison authorities that he did not know what he would do in the future. He was sentenced one year ago to a term of three years in prison for wrecking the Indianapolis National Bank. The pardon is unconditional.

HONOR FOR COL. MacARTHUR.

He Will Be Elected to the Command of the Knights Templar of the State.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Col. Arthur MacArthur, Past Commander of Apollo Commandery, K. T., No. 15, is to be elected Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New York at the eighty-fourth conclave, which will be held Tuesday and Wednesday at Jamestown.

Col. MacArthur is Past Master of Mount Zion Lodge, No. 311, of this city. He is a life member of Apollo Chapter, No. 48, R. A. M., of this city, and also Past High Priest and Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

He was elected Grand Treasurer of the Council of Deliberation, A. and A. S. Rite, in June, 1889. Six months later he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Trial of the jurisdiction of the Valley of Albany, and he still holds that post. At the annual session of the Supreme Council, at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1890, he was crowned Sovereign Grand Inspector of the thirty-third and last degree A. and A. S. Rite.

F. S. Coburn Arrested.

Frederick S. Coburn, until recently clerk in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office in Washington, and in charge of a sub-station in that city, was arrested in Canada Friday and brought to this city, charged with defrauding the Government by bogus money orders of $4,200. He was taken to Washington last night. He is accused of issuing money orders to himself, sending letters of advice to other Post Offices, and cashing the orders.

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

Grand Fall Exhibition of the world's productions in the Furniture and Upholstery arts.

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Some STRIKING BARGAINS in Bedroom Suites, Parlor and Dining Room Pieces, AND MANY OTHER LINES, all marked much below cost to close out and make room for new goods arriving daily.

R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street. (Adjoining Eden Musee.)

VARYING CLAIMS IN KINGS

Worth Asserts that He Has Gained Register Harmon and Is Certain of Victory.

WURSTER'S DOUBTFUL STAND

It Is Rumored that He Will Exert Himself Against Willis and Platt in Three Wards—Statements by Buttling and Fischer.

Mr. Worth has made the statement to his friends that he has secured beyond a doubt the support of Register Granville W. Harman, Congressman Fischer, Naval Officer Sharkey, and Mayor Wurster in his fight for the control of the Republican Party in Kings County.

Granville W. Harman of the Twenty-fourth Ward, Brooklyn, as an independent politician, stands by himself. He is neither a Platt man nor a Worth man in the sense of dependency. He swings a large following, which, thrown one way or the other, would work a decided difference in the opposing factional powers of Kings County. Up to yesterday Mr. Harman was called a middle-of-the-road man, but according to what appears to be reliable authority, he has given his unqualified promise to support Worth.

Just how this was brought about is not known. Mr. Harman has had his own candidate for the Registership in the person of Deputy Fire Commissioner Clarence A. Barrow. He was reported to have said some time ago that unless Mr. Barrow was promised the nomination he would not support the machine. The difficulty at that time lay in the fact that Worth and Sheriff Buttling had assured Harry A. Hanbury, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, that he would receive the nomination. Mr. Harman's final assurance to Worth is believed to be the outcome of a rearrangement of the machine slate, the nature of which is not exactly known. It is surmised by many politicians that City Auditor Sutton will be dropped and Barrow and Hanbury placed. Mr. Sutton wants to be City Auditor again, but he is known as a "trimmer" and his fate is uncertain.

Congressman Israel Fischer said yesterday: "I am with Mr. Platt in all matters affecting the State organization, but I am with Mr. Worth locally."

"Then you will be with Mr. Worth in the City and County Conventions?"

"Certainly; they are local."

"Mr. Willis and his friends have claimed you and Mr. Sharkey as their allies," was remarked.

"All I have to say to that," replied Congressman Fischer, "is that if Mr. Willis is counting on Mr. Sharkey and myself to give him the majority he says he will have in the County Committee, then I fear he will find himself without a majority."

"Do you think he will make inroads into Worth's forces?"

"I suppose he will gain some men, but he will also lose some. He is not saying anything about that."

Mr. Worth said privately yesterday that his victory over the Platt following was assured.

Mayor Wurster takes refuge in the statement that he will never take any part in factional difficulties. He says, too, that he is not a candidate for any office. But he would like to see Seth Low nominated, and there are pretty well-defined rumors that he will exert his influence in the Tenth, Thirteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, where he is particularly strong, for Jacob Worth. Color is given the supposition by the statement made by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff yesterday that in his figures he did not include the Thirteenth or Nineteenth Ward. The Tenth Ward is dominated by Jacob Brenner, and he is on the side of Worth.

Sheriff Buttling said last evening: "No one has heard anything lately, except from the political leaders. The people have yet to be heard from. The other side pretends to be not unfriendly to Low, but they are using that cry to hoodwink the voters. Our position in relation to Mr. Low is well understood. We are for him first and last. You never heard of anything but opposition to Mr. Low from the Platt men until they saw that they had made a mistake as to the masses. Now they say that they are not against Low; that this is a fight against Worth, because he is trying to disrupt the State organization. We are going to win, but no matter what happens next Tuesday, the primaries are yet to be heard from, and there the people will speak more than the politicians. The Low sentiment in Brooklyn cannot be downed by this 'wolf' cry against Mr. Worth."

Mr. Woodruff said yesterday he would certainly have a majority of the 219 delegates. To make good this claim he must gain 82 votes over the majority held by Worth last December. Some of Mr. Woodruff's friends are privately skeptical of his assertion, but they are not talking for publication.

CONVERTED TO ROMAN FAITH.

Number of Notable Accessions in the Last Three Months.

A quarterly record kept by the Paulist Fathers shows an extraordinary number of conversions of prominent persons to the Roman Catholic faith in the course of the last three months. In the list are noted the following:

A daughter of Joaquin Miller, the "poet of the Sierras," who was baptized into the Catholic communion in Guelph, Ontario, where she had been a student in a convent; the late Rev. John Trever Still, Vicar of the Anglican Church in Kenn, Essex, England, who was baptized on his deathbed by a Franciscan friar in July last; Miss Edith Howard-Hodges of London, a member of the Church of England, who was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Galwey, S. J.; Canon Gregson, a clergyman of the Church of England, at Brisbane, New Zealand; Mrs. Thomas Atkinson of Ryton, England, received by Canon Wrennal; the Rev. St. Leger Westall, curate of St. Saviour's Church, who was received into the Catholic Church, together with his wife and children, by the Rev. Father Bampton, S. J., and whose renunciation of the faith of his fathers created a sensation in all England; Mrs. Gwilt Jolly, wife of a well-known English artist; Lady Loder, mother of Gerald Loder, senior member of Parliament for Brighton, England; the Rev. John N. L. Clarke, curate of St. John's Church, Cape Colony, South Africa, and Mrs. Sarah Margaret Le Verrier at Swindon, England.

WOMAN

FIRST HOME IN AMERICA

Irish Girl Immigrants Find It at the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary.

A PICTURESQUE OLD BUILDING

It Was an Old Dutch Mansion—Now Shelters a Large Charity and the Small Chapel of a Roman Catholic Down-Town Parish.

One of the most picturesque buildings in New York is on State Street. Possibly there are people in New York who do not even know where State Street is. People who are going to the extreme lower end of the city are more apt to say that they are going to the Battery than to any particular street.

State Street bounds Battery Park on the north, and the picturesque building of State Street is the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary. Probably there is no other building just like it in the country. There could hardly be, for the building, when it was put up, more than a hundred years ago, was evidently built to fit a certain angle in the lot. This is where the street makes a sharp curve, and the house standing on the corner has a wide view over Battery Park and far out on the water beyond, the view only obstructed by the dingy elevated railroad, which marks the progress of civilization.

The building with this peculiar two-sided front is of brick, now showing a pattern of frescoing which at once attracts the attention. Its most striking feature is the balcony on the second floor, with pillars at the front running up two stories.

An Old Dutch Mansion.

When in its prime the house was one of the fine mansions of New York. It was built by one of the wealthy Dutch families of that time. Van Rensselaer, one of the names which has been handed down with it, being still a familiar New York name, while Ginkel, another name associated with the old house, is less well known. In the days when Jenny Lind visited New York and sang in Castle Garden the house at 7 State Street was the scene of many large and fashionable entertainments, in which the élite of the city took part.

The elevated road is not the only mark of change in that part of the city in the past hundred years. When the house was built there was a sort of canal or waterway running in front of it, and the headquarters of old Gov. Stuyvesant, just around the corner, were, at high tides, almost inaccessible except by water.

In the intermediate years the old house has been used for business purposes, and a building which is just in the rear and reached through a courtyard at the back, was used for packing army supplies during the civil war. But never in its days of fashionable life, its business days, or when it was doing duty for the country were there as many guests received, made welcome, and bade godspeed as since it has been used as the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary.

Between 50,000 and 60,000 immigrant girls have been sheltered there during the past twelve years, their friends or employment found for them, and on an average of from 4,000 to 6,000 a year started on their lives in the New World.

Founding of the Mission.

The dangers to which young girls who come to a big city without money and without friends are exposed is a story which is old though always new. There is one-half less immigration now probably than there was in the days when the mission was first started, in 1883, and at that time a large proportion of the immigrants were young girls from Ireland, and fewer of those who came had friends here or knew anything about the country, except that, as one of the priests at the mission says, it was a wonderful Eldorado where everything desirable was to be found. So, to "protect the faith and guard the virtue of Catholic immigrants arriving at this port," with the sanction of Cardinal McCloskey and Archbishop Corrigan, the mission was founded by the Rev. Father Riordan. It was two years later when the building was purchased for $70,000 and the Irish Immigrants' Home was started.

That name stands in plain letters at the entrance to the building now, while the words "Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary" are painted on the outside walls.

While the mission was founded directly for the benefit of Irish immigrants of the Roman Catholic faith, it has not made a distinction against girls of any color, nationality, or religion. There is true catholicity in much of our missionary work in the city.

Inside the Building.

Inside the building the large room at the right, the grand salon of the old mansion, has been turned into a chapel, where mass is said every day and five times on Sunday. It is a room which was large for the purpose for which it was originally used, and very high studded, as are all the rooms in the building, and it makes a very acceptable chapel, though much too small for the crowds which try to enter it on Sundays.

The room at the left of the entrance is the office, and from the door at the further end of the hall may be seen the building once used as an army packing house, and now used, the lower floor for a kitchen, and the upper for a dining room, for the girls who stop in the house. The dining room is reached by a passageway from the rear of the main house, from the large back room on the second floor which serves the girls as a reading and sitting room.

The remainder of the house is occupied by the three resident priests, the Rev. M. J. Henry, director of the mission; the Rev. M. Cahill, who has been in the work since the early days of Father Riordan; the Rev. John Brosnan, and the housekeeper and servants. An important person in the mission work is Patrick McCool, the agent who meets the arriving immigrants at Ellis Island and takes them under his care.

The missions of a city are the arteries or veins through which its life current flows, and it is interesting to watch them. The world has changed greatly since the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary was started. Then, in those earlier days, the Irish girls who came over were most of them absolutely ignorant of the country to which they were coming and of the world at large and its ways. Many of them had no friends here, but had started out alone to make their fortunes, or at least money enough to support themselves, and perhaps the people at home. They landed timid and frightened. There were greater numbers of them, the immigration laws being less rigid, and they were in a more pitiable condition than at present.

Changed Condition of Immigrants.

Now most of the girls coming to this country have either friends or acquaintances here. It is not so far across the Atlantic as it was. Only 6 days 10 hours and 14 minutes. More of the girls who have lived here have gone back to tell of the country they have made their home. The girls in every country town, every parish, know as much about America as they can without having been here. They are better educated than the immigrants who came over a dozen years ago. All this the workers at the mission have noticed.

Most of the girls, now as then, come over intending to take places as domestic servants. And there are openings for them—more than there are girls to fill them. It is not so with the men with whom the mission workers come in contact.

It might be thought from the nature of the mission work that its workers were in sympathy with immigration, but they are not. They would advise every man in particular and every girl no less earnestly to stay in his or her own country. But still the immigrants come, and still mission workers do all they can to minimize an evil which they have come to consider irremedial.

How the Girls Are Accommodated.

There are between forty and fifty beds at the home, which can be used for the immigrant girls, but they come sometimes in what they call at the mission tidal waves. Then the house is taxed to its utmost capacity to hold them. One memorable night is referred to when there were 131 girls in the house at the same time.

When these tidal waves come the whole house is thrown open. Even the seats in the chapel are utilized—not for beds, there is not room for that, but the girls sit there as comfortably as they can until morning. There have been times when even the stairs were filled so that it was difficult to pass on them, and all night long the mission workers were up and about, for friends were coming to claim their sisters and cousins and daughters, and the girls must be identified, the friends give satisfactory evidence that they are reliable, and all of this noted down on cards to be transferred to books later for record.

Incidents in Mission Work.

There are sad things which happen here sometimes. Last March a young girl came over to go to a sister in California who had sent for her. She was started on her journey as others had been, and after the long journey overland reached California, to find her sister dead. The new-comer found herself an entire stranger in a strange land, with the added burden of a deep grief. Back she came to the mission, and last Saturday, broken in heart and spirit, almost lifeless, she was put on the steamer to make her sorrowful journey home, fortunate that she had a home to go to.

Another girl was to go to an aunt in Texas. The aunt had married since her niece had seen her, and when she was started from the mission the girl was given the name of some one living in the town to which she was going to whom she was to apply in case of need. The uncle-in-law met his niece at the train, but with the news that the aunt was dead. The girl made application to the friend whose name had been given her, and was told that the supposed uncle was a rascal she would do well to avoid. So she, too, came back, very thankful that she had escaped what appeared to have been a trap set for her.

One girl coming over to a sister who had recently married knew her sister's maiden name, and that she lived on Third Avenue. That was indefinite, but the sister had bought the ticket and sent it over. It took a three days' hunt to locate the sister, and she was at the mission inside of an hour after a telegram had been sent to her when her address was at last found through a ticket agent. A girl whose address when she left the mission with one friend had by mistake not been taken was found by another friend through the papers. The second friend had been holding indignation meetings at the mission before the girl was found, threatening to bring suit and other unpleasant things. The girl was found living only a few doors from him. She was not at all exercised by the trouble she had caused, and the man quickly dropped the subject of suing. That was an incident.

Another which occurs sometimes is when a girl, tired, perhaps, with her journey, becomes nervous and gets hysterical. The other girls in the party are apt to find the nervousness contagious and the mission workers have an unquiet night. But that is not of frequent occurrence, for the girls who come over now are, as a rule, "cool as cucumbers" they say.

The girls are sent away from the mission as quickly as possible, always to a position or to friends, as the best thing not only for them but for the mission. They are kept at the mission free of charge, and the work, which is supported entirely by charity, like most charities has its resources sometimes a little strained. One contribution which was given for the work is always spoken of with much pleasure. A Mrs. Van Rensselaer, who had once lived in the old house, had come down to see it again. Pleased with the good work going on in her old home she made the mission a present of $20, which, from her old association with the place, and the fact that she was a Protestant, made it of double value.

A Small Parish.

The girls who go to the mission find themselves at the headquarters of a little parish. It is a very small one, bounded by Wall Street on the north and Broadway on the west, and including the islands in the harbor. The parishioners are, the greater number of them, the janitors who live with their families in the big business buildings and the residents of the few flat houses included in the district. But notwithstanding the size of the parish the size of the chapel in the mission house is not commensurate with it, and from 6 o'clock until 11 Sunday morning the crowds which try to get in to the different masses may be seen extending to the steps outside. There is a little Roman Catholic chapel on Governors Island, which is included in the parish, and mass is said there once every Sunday.

THE SCARUM-CAT.

Mary Elizabeth Stone in The Independent.

Precious dolly Dorothy,
I've been having trouble,
And the weight of anxiousness
Nearly bent me double;
For I saw the Scarum-cat,
In the slumber-pillows,
Creeping, creeping toward me
Through the bending willows.

Oh! my dolly Dorothy,
I was frightened, frightened!
For the clouds were very dark,
And it lightened, lightened!
And the creeping Scarum-cat,
Coming through the willows,
Made my heart go pit-a-pat,
In the slumber pillows.

And I wanted to cry out,
But, oh! dear, I couldn't!
And I hoped the cat would turn,
But, oh dear, it wouldn't!
And I tried to run away,
But could not leave the willows,
And the creeping Scarum-cat,
In the slumber-pillows.

Then, my dolly Dorothy,
I was nearly frantic,
When a foamy wave came up
From the big Atlantic—
Caught me from the Scarum-cat,
Among the bending willows,
And dropped me in my little bed,
And woke me—on the pillows.

Mamma said, tho dreams are dread,
They vanish like a bubble;
"But," said she, "simple tea
Would save you such a trouble;
If you eat just bread and milk,
You will not see the willows,
And the creeping Scarum-cat,
In the slumber-pillows.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

This promises to be a hard Winter for the grumblers. The high hat for the theatre is very generally put down, sleeves are reduced to a normal size, and unless women bestir themselves they will lose one of their most valuable attributes of being something to be growled about, an outlet for the effervescing bad temper, or "I am better than thou" sort of egotism, of the world. But while there is life there is hope, and there is land in sight. Trailing skirts are coming in. That should be written in capitals. It means occupation—mental occupation—not only for the chronic grumbler but for the sanitary expert, and even the good-natured man, when he goes down elevated stairs behind a skirt or two, each a few inches longer than the ordinary stair sweeper, is going to be, mildly speaking, unhappy.

⁂

Women who have been dazzled by the glittering prospects held out to visitors to the Klondike regions can have some of the practicality with a little Klondike attached if they wish to go into business at home. Men have already set them an example. There is a "Klondike" bakery on the Bowery, and there is a "Klondike" lemonade stand near the electric car centre at the Brooklyn side of the Brooklyn Bridge.

⁂

The shops are full of plaids. There are plaids in every grade of material, from rich silks to cheap cotton and wool materials. There is room for the exercise of a great deal of taste and discretion in selecting and wearing plaids. Very large women should abjure them altogether, the slender young ones can wear almost any of them, and the ordinary woman most of the darker ones. Some of these will be very stylish when made up with dark furs.

⁂

Some of the girls at fashionable resorts this Summer have made a practice of eating only oatmeal and cream for breakfast, with not even coffee to spoil the health-giving, beautifying effects.

⁂

Philadelphians think New Yorkers are extravagant. There is no perceptible difference in the gowns of the smart Philadelphia and the smart New York girl, but the men would like to take things a little more easily. "There are those clambakes," a Philadelphia man was saying this Summer; "if they would only take things comfortably, and have a punch as we do at the fish-house; but they won't; they must have champagne and liveried servants."

⁂

It is considered bad form to appear conscious of the attire after one is dressed, but there never was a dinner to which a lot of smart young people sat down where a young man could not be seen giving a touch now and again to his straight, immaculate white tie to see that it retained its straightness and immaculateness, or a young woman giving the little caressing touch to her well-arranged coiffure which is so familiar wherever a woman is seen, whether she belongs to the haut ton or to the east side.

⁂

"Get white chamois bicycle gloves," says one woman bicycle rider. They are cool and comfortable, and also inexpensive, and can be cleaned readily. But do not wash them in soap and water. Use naphtha or gasoline, and treat them as you would ordinary gloves. Care has to be used with these inflammable liquids, but there is little danger with proper precautions. Cleaning the gloves in this way prevents them from losing their shape, as the chamois glove does under ordinary washings. It also saves time, for the glove is not so difficult to put on after cleaning.

⁂

"I had a real adventure the other morning," says another bicyclist, "that is, if you call an adventure an occasion where you are really in great danger, though nothing actually happens to you. I was riding in the park, and I saw in front of me a watering cart, which I should have to pass. That was all right; there was plenty of room for me, even when it was in full play, to go by. But when the time came that I must pass it, it had reached another watering cart coming down toward it and me, and I must go between them. The watering cart in front of me was playing—if that is what you call it—on only one side, and the other cart was not playing at all, and, ringing my bell, I passed bravely between the two. I went through safely, but if that man on the first cart had started the water going on the other side I should have been drenched, and then if the other man had started his cart I should have received a second shower bath. It is lucky those two men were not overburdened with a sense of humor. If they had been I don't think they could have resisted the temptation. And my new Fall suit, too! It was a real adventure if ever a cyclist had one.'

⁂

Stories are coming in of enthusiastic church workers who are going into business in a small way to earn money for some good church work. These things are all very well when they are restricted within proper limits. Beyond that it is the worst kind of uncharitableness, and one to which women are particularly liable with what seems to be their lack of a broad view, knowledge of general conditions, and, perhaps, desire for approbation. More harm is done to the poor workingwomen by women in comfortable circumstances who will take work and do it for a mere pittance than in almost any other way. They literally take the bread from the mouths of other women. When a woman acts as golf caddy or makes a celestial kind of punch for which she receives a generous sum from her interested friends, she is not interfering with other women's work, and she may raise as much money as she likes, to her own and other people's satisfaction. But when she announces that she will do shopping at a lower commission than it can be done elsewhere she is doing some hard-working woman who supports herself and perhaps a family in that way, a direct injury, and putting another obstacle in the way of solving the question which has agitated so many people: "How shall women receive equal pay for equal work with men?"

⁂

A certain red paste which is sold as a sure remedy for roaches and water bugs has properties which may make it more effective than people imagine. It contains a large proportion of brimstone, and when placed in crevices near a range will smoke and sometimes catch fire. A good housekeeper using it the other day in her efforts to keep from her own house the plagues nourished by careless neighbors, brought into contact with it a brush damp with kerosene and was startled by a sudden blaze which spread around the frame of the door where the paste had been distributed.

⁂

Visitors to French Summer resorts speak of the greater amount of attention received by the daintily clad little French lads and lassies from their parents than the American children would receive under similar circumstances. Smartly dressed mammas and pompous papas do not hesitate to take part in the sports of the little ones on the beaches, and the sight of a stout papa building sand houses is not unusual.

⁂

One of those questions which no one can answer is why are narrow black satin ties marked with a little disfiguring stitch in the centre of the back? It might be understood if a good bow could be tied by placing the mark in a geometrical position exactly even with the back collar button. But no one on earth could make a bow with a tie in that position, and the centre stitches seen a little to one side of the neck give it the appearance of being awry. The only solution of the problem seems to be that the manufacturer of the ties has never tried to tie one of them.

⁂

The untidiness of the basket picnic individual appears to be on the increase. It is something that is difficult to understand, too, when it is considered that this omnipresent individual is often a very nice sort of a person, and, when a woman, a very good housekeeper. But it still remains that the basket picnicker is more of a nuisance than the man who decorates rocks and rills with advices to use Blank's Fine Complexion Soap, or with the name of the last of the 9,999 varieties of bicycles on the market. That the basket picnicker is a person not entirely lost to the refinements of life can be seen from the fact that all particularly pretty bits of woodland, any beach with an unusually charming view or picturesque nook in the mountains is always sure to have been infested, a little while before the scenery lover arrives, with the basket picnic fiend. Egg shells, banana skins, peach stones, and bread crusts, to say nothing of greasy papers, torn boxes, bottles, and cans are thrown around. It goes to show that the world is not very far advanced in civilization when such a trifling setting aside of conventionality as a picnic can transform ordinarily neat human beings into untidy animals, although animals are not so untidy about their eating. It is very little trouble to pack the remains of a lunch neatly into a box, and if it must be left, to leave it at one side, so that the next visitor may not be obliged to pass by the prettiest spot in the surrounding country. The work of the health protective associations must be extended, or Col. Waring's men will have to be formed into Summer brigades to guard beaches and mountain paths, or for select private parties, each party of travelers might engage one of the gentlemen in the white uniform as an advance guard to go ahead with dustpan and broom and remove all the débris left in the track of the basket picnicker.

⁂

"It is evident," says a well-posted exchange, "that this Autumn the tight sleeve, with a slight easiness at the top, surmounted with a small epaulet, will be the accepted sleeve for petits lainages; that the small coat sleeve, with a small, pouchy top, is correct for tailor gowns, or the perfectly tight sleeve, with a flat, round epaulet, and the very small gigot for jackets and redingotes, which shape will be very fashionable for both cloaks and gowns.

⁂

The stout woman will be pleased to hear that the serviceable and always graceful cashmere is to be la mode this season, and that she may do away with the torturing high choker and wear her gowns cut round or slightly square in the neck.

Royal Saves Doubly

Do not be deluded by the deceptive claim of economy for the cheap baking powders. Instead of saving, their use results in a wastefulness of the most serious kind.

First, there is the loss of an occasional baking. Flour, butter and eggs cost too much to risk spoiling them with an inferior baking powder. Royal's work is uniformly perfect, and materials are never wasted where it is used.

In the second place, the adulterants which are used to cheapen the cost of the low-priced baking powders have a most harmful effect upon the health. No prudent person will risk an attack of indigestion to save a few cents on baking powder. Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure and wholesome, and actually adds anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food.



Thus the use of the Royal is doubly economical.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE OLD COTTAGE CLOCK.

From The New York Ledger.

Oh, the old, old clock of the household stock
Was the brightest thing and neatest;
Its hands, though old, had a touch of gold,
And its chime rang still the sweetest:
'Twas a monitor, too. Though its words were few,
Yet they lived, though nations alter'd;
And its voice, still strong, warn'd old and young
When the voice of friendship falter'd!
Tick, tick it said; quick, quick to bed;
For ten I've given warning.
Up, up, and go—or else, you know,
You'll never rise soon in the morning.

A friendly voice was that old, old clock,
As it stood in the corner smiling,
And bless'd the time, with a merry chime,
The wintry hours beguiling.
But a cross old voice was that tiresome clock
As it call'd at daybreak boldly,
When the Dawn look'd gray o'er the misty way
And the early air blew coldly!
Tick, tick it said; quick, out of bed,
For five I've given warning;
You'll never have health, you'll never get wealth
Unless you're up soon in the morning.

Still hourly the sound goes round and round
With a tone that ceases never,
While tears are shed for the bright days fled
And the old friends lost forever!
Its heart beats on, though hearts are gone
That warmer beat and younger;
Its hands still move, though hands we love
Are clasped on earth no longer!
Tick, tick it said—to the churchyard bed,
The grave hath given warning;
Up, up, and rise to the angel skies
And enter a heavenly morning!

A HEROINE ON A BICYCLE.

Rides Two Miles for a Doctor, Gives Him Her Wheel, and Walks Back.

Still another bicyclist story, and this one has a real heroine, the kind of a heroine who, if the story was a romance, would convert a father and brother and two or three sneering men cousins to the belief that the bicycle is essentially a womanly belonging. This not being a romance, there were no fathers, brothers, and young men cousins to be converted, but the heroine was a heroine just the same.

It was in Brooklyn, one of the warm days last week, and three young women and three young men, friends since lang syne, went for a long cycle ride and took their luncheons with them. Luncheon time had come and all the viands were spread out in tempting array when one of the young men who had complained of feeling unwell earlier in the day, fainted, and gave evidence of being very ill.

This was the time for the heroine to show the qualities which are most admirable in a heroine, common sense and quick wit. She remembered immediately a doctor living within two miles or so of the picnic ground, one whom she knew well, and who also knew the invalid. She jumped on her wheel—all heroines jump—rode at her best speed for the doctor, found him, turned over her wheel to him, and he with a medicine case in hand rode off and was with the sick man, it seemed, in about fifteen minutes from the time he was taken ill. And the plucky heroine walked back that two miles in the hot sun.

A SIN OF OMISSION.

Con in The Adelaide Observer.

I know, sweet maid, 'twas very mean
To steal a kiss from thee—
One kiss, when ah! it might have been
A goodly two or three.

My fault was great, indeed, fair maid,
It was a stupid one;
Oh! I repent not what I did,
But what I left undone.

Yet treat me not with cold disdain;
Forgive my oversight,
And, doubtless, when we meet again
I'll put the matter right.

It Was All the Dog's Fault.

There was the sharp ting, ting, ting of a bicycle bell. It was followed by a shrill canine yelp, and simultaneously a horrified feminine shriek. Then there might have been seen a little yellow dog, galloping down the street, at a pace not to be given in minutes, while a little figure in knickerbockers, which might have belonged to a boy, only that it was topped by a girl's curly head, was saying in a sobbing voice: "Oh, doggie, doggie! I couldn't help it! I couldn't help it! Why didn't you observe the rules of the road?"

THE ETHICS OF JILTING

Women Who Know Discuss the Apparent Rights and Wrongs of Broken Matches.

MRS. SARAH GRAND'S OPINION

The Girl May Have More License—Inferior Women—The Latter Not Severe Enough—Miss Swan Thinks that Men Suffer Little.

From The London Daily News.

"Is it ever justifiable to break off an engagement?" is a problem discussed by several ladies in one of their own periodicals. Now, of course, there are circumstances in which Amadis of Gaul, or Faithful Grizel, would have broken off an engagement. If it turns out that the betrothed fair loves the wassail bowl even too well, that the swain has been detected with cards up his sleeve, that either belongs to a family of hereditary homicidal maniacs, then almost every one would say "break the engagement off." To be sure, some young things will insist they can slowly break Edwin of his habit of turning up the nine, or of tarrying by the wine cup, but here a stern parent may exert all the authority which may have been left to him by the march of intellect.

We do not enter into the chapter of what Meg Dods was beginning to call "prenup," as affecting the tenure of engagements, because full instructions on that theme in all its bearings may be found in novels by emancipated ladies. They recommend the fair to put the swain through a strict examination of his pre-betrothal conduct—but that should be before accepting him, not after. The examination may be "viva voce," or on paper, but paper work is much to be preferred, many men being nervous in "viva voce." Somehow no masculine novelist has ever yet instructed the swain to cross-examine the nymph. By examining first and proposing or accepting afterward, many painful feelings may be avoided. These, of course, are merely amateur reflections; we turn to the ladies who sit on the bench of British Cupid in this Court of Love. Mrs. Sarah Grand thinks that we certainly ought not to break off many engagements. "You mauna aye be dram, draming," as the Scotch minister said, after making the most ample allowances.

The Engagement as an Eye Opener.

Mrs. Grand thinks that if a girl, as soon as she has hooked her fish, begins to display anxiety about her future carriage, and betrays "aspirations on the same material plane," it would be "unfair to the girl" if a soaring swain clove to his word. Obviously, this rule applies all round. In an engagement the betrothed parties are likely to find each other out. One may be soaring, the other material, "terriblement enfonce dans la matière." One may be jealous, and, if any discovery can be terrifying, it is the discovery of jealousy. The lady had better break off, the gentleman may shoot himself accidentally in going through a hedge. A prig has been known to end his engagement on the discovery of "intellectual disparity"; this is rare. Mrs. Grand admits that a girl may take more license in jilting, "for men get on pretty comfortably with quite inferior women." Indeed, a man is apt to make the best, and a woman the worst, of what cannot be mended.

Mrs. Joseph Parker justly remarks that the wise thing is to know all about each other, before people get engaged at all. We ought to look before we leap. But, of two wrongs, breaking off an engagement may be the less. A girl may discover that she does not care for a man, or that she prefers somebody else. There is a legend of a lady whose swain, when she murmured "Yes," said "Let us kneel and pray for a blessing." The young woman confessed that she occupied this interval in thinking "how to break it off," which she did promptly. Mrs. Haweis remarks that a lady should not use a man "as a sort of spooning machine." Persons of taste will not listen to advice couched in the most vulgar slang.

Strange Things in Honor's Name.

Lady Laura Ridding exclaims against the strange things done in the name of honor, as when a man or woman keeps a pledge merely because it has been given. Honor is not so common or cheap that we should belittle it. Women are, for many reasons, allowed more latitude in breaking this promise than men. A betrothed man who knows that the girl will go near to break her heart if he deserts her is in a position where honor certainly has something to say. Women are much more lenient than men to male jilts, whom other men instinctively desire to beat or shoot. It is plain that, while men regard honor as a binding principle—so that to lose honor is to lose all—they will be more cautious about falling into entanglements. But if they acquire the idea that they can break engagements with as little blame as commonly attaches to the other sex, they will be more reckless in getting betrothed at a venture. A male jilt inflicts a much severer social wrong than a lady jilt, yet female opinion lets him off with comparative ease.

Women ought to be more severe in their judgment of this kind of character. A man may make "vows of love and honor" with more honor than love in his heart. If so, it is his business to keep his vows and hold his tongue. But in all this casuistry the question must be one of a choice between two evils, and people must choose for themselves. Luckily, the persons who get into scrapes are usually the persons who get out of them again with least pain and trouble. The good-natured souls who become engaged out of good nature, on either side, go on good naturedly. "The flippants of both sexes" extricate themselves flippantly. The wise who have made a blunder act with congenial wisdom. And the rest write sentimental lyrics—"all ends in song." The breaking an engagement may "be an action dictated by a keen sense of honor," but who would preach it for a truth "to those that eddy round and round."

The Man Gets Tired First.

Miss Annie Swan's experience of life teaches her that "in the great majority of cases it is the man who tires." Really we can only accept this opinion if backed by great masses of statistics. If Miss Swan will procure these, by sending out papers of questions like those issued by the Society for Psychical Research, we shall listen to her seriously. "A man suffers little, if at all, from being jilted," says Miss Swan, which is encouraging to young ladies who take their morals from popular magazines. "To jilt, jilt, jilt, to jilt all day" will now be their temptation, for a man may "feel it keenly," but he "suffers little," says Miss Swan. She may quote the extremely fatuous person who, hearing talk of woman's fickleness, parodied Wordsworth: "Alas! the constancy of girls has oftener left me mourning." A man, it seems, is not "cheapened" by being left to wear the willow; a woman is. But Miss Swan should remember that a man betrayed often abandons himself to a course of what moralists call "gayety." This was Lovelace's case; he states it fully in a letter to Mr. Belford. Being jilted, Lovelace went and avenged himself on the whole sex. How he must have suffered! He sacrificed hecatombs of the fair to his revenge. Girls should keep these appalling examples of "how much the wretched dare" in mind before they stoop to jilting. Unlike Lady Laura Ridding, Miss Swan thinks that few women would not prefer to take their chance with a reluctant but honorable swain rather than lose him. If that is so, surely a man is bound to keep his word; and here the young are placed in great jeopardy. Are they to follow Miss Swan's or Lady Laura Ridding's theory? They can hardly put the question to the person most concerned, and professional casuists, like Escobar, leave the matter undetermined. If a young man consults a lady friend, she will probably advise breaking off. If he consults a man, he is likely to hear some very plain language.

THE CALL OF THE BELL.

Anna M. Pratt in The Youth's Companion.

Listen, children, soon you'll hear
Bells a-ringing, far and near.
This is what I think they'll say:
"School begins again to-day.
Welcome! little boys and girls,
Black eyes, blue eyes, caps and curls;
Bring your pencils, books, and slates,
Learn the tables, bound the States,
Sing and read and write and spell,
Study every lesson well.
You can play when I am dumb,
For Winter holidays will come."

SCENES ABOUT ANTIETAM

Many Sights to Arouse the Interest of the Visitor to Sharpsburg.

ROUSING WAR REMINISCENCES

Close Scrutiny of the Battlefield Reveals the Fatal Errors of Gen. McClellan in Failing to Take Advantage of Position and Time.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—About sixty miles away from this city, and a short railroad ride to the north, brings the visitor to the little village of Keedysville, lying at the western side of the South Mountain, with the blue lines of that mountain stretching away on the east and the lower lands of the winding Potomac and the hills of Virgina at the west.

The picture is one of great charm, the country is one of abundant crops and rather contented agriculturists, the people are wide awake, and they have history all about with which to excite the interest of the visitor, if he come only to enjoy a rural scene and tires of that occupation. Until the war of the rebellion is forgotten, however, Keedysville and the country immediately to the east and west of it will possess exciting interest as the scene of the battle of Antietam, fought on Sept. 16 and 17, 1862. The desire to look over that field probably brings the largest number of visitors to the place.

The little and very quiet village of Keedysville has quite recovered from the excitement that stirred its inhabitants while the rebel army, under Lee, was pouring in from the east, where it had been driven from Turner's and Crampton's Gaps by the charges of McClellan's enthusiastic troops, and was pushed on across the Antietam Creek to Sharpsburg, the roofs of which can be seen from Keedysville. But it is easy to find people here, like Host Wyand of the leading inn, boy and man here these fifty-five years, who saw the rebel host followed by that of the Union, 40,000 or 50,000 men hurrying away from 87,000 before the two armies were to meet in battle.

The figures are rather dangerous to mention without due regard for the disputes that have been waged over the battle, in which both sides were brave, heroic, and indifferent to the cost of war in lives; and it will not make regret the less because of the outcome, even if it were proved beyond doubt that Gen. McClellan was fighting a vastly superior force instead of one very much inferior to his own.

When he made his preliminary report, a month after the battle, he was of the opinion that 200,000 men had been engaged. That gave Gen. Lee 115,000, for according to Gen. McClellan's own returns the Union Army was admittedly about 85,000 strong.

Lee thought his position "a bad one to hold." McClellan called it a "chosen strong position." There is danger that the critical visitor will fall into a train of useless regrets of wonder that with a superb army, made up of volunteers who had offered their services before there was great inducement of bounty or any talk of conscription, or of regulars, all having the greatest confidence in their General, McClellan did not hurl his columns upon the divided forces of Lee and crush them. McClellan failed to destroy Lee in this bloody battle, in which time has proved that he held many advantages and neglected to grasp a grand opportunity.

Roads on the Battlefield.

The Antietam Commission has made the battlefield of Antietam intelligible to anybody who can read. This commission, which for many years did next to nothing to justify its creation, came to be constituted under Secretary Lamont of Gen. E. A. Carman, Major George W. Davis, United States Army, and Gen. Heth, Confederate States Army. Gen. Carman commanded the Thirteenth New Jersey Regiment in the battle; Major Davis was a participant in the contest as a non-commissioned officer of the Eleventh Connecticut; Gen. Heth was not with the Army of Northern Virginia when Lee led it into Maryland.

The commission, by Congressional authority and appropriation, purchased land necessary to be used for roads across parts of the field not reached by the public highways, and they have constructed five miles of excellent roads of their own. These and the five miles of public road enable a visitor to reach almost every spot over which there was any fighting.

As one goes over from Keedysville, he comes upon some tablets of iron covered with lettering of white upon a black ground. These tablets are about three feet long and two feet wide. They are tilted upon the iron posts to which they are attached in order to present them to the eye at a convenient angle to read. The first, met with on the Keedysville Road, for instance, tell of the march of Lee and McClellan over the road, and where they went. About 300 of these tablets, all told, tell the detailed history of the fight or fights, for the battle of the 17th was a succession of three successive attacks upon the rebel lines.

Just before the Antietam is reached a small tablet at the roadside points up a lane to a red brick house, set on a hill of its own and with a small white porch and white shutters. The house is square, with a pyramidal roof. "McClellan's Headquarters," the sign says; the books describe it as Pry's house. From a knoll just west of the house McClellan looked over the whole Union and rebel line. Down in the ravine in front is the creek, not visible.

What the Tablets Tell.

The tablets tell all about this without comment. There is no suggestion that McClellan waited too long to attack and wasted his last opportunity to achieve undying fame. One must hunt that out for himself. Just before passing the little village of Porterstown the sheltered ground is pointed out where Gen. Pleasonton was stationed all the livelong battle day with his idle cavalry, waiting for no one has ever been able to find out what.

Antietam Creek is crossed just under and at the right of the Union artillery position. Then the road stretches away almost due west to Sharpsburg, and the rebel lines as they were formed generally along the road to Hagerstown. Across the Antietam the land rises gently toward Sharpsburg, and half way up the hill there are more tablets and a battery placed to mark the location of rebel artillery during part of the action.

A broken ridge stretches away on a north and south line with Sharpsburg, the National Cemetery, in front of the town, marking the spot where Gen. Lee observed the movements of the Union and Confederate forces. It was a cornfield then, but now it is a beautifully kept inclosure, with evergreen and other trees shading the graves of some 5,000 dead, and a fine central monument, surmounted with a granite soldier twenty-two feet in height. The view from the face of the hill is superb. McClellan's headquarters, at the Pry house, can be seen plainly across the intervening hilltops, and glimpses of roads are caught as they rise over the rolling ground and drop again out of sight into the many ravines.

A road leads down from the southeast corner of the National Cemetery to the Burnside Bridge, the battle point perhaps most talked about. Following this road, the visitor sees from the rebel side how Lee placed his artillery to obstruct that bloody assault of Gen. Burnside. The crossing was deep in a ravine, and was capable of defense by a much smaller number of men than that ordered to carry it. The bridge looks just as it did the day of the battle, except that at each end of it there are monuments that are part of the bridge, to commemorate the courage of the New Hampshire and Connecticut men who died in the earliest efforts to carry the bridge by assault.

The Neglected Ford.

Below the bridge, and almost in sight of it, the water ripples over a well-marked ford, and the sight of this ford sets the veterans to wondering again why Gen. Burnside did not employ some of his corps at this point, instead of sacrificing hundreds of lives at the bridge. Gen. Toombs, the rebel commander who held the bridge against Burnside until noon, has made it plain that the rebels wondered also, and he knew that they did not have force enough to extend their lines to oppose effectively such a movement.

Back over the bridge and around to the left after it has been crossed is the point where, after the Union troops had forced the bridge and driven the rebels back toward the Hagerstown road, the rebel 15,000 that had been detached to capture Harper's Ferry came in, after a hurried march of seventeen miles, to hurl themselves on the Union flank and save Lee from utter defeat and the Confederacy from early demoralization.

That over-night march and McClellan's postponement of the battle from the 16th to the 17th meant everything to his adversary. Out in the open fields, at the top of the ridge occupied by the rebel artillery, is a fine monument, a shaft raised to mark the valor of the Ninth New York, which impetuously charged the rebels on the 17th and captured from them a battery of artillery planted just where the monument now stands.

Gen. Carman now guides his party of visitors north along the Hagerstown road through the little town of Sharpsburg and toward the position of the rebel left and Union right. There are many tablets all along this line, and a great part of it has been fought over. About two miles north of the town is Poffenberger's farm, where Gen. Hooker, with the First Corps, and Mansfield, with the Twelfth, began the fighting on the morning of Sept. 17, after the all-day artillery firing of the 16th had given McClellan time to complete his arrangements, and Lee time to understand and prepare to meet them.

By the public road and the new roads made by the Government it is possible to move close along the line of battle and to read the story of the terrific assaults made by the Union troops and the desperate defense of the rebels. Turning at the north end of the field to the east, the line of collision between the two armies is reached, and then there is a road southward over ground that was saturated with the blood of thousands of the men who wore the blue and the gray, for there were about 22,000 of killed and wounded before the end of Sept. 17.

Nearly 4,000 men were killed on the field. Gen. Mansfield, an old man, fell while commanding a division of Hooker's corps. The places where the six general officers, three of each side, were killed or mortally wounded, are marked each with a cannon imbedded up to the trunnions, muzzle up, in a raised platform of brick and stone.

Bloody Lane.

The Government road between the lines brings the visitor presently to the Bloody Lane, a sunken road over which the Second Corps struggled desperately on the afternoon of the 17th. Here the inability of the Commander in Chief to get his whole army to fighting at once was illustrated to the disadvantage of the officer and the cause for which he battled. With whole brigades and divisions almost idle, attacks that were splendidly made were ill-supported, and the gain resulting was small.

The late Gen. Barlow won fame at the Bloody Lane by bringing up his brigade in such a way and at such a time as to weaken by a flank attack the rebel line of fire, although Gen. Barlow was wounded and Col. Miles, now Gen. Miles, became the senior officer of the brigade. At the east end of the Bloody Lane the Antietam Commission has erected a stone tower sixty feet high, overlooking the whole field. Westward from the tower is the Dunker Church, on the Hagerstown Pike.

No building on the field has been so often mentioned. It is a plain little square building, far away from other structures, with a gable roof, white walls, and shutters. The two armies met and struggled about it, the rebels taking advantage of the shelter of woods that formerly ran behind the church, but have been recently cut away. Near by is what was a cornfield in 1862. More lives were lost in that ten-acre field than in any similar space on any battlefield of the war. The loss of one Texas regiment was 83 per cent. of the command.

Along some of the roads the rails of the fences are observed to be frequently perforated. These holes were made by bullets. There are few evidences of the artillery fire, although Gen. Lee had something like 100 guns available for service, and Gen. McClellan's chief of artillery had 150 at his command. The farmers are still plowing up relics of the battle. Some of these are bought by visitors who go to Sharpsburg and into the places where relics are offered for sale.

There is a greater demand at Gettysburg, however, for relics, as the number of visitors to that field is larger. According to information received at Sharpsburg, the Antietam field keeps up the Gettysburg supply. "Not long ago," said a resident, "three wagon loads of Antietam relics were sent to Gettysburg to be sold there. I suppose they sold them as Gettysburg relics. That's all right, for you can't tell a Gettysburg bullet from one picked up here."

New York's Brave Troops.

To the New York visitor who rides up and down this field of about six miles in length it occurs that few battlefields of the war have greater local interest for the Empire State. Of the prodigious army at McClellan's command, numbering from 85,000 to 87,000 men, there were of New York men forty-eight regiments of infantry, twelve batteries of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and eight companies of cavalry besides. These regiments—fifty of them, not counting the batteries—must have made up pretty near half the army.

The Union regiments were well filled at that time, and there were none of them so reduced as that South Carolina regiment of rebels that is reported as having gone into action with forty-eight men. When they had the chance to fight they fought bravely. The army was probably affected by the apprehension of the commander that he was facing a superior force, and it must have been depressed by the knowledge that the fight was made a day too late, and then without effective co-operation of the right, left, and centre. Before the battle was ended, however, the rebels were 15,000 stronger than when it began by the addition of the force that had been diverted to capture Harper's Ferry, and when it was over McClellan had taken 6,000 prisoners, reducing Lee's army to that extent in addition to his losses in killed and wounded.

One brave soldier, who held command under McClellan—Sumner of the Second Corps—had a conviction on the night of the 16th, the day before the battle, that the attack on the right ought to be more vigorous than Hooker and his corps could make it. He went to the Pry House, where McClellan had his headquarters, and proposed that he should be allowed to move after Hooker in the morning and be ready to support his attack on the rebel left. McClellan heard him and answered: "Come and see me in the morning."

Sumner aroused his corps at daylight. At 5 o'clock they were fed and under arms ready to march. Sumner went again to the Pry House. McClellan was not yet up, nor had he left orders to be given to Sumner. The wait was interminable to Sumner, and his mind was following Hooker, who was then about to make his attack on the rebel line. About 7:30 o'clock McClellan descended from his bedroom. Sumner advanced rapidly to meet him, but was received with the calm remark: "I do not think it best to make the disposition of your corps that you have suggested."

Sumner went back to his corps and waited until long after Hooker had begun to fight, in fact, until he had been demoralized, dispersed, practically beaten for the lack of just the support that Sumner would have given him. Then, at an hour much too late, his corps went into the fight at the centre to encounter some of the men who had not long before helped to repulse as eager and brave a body of men as ever went into a battle. It was Sumner's opinion that if his suggestion had been carried out, the rebel right would have been overwhelmed, and that it would have been comparatively easy to complete the victory over them by a timely attack on the rebel right.

West of Sharpsburg about two miles is the Shepherdstown ford and Boteler's ford, across which, after the fight was over and McClellan was still in doubt as to whether he would resume the attack, Lee deliberately moved his army back into Virginia. People who have lived thereabout all their lives say that the scene is unchanged. There was a hot fight at this crossing between the rebels and the Union forces, fought desperately by the rebels, who had the advantage of superior position and the stimulation of the idea of repelling invasion.

There are few monuments at Antietam. Beside that of the Ninth New York there is a very handsome one to the Philadelphia Brigade, on the high ground over which the Second Corps fought and in which the brigade lost about 450 men.

E. G. D.

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SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

A belated hot wave had marked effect upon social conditions everywhere the past week. It prolonged the season at Southampton, Newport, Saratoga, Richfield, and along the Jersey and Long Island coasts, sent many people, who had returned to town for a few days the preceding week, scurrying again to the country, and indefinitely postponed the opening of the Autumn or suburban season proper, which, according to the calendar, ought to have begun last Monday. The Summer heat, which came in with Labor Day, and lasted all through the week, while it should have been anticipated, was none the less a surprise that has completely upset the plans of people of leisure and put both society and weather prophets to shame.

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Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, who delights in entertaining on a large scale, gave on a recent evening at Shadow Brook, Lenox, the first notable dinner and dance of the season, and which, even at its early date, was attended by upward of 100 guests. While the Stokes villa is one of the most spacious in the country, and has more than 100 bedrooms and dining rooms and parlors, they are still telling at Lenox the old story of how Mrs. Stokes's son telephoned her from Harvard University, where he is a student, that "he would come down the next day with some '98 men," and how she replied that she feared she could not accommodate "more than fifty."

They are also making merry at Lenox over the recent visit of a woman reporter sent by one of the sensational New York journals to interview Mrs. Sloane on her supposed trip to the Klondike. The reporter sent a note to Mrs. Sloane requesting an interview on the subject of a mission for women in Alaska, and as Mrs. Sloane had just returned from Alaska, where she went as far as Juneau, and is much interested in missionary work, she accorded the interview requested. She was somewhat startled, however, when she was asked to describe the costume she wore in crossing the Chilkoot Pass, and it took her some time to convince her visitor that she had not really attempted to mine gold at Klondike.

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James J. Van Alen and Henry A. Barclay expect to bring each a party of guests on their coaches from Newport and Southampton, respectively, to Lenox, during the last week of this month. Mr. Van Alen, after a few days at Lenox, will drive further through the Berkshires, and Mr. Barclay will take his party back to Southampton. There will be a series of dances at the Assembly Hall at Lenox during the month, and altogether the Berkshire resort has every reason to expect a lively and successful season.

⁂

The past week at Newport was unexpectedly lively, and the beautiful weather and glorious moonlight nights were greatly enjoyed by the many people who still linger there. A large and fashionable wedding—that of John Nicholas Brown and Miss Nathalie Dresser on Wednesday noon—and which was followed by a reception, and Mr. Van Alen's unique and beautiful dinner dance at the Durfee Tea House, in South Portsmouth, on Wednesday evening, were the chief features of the week. The wedding of Mr. Brown and Miss Dresser was very formal as to the ceremony and very informal as to the reception, which was held at the residence of Mrs. Edward King, on Bowery Street. The absence of bridesmaids and the sedate appearance of Mr. Brown's best man and ushers, who were, with two exceptions, all older married men, made the ceremony, although celebrated by four ministers headed by Bishop Potter, less effective than that which united Mr. Thompson and Miss Edith Blight at Newport the preceding week. The floral decorations of the King house at the reception were the most profuse and beautiful seen at Newport.

⁂

Mr. Van Alen's dinner dance, for such it was, although erroneously called a picnic, at the Durfee Tea House on Wednesday evening, was so perfectly arranged and so admirably carried out in every detail that it will not soon be forgotten by the seventy guests who were fortunate enough to participate in it. With few exceptions these guests went out on eight coaches, one of which was driven by the host. On arrival at the Tea House, they strolled around until dinner was announced. This was served at small tables, on a flooring underneath a huge marquee tent on the lawn. Dinner was succeeded by a dance in the tent to music furnished by a full orchestra, and then came a drive home in the mellow light of the September harvest moon. It was felt when Mr. Van Alen's invitations first came out that he would give a unique entertainment, and well did he fulfill expectations. Now that the rush of the Newport season is over, the literary set at the resort will have its innings. Miss Georgia Roberts is giving a series of weekly talks at Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt's; Mrs. Florence Howe Hall gives a talk each Tuesday at various cottages on social matters, and Miss Lewis, an English woman, who has traveled much in the Orient, is defending the cause of the "Unspeakable Turk" at other cottages. There remain several dinners and numerous luncheons to be enjoyed at Newport, and, of course, golf goes on continuously, but the Casino orchestra has departed, and with to-day the Newport season proper closes.

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The hunt "meet" at Mrs. Henry May's cottage, at Southampton, last week, was so successful that another was held yesterday. The weekly hunts, golf and bathing, which the warm weather still permits, are now the mild diversions at the Long Island resort. The last Casino dance took place at Narragansett last week, and although more people than usual are still at the Pier, its season is well over. The fourth annual floral fête and bicycle parade at Saratoga on Tuesday filled the Springs to overflowing with visitors, while hundreds who have been there through August remained over to witness the affair. An immense amount of money, time, and labor was expended upon the parade, and particularly upon the decorated carriages, some of which were really beautiful and artistic. The feature of the bicycle parade was the appearance of over 100 women of Saratoga with floral decorated wheels and all dressed in white. The "battle of flowers," which was announced to follow the parade, was not much of a success. An American crowd is too self-conscious, and lacks the spirit which makes such affairs successful and enjoyable. After the parade in the evening came a great ball in the Convention Hall, which was preceded by a really remarkable and effective costume dance, participated in by some 200 children. Capt. and Mrs. Warren C. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. William Taber, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, and other well-known New Yorkers are enjoying September at Saratoga.

⁂

News comes from Natal, South Africa, of the marriage there last month of Dr. Bryant Lindley of this city and Lakewood to a Mrs. Marshall of Chicago.

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Labor Day, although very warm, was devoted in almost all the suburbs and at the Summer resorts to the playing of golf. They had some gymkhana games at Millbrook, organized by Messrs. Ralph O. Ives, Howard Davison, and John Morgan Wing, which proved very successful. Millbrook is now at its best, and is unusually well filled with visitors. Among recent arrivals from Europe have been Mrs. Morgan, the Misses Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard. Mrs. George Hoffman and Miss Emily Hoffman sailed for Europe on Thursday, to be absent for some months. Commodore Gerry is about to start on a cruise along the Atlantic coast on his handsome steam yacht Electra, and will be accompanied by Mrs. and the Misses Gerry.

NEWPORT'S SEASON CLOSING.

Tilt Between the S. R. B. B. A. and the City Fathers—Miss Dresser's Wedding—Coaching and Baseball.

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.—At the meeting of the City Council on Tuesday evening a petition was received from the owners of the Spouting Rock Bathing Beach Association and others asking the city to relinquish its claim to the piece of land at the end of the Avenue and west of the turn in the road to the Ocean Drive, and in return the city will have an equal amount of land with which to widen the Ocean Drive at the turn. The petitions were received and referred to a committee, but after doing so some of the members of the City Government wanted to know just what rights the city has in the matter, and some are of the opinion that if the thing was investigated it would be found that the association with the long name already given is now occupying land that belongs to the city, and that it purchased a "gold brick" and is now trying to sell one to the city.

The social event of the week was the wedding on Wednesday, when Miss Natalie Bayard Dresser and John Nicholas Brown were made one. The ceremony was performed in Trinity Church, which was filled with fashionable people. The bride was unattended. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. G. J. Magill, the Rev. E. H. Porter, and the Rev. C. A. L. Richards. Mr. Horace Binney, cousin of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were H. G. Cushing, J. De Forest Danielson, Elisha Dyer, Jr., J. H. Hunt, Harold Fitzgerald, and D. R. Updike. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of Mrs. Edward King, whose guest Miss Dresser was while in Newport, followed by a wedding breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Brown received in the blue reception room, under a floral bell. The color scheme for the decorations was white and green, lighted up with yellow. Miss Dresser is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Warren Dresser, and Mr. Brown's family is one of the oldest in Rhode Island.

On Wednesday afternoon seventy of the friends of James J. Van Alen met at his villa, Wakehurst, and were driven on coaches to the Durfee Tea House, several miles out on the island, where they enjoyed a dinner and dance. The old road house was made to look its best, and a tent was erected on the lawn for dancing, the music being furnished by the Second Regiment Band. The party returned by moonlight.

There is no end of talk over the announcement that the stable of O. H. P. Belmont is to be sold at auction in New York this month, and that out of the fifty some odd horses he now has he intends to retain only six carriage horses. Included in the number to be sold is the famous hackney stallion, The Dane, and the prize-winning coachers. Mr. Belmont has used his horses but little the past season, he preferring the horseless carriage, and it is now rumored that he is to add several of these vehicles to his establishment. For years Mr. Belmont has kept up the finest stable in Newport and taken a great interest in his horses, and people are wondering how he is to get along without them. It surely cannot be that the expense is too great, as Mr. Belmont is a man of unlimited means.

The Casino has assumed its quietness again, and other than the few tennis players who daily frequent the courts, the place is dead. On Sunday night last the last concert of the season was given and was largely attended. These concerts have been very popular this year, more so than the hops, which have been poorly attended by society. For private dinners the season just closing at the Casino grill rooms has been the largest in the history of the place, concert nights especially seeing the rooms filled to their utmost capacity.

The tandem parade, which was advertised by one of the local papers, did not materialize, and few thought it would. The younger set have no time to devote to such labors when the golf links are in such demand. Here the weekly competitive matches have been held each week, and the interest taken by the cottagers has been amazing. It is a most beautiful spot, overlooking the sea, and with every convenience at their command, there is no reason for the people to go elsewhere.

Gov. Gen. Barker of Bermuda and Miss Barker arrived here on Thursday from New York, and while here they will be the guests of Commander C. F. Goodrich, President of the War College. On the afternoon of their arrival a reception was held in their honor at the War College, which was largely attended by cottagers. On Friday they were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, and on Saturday Gov. Dyer entertained them at Squantum, and in the evening a dinner was given for them by Major T. K. Gibbs. It is rather late in the season for any large events to be given for them.

The cottagers are taking a great interest in Newport's League baseball team, and are doing all in their power to cheer the players on to the winning of the pennant, they now being tied with Brockton, but it is the opinion of all that after keeping up the fast pace all season, they will surely forge ahead in the last few days and win the pennant.

GAY TIMES AT LENOX.

Entertainments Proposed for Prince Alexander of Teck.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 11.—Lenox is awaiting the arrival of Prince Alexander of Teck. The Prince, who is described as a charming young gentleman, will sail from Southampton next Wednesday on the Majestic, in company with Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck, son and daughter-in-law of Mrs. W. B. Shattuck, at whose country house, Brookhurst, the Prince will remain while here. Francis Burrall Hoffman, who is Mrs. Shattuck's son-in-law, will be here. He is an old acquaintance of the Prince. The Prince's mother is a great friend of Mrs. Horne-Payne of England, who is a member of Mrs. Shattuck's house party. The cottagers are planning many entertainments in honor of the Prince.

Baron von Herman of the German Embassy arrived in Lenox this week, and almost the first thing he did was to get into his golf clothes and proceed to the links. He plays good golf. Another diplomatic golfer is Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, who gives to golf all the time he can spare. Baron Richeneau, another German diplomat, also is a great golfer, and may be seen almost any pleasant afternoon going over the course. He was in the golf tournament this week, but did not get very far.

One of the interesting entertainments in Lenox this week was the garden party given at Coldbrook cottage by Mrs. John S. Barnes. The cottagers turned out in large numbers to enjoy the beautiful drive to Coldbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereux of Philadelphia have a large house party at Plumstead, including a number of Philadelphia society people. Among the guests are Miss Mary Montgomery, Miss Kilby Smith, and George Morrell. The Devereuxes entertain their guests by taking them on coaching trips throughout the country. Thursday evening they invited a number of cottagers over to meet their guests at dinner.

The Lord Bishop of Rochester and Mrs. Talbot are among the more distinguished guests now in Lenox, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup. A number of interesting entertainments have been prepared for them, including a large afternoon reception Tuesday of next week.

THE WEEK AT BAR HARBOR.

Entertainments Given at Hotels and in Private Residences.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 11.—Mrs. Frederick Gebhard gave a clambake Friday at the Ovens to a party of twelve.

Col. Charles A. Sinclair and family of New York have closed their Sorrento cottage and are spending a few weeks at Newcastle, N. H.

Judge Peckham of the New York Supreme Court bench was among the visitors in town last week.

Mrs. Samuel Thorne and Samuel Thorne, Jr., have returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie of New York left last week for Poland Springs.

Mrs. Samuel Sloane Chauncey of New York left this week for her country seat at Bernardsville, N. J.

At a small dinner given at Sproul's this week by M. R. Wright, the guests were Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Miss Mildred Morris, Mrs. E. M. Robinson, George T. Newhall, Arden Robbins, and Col. Edward Morrell.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin of New York will leave this week for Scarboro-on-the-Hudson.

Maurice Trubert, Second Secretary of the French Legation; Miss Van Rensselaer Berry, Miss Sturgis, Miss Sanders, Miss Patterson, Archibald Harrison, and Congressman Adams all took part in a French play and charades at Mrs. Burton Harrison's cottage early in the week.

Miss Ingersoll, daughter of Col. Robert Ingersoll of New York, is visiting Mrs. Henry Cannon at Grindstone. Her cousin, Miss Farrell of New York, is also enjoying Mrs. Cannon's hospitality.

Peter Marie of New York has commissioned Edward Fesser of New York to paint miniatures of a number of young women who took part in "Revelries of a Bachelor," a little tableaux in the Village Improvement entertainment. The miniatures will be added to the collection which Mr. Marie has willed to the Metropolitan Museum of New York. Mr. Fesser is the nephew of Gen. Azcarraga, Premier of Spain, and a cousin of Marquis de las Naves, Royal Librarian of Spain. He will paint Mrs. E. M. Robinson, Miss Sturgis, Miss Morris, Miss Carter, Miss Conover, Miss Sedley, and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard.

Social Doings at Stockbridge.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 11.—A reception was given by Miss Sedgwick this week for Mrs. Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Doane, whose marriage to Lieut. Wilson of the English Army took place last Autumn at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. All of Mrs. Wilson's old friends among the young set were invited to meet her.

The hop at the Casino this evening, and the tea of Thursday were pleasant functions and called together all the cottagers and people at the hotels.

A score or more of the younger people had a jolly cotillion at the Red Lion Inn Friday evening. The cotillion was led by Miss Canning, and Mrs. Rutherford Trowbridge of New Haven assisted at the favor table.

Ferdinand Hoffman, who has been spending most of the Summer in Germany, returned to Stockbridge this week.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The many New York clubmen who spend their Summers, or part of their Summers, at Bar Harbor are interested in the adjourned annual meeting of the Kebo Valley Club, which will be held at the clubhouse at noon to-morrow. It is felt by these clubmen, as well as others, and particularly by those who own property at Bar Harbor, that upon the result of this meeting the success of the next few seasons, at least at the Maine resort, depends. At to-morrow's meeting a statement of the financial condition of the club will be presented, and a plan of reorganization looking to the continued use of the clubhouse and the golf links for a period of years will be discussed, and it is hoped by its projectors' adopted.

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The Kebo Valley Club is the centre of all social life and interest at Bar Harbor. It is more to Bar Harbor than is any casino or club to any other of the leading Summer resorts of the country. It was organized some ten years ago by several men who were property holders at Bar Harbor, and who realized that the resort needed a club or casino of the kind. It has been asserted often that the choice of the Kebo Valley, which is some two miles from Bar Harbor and is reached over a hilly and sandy road, as a location for the club was an unwise one, and was made because some of those interested in the formation of the club were land owners in the vicinity. Be this as it may, the club gave to Bar Harbor what the place needed, and was successful in so far as it became, from its inception, the place for holding all large social functions. Despite this, the organization has labored for some time under a considerable burden of debt, and it was hardly thought the debt could be liquidated. The Acadia Park Company, which holds a first mortgage upon the clubhouse and grounds, it had been expected would foreclose this mortgage this Autumn, but it now transpires that, under the good management of Mr. Morton and with good business this Summer, the past debts of the club have been successfully liquidated, and it is now upon a paying basis. The annual meeting of the club was called for Aug. 14 to decide the matter, and, acting under the impression that the club was insolvent, a large number of the members had decided to abolish, if possible, the present organization and substitute a strictly country club in its place. When it was learned that the club's financial condition was better than had been thought, it was decided to postpone action until the end of the season.

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To-morrow's meeting will not be largely attended, as many members left Bar Harbor at the close of the season, but these have all sent their proxies, and the fight, if such occurs to-morrow, will be between the elements which respectively favor and oppose the idea of making Kebo a distinctively country club and building a casino in the centre of the village. The majority of the permanent residents of Bar Harbor favor the erection of a casino, and they are supported in their ideas by the hotel guests, who find Kebo too much controlled by the cottage element, too far off and too expensive. These last elements favor the erection of a casino, to be modeled after those at Newport and Narragansett Pier, and to be run on similar lines. They argue that a casino in Bar Harbor proper would concentrate the social elements, would be a convenient meeting place, and would tend to make the Summers gayer, while those who wish to be more exclusive, and particularly the golf players, would find Kebo sufficient for their needs if run as a country club. Much will depend at to-morrow's meeting upon the disposition shown on the part of the Kebo Valley members toward the casino idea, and whether any definite information will be offered on the amount of subscriptions that are ready to be made toward a building fund for a casino.

Various sites in and around Bar Harbor have been suggested for the casino, if such is to be built. Many favor the purchase and tearing down of the old Rodick House, in the centre of the village, and the erection of a casino on its site, while others argue that a site with a water view is the only one possible. A handsome building with a fine view of the harbor from its front porches and windows would certainly add much to the appearance and attractiveness of Bar Harbor.

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There is a movement on foot in the seven large clubs which occupy houses fronting on Fifth Avenue to petition the Mayor to take immediate measures to compel the contractors now engaged in tearing up Fifth Avenue either to hasten their work or to fill up the trenches now dug until such time as the pipes which are to occupy them are delivered and ready to be put down. Now that clubmen are returning to town to find that Fifth Avenue is in even a worse condition, if possible, than when they left the city in the Spring or early Summer, and that many of their fellow-members who have been obliged to remain in town even during part of the Summer have been made ill in consequence of the upturned soil, they are waxing indignant. It is doubtful whether any action by these clubs will have any direct effect, but it is felt that a protest signed by hundreds of influential men should be made as a matter of principle if for no other reason.

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With yesterday's race at Larchmont the yachting season may be said to have closed, and although the clubhouses of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club at Oyster Bay, of the Atlantic Yacht Club at Bay Ridge, and of the American Yacht Club at Milton Point will not close until the end of the month, they will be left to the occupancy of the comparatively few members who have country houses in their vicinities. The New York Yacht Club stations will close at the end of the month also. The Larchmont Club keeps its house open all Winter, and as its boats go out of commission the Larchmont members devote themselves to golf, cycling, and other outdoor sports. The Larchmont Clubhouse is really an all-year country club. CLUBMAN.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Who Sailed Yesterday on the Ocean Liners.

The following were among the passengers who sailed yesterday on European steamships:

Cunard Line Steamship Etruria for Queenstown and Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. George Clark, Sir Charles W. Freemantle, K. C. B.; Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and Lady Wilson, and George E. Waddington.

French Line Steamship La Touraine for Havre—Miss Clara Barton, George H. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Vail, and Baron Hugo Von Wangenheim.

Anchor Line Steamship City of Rome, for Glasgow—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Laidlaw, Mrs. R. A. Scofield, Miss Scofield, Prof. W. H. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Jones.

North German Lloyd Steamship Ems for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bourne, and Prof. and Mrs. Mitchell Carroll.

Only rounded spoonfuls are required, of
Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER
not heaping ones.

SOME "POPULAR SCIENCE"

A Few Fallacies of an Astronomical Nature That One Observer Discovered.

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER

Causes of the Reflections of Venus and Jupiter in the Water—Facts About Some Popular Fancies —The Moon in Art and in Literature.

One day when my boy was a very little fellow, dwelling in an ideal world of queerly distorted fancies, he stood meditating a moment, as the sunset gun sounded across the housetops from the fort in New York Harbor. Then, looking up into his mother's face, he propounded the startling query: "Where does the man stand when he aims at the sun to shoot it down?" And at a more immature age he tried to seize the lunar orange, so very "near and yet so far." But the little ones are not the only folk with strange vagaries of sight and insight.

Some years ago, in the lengthening days of April, I was speeding homeward up the valley of the Hackensack in a wheeled apartment dedicated to the worship of the goddess Nicotina, where men of high and low degree assembled to offer burnt sacrifice of the soothing weed imported from Connecticut. Some whiled away the tedium of the hour with playing upon pipes of the dudeen and brierwood variety, as comforting as the reedy ones with which old Bion and Theocritus discoursed sweet music. Behind me sat two brawny sons of Erin performing their tobacconalian devotions; that the Bacchanalian libations had been poured my nose attested. The setting sun was standing "tiptoe upon the misty mountain top" across the valley. And this is what I heard from the Celtic sages:

"I say, Dennis, th' days do be gittin' quoite long, I dunno."

To which the other gravely replied: "Dade they be, Mike; the sun sets b' daylight now."

I know a very estimable old gentleman, high in the councils of the Church, who seriously deplored the impiety of a friend of mine, who asserted that the stars were huge suns, and those visible were altogether inconsiderable in number compared with the vast archipelago of shining orbs unseen by the naked eye, each perhaps the parent of a planetary family. The venerable child had taken his stand on the statement that they were made to give light to the world! The eccentric geocentric interpreter of nature might be almost prepared to accept the assertion of the genial showman, Artemus Ward, when he says that "The yearth resolves onto its axletree onct in twenty-four hours; subject to the Constitution of the U. S. (United States.)" He might even accept the dictum of the Southern colored preacher, that "the sun do move."

I was recently informed by—well, say an individual, (this to cast a veil over the sex of my informant)—that the new moon rises in the west. Now, what is a fellow to do in a case like this but to "let the matter drop," as "Nosey" Joe, a schoolboy chum of mine once said to a farmer, who, with the aid of a capable bull terrier, had cornered "Nosey" on a fence with a "borrowed" watermelon in his possession. My naughty chum did drop his end of the melancholy subject, and broke it. This little anecdote may not be particularly apropos, unless it shows that in social as well as in State politics it is sometimes well to "get on the fence."

I suppose if I had asked my astronomical acquaintance how many toes a harmless necessary cat possesses, the answer would have been either sixteen or twenty. And yet "Gustavus Adolphus" is in evidence in almost every well-regulated family.

Query: Why is it that essayists, novelists, and other writers are so fond of naming their pussies Gustavus Adolphus? I know of five thus embalmed in printer's ink—the cats, not the writers.

Reflections of the Stars.

But to return to our muttons. Come to think of it, though, here is but one constellated ram.

Some time ago a noted astronomer connected with one of the largest observatories in the world, and whose achievements in his profession are of the first order, criticised the reflection of Venus in the still water represented in a picture called "The Evening Star," asserting that such a thing was impossible in nature. And yet Venus is not the only star whose image may at times be seen reflected in the inverted sky of a watery mirror. I have often seen the phantom of Jupiter worn like a gem on the broad and quiet bosom of the Hudson River. Who that has lived in the country has not seen the brilliant Vega, when near the zenith, weirdly reflected from the still and darkling deeps of a well or spring?

One evening last Winter, while taking an evening walk, I noticed at frequent intervals a bright glint of light from the sidewalk like the brief flash of a firefly. I soon discovered that I was glimpsing the reflection of beautiful Venus in the little pools of water from a recent rain. The astronomer from much gazing into space had become blinded to the ideal heavens often at his feet. We are all too apt to little note the beautiful around us; trying to grasp that which is unattainable, or what would prove to be of lesser value.

Not many months ago, while in a railroad car, my admiring eyes were directed to Venus, then at her greatest elongation. I was surprised to see what appeared to be a small star in very close proximity to the planet that I had not noticed a few minutes earlier, for I had been looking at the brilliant orb just before entering the train. A half hour later, as I stood upon the platform at my destination, I was still more surprised that the little star had vanished. A moment's reflection solved the mystery. For what else could have produced the phantom point of light than the reflection and refraction of the rays from Venus as they passed through the denser medium of the plate-glass window, the deep shadows of woods and banks serving as an opaque backing?

Reflection and Refraction.

When I was a schoolboy I was informed by my teacher that the moons of Jupiter could be distinctly seen reflected in a mirror held to receive their rays. Years afterward I tested it, holding a thick plate looking glass to get the reflected image of the Jovian orb. I was delightedly surprised to see a miniature Copernican system in the clear glass. On either side of the planet shone a bright point of light, in a line running through the centre of Jupiter, each distant about half the apparent diameter of the moon. But when I turned the glass to catch the rays of Vega, Antares, and Arcturus the same phenomenon showed, only the outlying lights were much fainter. Moreover, a lamp, shining from a distant window, also had its two mock moons. The effect is produced, of course, by compound reflection and refraction of the rays from the luminous objects. The new moon seen under the same circumstances presents a peculiarly unique and weird appearance. This fallacy in regard to Jupiter's satellites reflecting in a mirror is widespread, and sometimes it receives the indorsement so convincing with many: It gets "into print."

Venus and the Star of Bethlehem.

Notwithstanding that the brilliant planet dedicated to love and lovers has so short a period between her successive returns to grace, the morning or the evening sky, I doubt if at any time when she is the morning star—shining at her brightest—some credulous folk, unlearned in the movements of the celestial clock, do not almost worshipfully gaze at it in the belief that the "Star of Bethlehem" has pierced the veil of time and space. The self-deception is pardonable from its pious character; but when prominent newspapers print, and clergymen preach, grave discourses based on the assertion that the starry herald of the birth of Christ has appeared in the heavens, not to speak of other distortions of the various aspect of natural phenomena, it is no wonder that scientific journals scoff at the lamentable and ludicrously grotesque ignorance displayed in regard to the most commonplace phases of nature.

It is only a few years ago that Venus set the quid nuncs agape to such a degree that many newspapers—West and South particularly—referred to her as the miraculous star that ushered in the Christian era. Ministers preached upon it, and the "news" was even cabled from European "observers." One Western Martinus Scriblerus considered its light "sacred and unearthly."

I wonder if the "man in the moon" considers earthshine unmoonly? Or prognosticates lunar weather by the dip of the crescent earth, what time the mother orb shows "wet" or "dry"?

The Moon and the Weather.

How often one hears the prediction of a change in the weather "when the moon changes." A fallacy almost as generally believed as that the crossing by the earth of an imaginary line in its trip around the sun causes an equinoctial storm.

"The moon and the weather
May change together;
But change of the moon
Does not change the weather."

There is one aspect of our satellite upon which a change in atmospheric conditions may be predicted with some chance of fulfillment, and it is alluded to in the old Scotch ballad of Sir Peter Spens:

"O, ever alack! my maister dear,
I fear a deadly storm.
I saw the new moon late yestreen,
W' the auld moon in her arms;
And if ye gang to sea, maister,
I fear will suffer harm."

Of course, what is referred to here is the faint luminosity of that part of the moon, which is in a shadow, occasionally seen with the thin crescent of sunlight shining on its edge. A moment's consideration will show that when the moon is "new," the earth would appear "old," or full, could it be viewed from the moon, the sunlit orb possessing considerable reflective power. If at such a time there should be vast areas of clouds in our atmosphere, the earth-shine reflected from them upon the side of the moon turned from the sun and toward the earth, would be much more brilliant than if from the surface of the planet—whether land or sea. How glowing with light are atmospheric clouds and escaping steam when the sun shines upon them! And this, by reason of the multiplied reflections from the minute globules of moisture. The presence of these unusual volumes of vapor in the air, perhaps not far away, is likely to make itself known sooner or later in the form of rain or snow, depending upon conditions of wind and temperature. And yet, notwithstanding the prognostic is so old, and is grounded on such a sound physical basis, the true significance of "the old moon in the arms of the new" is sometimes reversed. In the "Book of Days" Chalmers says that this lunar appearance is a sign of fine weather.

Weather Signs and Prognostications.

So-called "weather prophets" and other unnatural philosophers are responsible for many amusing fancies that are often accepted as truths, even by educated people, such as that a flood follows two full moons in a month; that it is a portent of evil if the moon changes on a Saturday or a Sunday; that the wind blows for a week from the quarter in which the change of the moon takes place; that a "root crop" should be planted only on the wane of the moon, and grain when it waxes. But the number of such vagaries is legion.

Doubtless quite as many believe that it is a "sign of bad luck" to see the moon over the left shoulder as those that consider the mottle on a breast bone of a goose an indication of a cold Winter.

Praying for rain has no doubt been indulged in since man first tilled the soil—scratching the earth with rude implements of wood and stone. Even old Lucian jocosely tells of the man who, having cut his grain, prayed for dry weather, while another implored Jupiter Pluvius to send rain upon his growing cabbages.

As to the alleged power of the moon to change atmospheric conditions of the earth sufficient to affect the weather, it is only necessary to say that her reflected heat can raise the temperature but twelve-millionths of a degree, about equal to the heat of a candle twenty-four feet away, and that the atmospheric tides caused by the moon affect the barometric pressure only a few hundredths of an inch.

The clicking voice of the electric telegraph is our best guide for atmospheric predictions, and the United States Weather Bureau is constantly improving its methods for greater accuracy and usefulness. In fine, while so-called weather prophets may sometimes make a lucky guess, like the makers of old-time farmers' almanacs, their claims for special acumen are about on a par with those of the Indian medicine man, working his incantations with frenzied dancing and rattling paraphernalia.

A Phenomenon That Doesn't Exist.

Every one has observed the apparently enlarged diameter of the full moon when seen just after it has risen; the orb seemingly much larger than when at a higher elevation. The generally received explanation is that, in some unaccountable way, the lower atmosphere has a magnifying effect. And yet, if Luna is viewed through a tube whose opening just takes in the moon when near the horizon, and afterward when on the meridian, it will be seen that there is no difference whatever. It is altogether likely that the apparent enlargement is produced by the effect of unconscious cerebration, that we thus compare the orb's size with that of the terrestrial objects nearly on a line with it on the horizon or hilltops, which are known to be of large dimensions, such as houses or lofty trees, whose scale of angular projection is reduced in receding into the distance more than is usually supposed. As a matter of fact, the delusion is quite the reverse of what we might expect, for when the moon is above us it is about four thousand miles nearer the observer than when it is rising or setting; for in the latter cases we are looking at it over half the earth's diameter in addition to the distance from the surface turned toward it.

The Moons of the Picture Makers.

Pictorial representations of our celestial neighbor are often singularly ludicrous. Not long ago a periodical of the first rank published an illustration wherein the sunlit edge of the new moon was turned away from its source of light—the crescent turned up the sky from the horizon. An important painting by a well-known artist shows the crescent moon turned to the left of the observer. This would have been all right if the time had been morning—before sunrise, with the moon in its last quarter; but the subject of the picture is Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard"—at evening, when "the curfew tolls the knell of parting day." Some small degree of license is permissible in tipping the crescent a point or two for better effect where the place of sunset is to be within the picture, but to represent fair Luna turning her back upon her genial lord is even worse than the Boston sporting man's idea of art. He, it may be remembered, refused to take a portrait of his bull pup that he had commissioned an artist to paint, (who, of course, had introduced the shadows and half-tones requisite to a proper effect,) on the ground that the dog was "just as white on one side as the other, and should be so painted."

Writers Take Liberties with Luna.

The liberties that are taken with Luna in pictorial art are, however, no greater than many to be found in the works of poets, novelists, and other writers. A few instances will sufficiently illustrate. In a book of travels in Ceylon, the author describes an early morning tramp, and speaks of the beautiful new moon shining like a cimeter in the western sky. Can it be possible that in far-off Ceylon the sun is stayed in its course, (just below the western horizon, in this case,) as it is said to have been by a great warrior on the field of Ajalon, and that it then hastily appears in the east with shining morning face?

A well-known English writer, in describing a supposed dawn, refers to the setting crescent. Another author makes the new moon rise at 2 A. M., forgetting that the sun rises before the new moon. In "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" we read:

"Till clomb above the eastern bar
The hornèd moon, with one bright star
Within the nether tip."

A phenomenon only explicable on the supposition that Luna had had a hole punched through her or had suddenly become transparent.

One of the astronomers of the Lick Observatory lately called my attention to a book by a well-known author that makes Luna perform some wonderful "lightning changes." We read that after the sun had set, a glow suffused the east, and presently "the crescent moon peeps above the plain and shoots its arrows far and wide." On the following night "the full moon rose in splendor about 10." On the next day there is a solar eclipse, with total darkness for half an hour. A solar eclipse is generally less than eight minutes, the extreme limit of totality.

Not Lunar Rainbows.

We sometimes hear the light ring or rings occasionally surrounding the moon referred to as "lunar rainbows." Rainbows, whether lunar or solar, cannot be brought into the same field of view, but must be directly opposite the source of light. The circles, white or colored, are caused by the moonlight passing through minute particles of snow or ice in cirrus clouds. Rainbows are caused by reflection and refraction. The circles are lunar halos, and are produced by refraction only, and are of common occurrence.

The Westminster Gazette vouches for a story which goes to show that the Mikes and Dennises are not the only ones that make strange discoveries when "full." Two commercial travelers in a country town of Scotland arranged to sit up to view an eclipse of the moon, which was to occur toward morning. The accommodating landlord of the hotel where they were stopping readily granted them the use of a telescope he happened to possess, as well as the liquid refreshments that stood on the table. When in the morning the "boots" entered the room they occupied, this is what he saw: A pair of legs protruding from beneath the table, and a man sitting on the floor with his back to the wall, surveying through a black bottle the brightly burning gaslight as he muttered: "Th' 'clipse is no' on yet, Tom; I (hic!) see th' mune, though, fine, through th' (hic!) tel'scope." But is Sandy's literal seeing "through a glass darkly" any more ludicrous than many astronomical observations (verbal) by others whose wits have not been diluted with the seductive distillations of John Barleycorn?

BENJAMIN LANDER.


A. SIMONSON,
933 Broadway,
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Just received the largest shipment from Europe of the choicest and most carefully selected stock of
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Telephone call: 2501 18th St.

BOY WITH MONEY MISSING.

Had About $600, Having Been Intrusted with Collections.

Peter Coughlin of 384 Second Street, Brooklyn, a messenger boy for Kohn & Co. of 44 Broad Street, has been missing since Friday noon with about $600 in his possession.

The boy was in the employ of the Bankers and Brokers' Messenger Company of 46 New Street. He had been intrusted by the Kohn firm with the collection of some bills, and should have returned in the afternoon with the money.

No word was received from him, and inquiry at the boy's home, where he lived with his sisters, disclosed that he had telephoned to them, saying that he would not be home until late because of duties in the office. He did not return.

WILL BE A LIVING TARGET.

Zegler Comes Here to Submit His Bullet-Proof Cloth to Tests.

Casimir Zegler, a brother in the Monastery of the Resurrectionist Fathers of Chicago, who recently acted as a target in a test of a bullet-proof cloth of his own invention, arrived here yesterday. He has come to superintend a trial of his invention, which is being arranged to take place on Governors Island during the present week, before an assemblage of army and navy representatives. The inventor is accompanied by Father Andrew Spetz of the Resurrectionist Order. At the test the bodies of live animals will first be used, and after that the inventor will stand up to be shot at by a soldier using the regulation army rifle.

The bullet-proof cloth, which was successfully tested at Chicago, last week, is of heavy white silk, heavily woven over a layer of wool. The silk and woolen webs are separately prepared, the whole forming a fabric about half an inch thick. The two churchmen may leave for Europe after the Governors Island test, in order further to introduce the invention.

New Windows for St. Peter's Church.

St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, will soon have a new set of windows. Twelve have already been received. Four of them came from Munich in Bavaria. The subjects are "Farewell of the Saviour to His Mother," "The Agony in the Garden," "The Ascension of Our Lord," and "The Coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary." The donors are Mrs. Emile Rouget, ex-Alderman Day, William Hayes, and the brothers Somers. They are in memory of Emile and Elizabeth Rouget, Mary Caulfield, and Bridget Greely, and of the deceased members of the family of Charles and Catherine Somers.

Vital Statistics Report.

The report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Health Department for the week ending yesterday shows the estimated population of Manhattan Island to be 2,002,031, and the number of deaths 746, a decrease of 14 from the report of the preceding week. The death rate as reported is 19.44.

Another Headquarters Job Ends.

Acting Chief McCullagh yesterday did away with another Police Headquarters detail. The job of "shoo-fly" Sergeant in the detective office, which Acting Inspector O'Brien gave to Sergt. Herman Schlottmann, has been discontinued, and Schlottmann will go to the Church Street Station.

NEW JERSEY ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW JERSEY ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HAHNE & CO.
NEWARK.

1897—1898.

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WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 13.
One of the Grandest and Most Fascinating Displays Ever Seen Under One Roof.

100 great departments will contribute, but chiefly the following:



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No handsomer display in America.

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The newest weaves, patterns and colorings.

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Beautiful "Popular" and Exclusive Fancies.

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Lovely American and French ideas.

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No extra charge for packing.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWENTY-TWO PAGES
AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 12, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE NEW NEW YORK.

To the strangers whom we are just now attempting by novel methods and with a high degree of success to attract within our gates New York must present a wonderful sight. Nay, the spectacle is such as to impress with a sense of strangeness and novelty the most hardened inhabitant. For what is going on before our eyes, and there is not a quarter of the whole town in which we can escape from seeing it, is the reconstruction of New York. We see a new New York rising like an exhalation out of the old, superseding it before our eyes. It is DIDO building Carthage over again after Carthage had been built and settled. If this is the impression that the present aspect of the town makes upon natives or long residents, what must it be upon the stranger? What, he must say to himself, have these people been doing during the two centuries that New York has been a town, during the three-quarters of a century that it has been the leading town of the United States, that they are now building a great city with the feverish activity that should go to the rearing of the first provisional settlement, to the hurried preparation of a mining camp in the Klondike?

Indeed, it is a wonderful sight, and, as we say, every part of the city presents it. Excavation, demolition, upbuilding, confront us everywhere. At the bottom of the island men are burrowing seventy feet and more below ground to establish the foundations of structures that are to climb twenty stories into the upper air. Other men are rearing superstructures of like edifices beyond any height heretofore attained for utilitarian structures anywhere in the world. The upper island is a scene of devastation in preparation for a new development—a great terminal station, undergoing reconstruction while still in full use; great heaps of building material piled awaiting its employment or swiftly taking form; mounds of broken stone for concrete or for the bed of an asphalted pavement; myriads of bricks; pyramids of steel beams; miles of huge tubular mains presently to be laid in the miles of trenches that are yawning for them; other miles of cast-iron frames waiting to be laid and covered for the underground trolley or in process of laying, and other miles of rails upon which new street cars are to be run by the new method.

It is all very amazing. It cannot be pretended that it is agreeable to the sight or to any other sense. A British visitor last year described New York as "hideous and magnificent," hideous in its wild irregularity and magnificent in its display of feverish and untrammeled human energy. But what would a foreign visitor say now when the whole city is in course of a furious reconstruction, more extensive than has ever been witnessed before? The rebuilding after the "great fire" of sixty years ago, which burned over half what was then the business quarter, was not to be compared with the work that is going forward now.

All this "convulsion and disgestion" make New York a wonderful place to visit just now, but they do not make it a pleasant place to live in. With at least 10,000 men employed upon works of special emergency, like the trolley lines and the paving, besides the great army at work in the building trades, it may well seem to the New Yorker that there is no peace to be had within the limits of New York. The Summer sojourners by the sea or in the mountains may be well advised to prolong their sojourns as late as may be. But the outcome of all the turmoil will be a more habitable city. It will not be so habitable as if we had taken better order beforehand and assured more permanency to our new improvements. We have before censured the Department of Public Works for the way in which it is conducting its part of the disturbance, as a series of makeshifts without a comprehensive plan that gives assurance that the disturbance shall not soon recur. And with regard to the new buildings, it is more clearly evident every day that something must be done to restrain individual cupidity which now alone fixes the limit of altitude. The skyscraper is "ferae naturae." It must be subjected to the law and individual builders be forced to recognize the rights of their neighbors and of the community at large. Some regulation is imperatively needed if we would insure that the new New York, now in course of creation, shall be a beautiful and orderly dwelling place as well as the most wonderful manifestation of human energy that is to be seen anywhere in the world.

SILVER AS A RESERVE METAL.

The Bank of England is about the last place where we should expect a favorable answer to be given to the appeal to "do something for silver." The general incredulity with which the report that the Governors of the bank had consented to keep one-fifth of their reserve in that metal has been received gives evidence of the firm public opinion that it is an uncompromising adherent of gold.

The surmise that The London Times's report was put out as a "feeler" in order to get the judgment of the financial world upon the advisability of such a change of long-established policy becomes plausible only if we assume that the bank management, well knowing that public opinion would condemn the move, took that method of showing the importunate friends of free coinage in America and at home how unreasonable it is to look for England's co-operation in an international attempt to raise the price of silver.

What earthly reason is there for the Bank of England to displace with silver $35,000,000 of its present gold holding of $175,000,000? The London Times's contributor who makes the announcement very justly calls it a proposition to reduce the reserve one-fifth. Our own Treasury experience proves the unwisdom of employing this fluctuating metal in reserves. We have now outstanding $314,000,000 of greenbacks and $84,000,000 of Treasury notes, a total obligation of $398,000,000. Against this the Treasury holds $145,000,000 in gold, $8,000,000 in silver dollars, and silver bullion which cost $104,000,000, constituting an apparent reserve of $257,000,000, or 64 per cent. But if we deduct the difference between the cost of the silver and its present market value the $112,000,000 shrinks to about $60,000,000 and the reserve to 50 per cent. The consequence is that the financial world has come to disregard entirely the silver holding of the Treasury and to base its confidence in the soundness of our currency solely on the gold reserve and the pledged faith of the Government.

The Bank of England's present reserve is about 54 per cent. of its liabilities. To adopt the plan suggested would in effect reduce this to a 43 per cent. reserve. In present conditions this would cause no uneasiness. The weak yielding to appeals to depart from a sound and safe policy would cause uneasiness throughout the commercial and financial world.

WOODFORD WILL NOT PROVOKE SPAIN.

A day or two ago the cable brought from Madrid some reports concerning the bearing of Minister WOODFORD toward the Spanish Court that were calculated to discourage those impatient patriots who have conceived it to be the business of our Minister to make his first appearance before the Queen Regent with a chip on his shoulder, a demand for the recall of WEYLER in one hand and in the other an ultimatum for the immediate "pacification" of Cuba or its transfer, with some conditions about indemnity to be paid by us, to the care of those Cubans who are maintaining the insurrection.

Swift upon the report that Minister WOODFORD has put the Duke of TETUAN in a mighty good humor by discovering that his family name, "like that of President MCKINLEY," is Irish; that the Minister had attended a bull fight, and on Sunday—unlike MCKINLEY—and that he and all his staff were parading about San Sebastian in Basque caps, "to create a good impression with the public," comes the assurance from Washington that all these graceful preliminaries are simply indicative of a peaceful and not a warlike mission.

"Authentic information," it is asserted, as to what is expected of Mr. WOODFORD is that he "will exceed the ordinary bounds of diplomatic suavity and good will" in addressing Spain; there is to be no language of affront; our sympathy with Cuba is to be most carefully "intimated," and there is to be no demand for anything whatever. It is not even expected that he will look for or request an immediate response. Spain is to be allowed to take all the time between the date of presentation of the Minister's address and the assembling of Congress to reply to the Minister's cordial and amicable representations.

This programme appears to make the mission of Gen. WOODFORD more gratifying to him than he expected to find it. He has only to be suave and cordial in excess of "the ordinary bounds of diplomatic suavity and good will," attend bull fights to his heart's content, and deepen the good impression he appears to have made upon the Spanish Court by keeping his staff well supplied with Basque caps. Meantime, if the Spanish policy of the Administration is not quite known to itself there will remain three whole months in which to develop a policy.

EDUCATION ON A PAYING BASIS.

The broad, beneficent, and inexpensive scheme contrived by Mr. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER for the development of receptive minds by home study and correspondence has had a not altogether surprising effect. It has stimulated what may turn out to be a formidable rivalry. Mr. WALKER's rival, like Mr. WALKER, has a magazine, and the development of the rival institution is frankly, even gracefully, but also inseparably, bound up with the continued prosperity of the magazine of which the educational institution appears to be an outgrowth.

Like the University of Mr. WALKER, the Gunton Institute of Prof. GEORGE GUNTON, liberally described in Gunton's Magazine, will naturally incline the student of the "propaganda of reason, harmony, and optimism" to regard the magazine as an indispensable work, to be regularly assimilated in the effort to reach a solution of all the economic and social problems that vex everybody except WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Prof. WALKER, and Prof. GUNTON.

As a matter of fact, the magazine is not "optional." The student who concludes to accept the many advantages to be conferred by the effort to absorb at home the curriculum "prepared with special reference to affording the maximum amount of useful information" may derive inspiration from what will strike the unsympathetic observer as a somewhat idealistic attempt at omniscience. He may be allured by the assurance, in set terms, that there "will be no charge for registration or tuition, nor for the incidental literature, lecture reports, bulletin, et cetera, sent to students during the two years' course." This all has a fascination for him who hungers and thirsts for universal knowledge.

But what follows? "The only necessary expenses," proceeds the conditional sentence, "will be $2 for the magazine, $1.75 for GUNTON'S 'Principles of Social Economics,' $1 for 'Wealth and Progress,' and $1 for FRANCIS A. WALKER'S 'Political Economy.'" These conditions appear to be inseparable from the proposition to let the investor into full communion with the "propaganda of reason, harmony, and optimism."

Why should this businesslike plan not be more widely applied? Is there any insuperable obstacle to the establishment of an institution of liberal education in connection, say, with a restaurant? The bill of fare may be issued free; absolutely no charge will be made for consideration of its merits, the composition and presentation of its items may be elaborately and temptingly made without price, and all this feast of "reason, harmony, and optimism" might be had only upon condition that the student would invest in a commutation ticket. Keepers of Raines law hotels would enjoy a great advantage in being privileged to expand their curriculum so as to include the most liberal instruction in the science of the proper adjustment of sandwich to beverage.

As the scheme of education by home study and magazine subscription is considered, its possibilities expand wonderfully. It is full of suggestiveness, and as it is turned over by the apt inquirer after Knowledge and incidental Income it promises more and more to commend itself to the friends of education as combining, in pleasing measure, the increasing taste for mastery of all the economic and sociological mysteries and the National liking for "the Almighty Dollar."

BENEFACTIONS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Rich men in Great Britain have been slow to emulate Americans in gifts for public uses. Our annals contain nothing more familiar, or more striking, than the bestowal by private citizens of great sums for founding public institutions—colleges, libraries, museums, and hospitals. During the year 1893 the total of such gifts in America exceeded $29,000,000. In 1894 it rose to $32,000,000, in 1895 to $32,800,000, while in 1896, in spite of the Bryan campaign, it was over $27,000,000. By no country in the world and not in history can these figures be paralleled. An English observer recently remarked that this manifestation of public spirit was the most conspicuous thing which a foreigner saw in America. He thought that in Philadelphia alone the gifts made during this century were ten times as great as those made in any city of similar size in Europe.

The remark of the Englishman was made in this country, but Englishmen have been known to acknowledge the fact at home. Of late years some progress has unquestionably been made in Great Britain in the direction of the American example. The Duke of ARGYLL, a few weeks ago, in laying the cornerstone of a library and museum building at Campbeltown, Scotland, the gift of JAMES M. HALL, a native of that place, remarked that Mr. HALL "had followed a custom, more common in America than in England, of giving large sums for public purposes during life." The Duke doubtless had chiefly in mind the example of his countryman, Mr. CARNEGIE, which, by the way, has been exhibited notably in Scotland as well as here.

Mr. HALL'S gift, exemplary as it is, might not here be thought remarkable. It is unlikely that an American as eminent as the Duke would lay the cornerstone, or that newspapers would report the proceedings at such length as Scotch papers reported those at Campbeltown. Mr. HALL will spend only $40,000 or $50,000 on a building. It is a condition of his gift that the town shall maintain the institution according to the provisions of the Free Library act.

Mr. DEPEW, some time ago, remarked that the public benefactions made in America were really a kind of insurance. They made property more secure from Socialistic attacks, by promoting good will toward the givers and their class. Even the wildest Socialists cannot fail to see in such munificence that rich men have their uses in our society. Because of their recognition of the needs of society, (not to say recognition of their duties toward a state of society and economic conditions which enabled them to acquire wealth,) society in this country has more and more become homogeneous. Just as the rich man, in parting with some of his possessions, descends toward the condition of the average man, so does the poor man acquire new opportunities by which he and his children may rise toward that average. Thus the leveling process proceeds.

The Duke of ARGYLL, in his address, said nothing on this aspect of public benefactions. English gifts thus far have done little to bring it into existence. Those islands are dominated by caste. The chief benefit he saw related, not to economic things, but to culture. "What Scotland most needs," he said, "is culture, and nothing can promote culture so much as extensive reading, which contributes to refinement of manners, of feeling, of conversation," the well-read man "being generally a well-bred one." Here we see the limitations under which the Duke spoke—the limitations of caste. It is a man's culture that he would promote, not his economic condition. In America gifts have sprung mainly from men whose impulse was the promotion of man's physical and moral well-being rather than his culture. Culture we have been disposed, probably too much disposed, to let take care of itself, as doubtless it will once men acquire the means necessary for its attainment and enjoyment.

SURGEON GENERAL TRYON.

It seems to be entirely safe to assume that President MCKINLEY will renew the appointment of Medical Director J. R. TRYON to be Surgeon General of the Navy, whose tour of service expired on Sept. 3. The friends of Dr. TRYON have manifested some natural concern in the matter, but these friends should not conclude that the President will be indifferent to the arguments made in Dr. TRYON'S behalf.

There is no question about Dr. TRYON'S merit and distinction as an officer or touching his efficiency as Surgeon General. Until very recently there was no doubt that he would secure a reappointment, as a recognition of his good service and also in consideration of the fact that if reappointed he would be able to retire—as he must on Sept. 24, 1899—with the rank and pay of the highest grade filled by him. The obstacle to the achievement of this honorable distinction has been the candidacy of Medical Director NEWTON L. BATES. It is not to be assumed, because Dr. BATES is the intimate friend and family physician of the President, that he will be selected now for Surgeon General, when by waiting two years the President will have the opportunity to advance Dr. BATES without having subjected Dr. TRYON to what may be regarded in the service as an unmerited slight. By appointing Dr. BATES now, Dr. TRYON would be deprived of honor; by reappointing Dr. TRYON, who is due to be retired three months earlier than Dr. BATES, each may enjoy the honor which it will be in the power of the President to confer upon both officers.

The recent reappointment of Chief Naval Constructor HICHBORN by the President ought to be regarded by the friends of Dr. TRYON as an assurance that the President understands and will deal justly with the matter of the Surgeon Generalship. The terms of active service of Commodore HICHBORN and Surgeon General TRYON will end at the same time. By reappointing Mr. HICHBORN for practically the brief term of two years, the President has removed all possibility of implied slight to that officer by reduction in rank, and has enabled him to go out of the service with the highest honors he has won. There is reason to believe, as well as to hope, that Dr. TRYON will be accorded the delicate consideration shown to Mr. HICHBORN.

RICHARD HOLT HUTTON.

The death of the founder of The London Spectator is an event of considerable importance to readers who appreciate what a force, and upon the whole how beneficent a force, that journal has been. It is, indeed, rather curious, considering the abundance in England of competent writers, that only two weekly journals should have come to be established in England which had distinct individualities of their own. These were The Saturday Review and The Spectator. The others have for the most part been mere commercial ventures, trade organs, so to speak, of the publishing and like interests. This has not prevented some of them from being very useful publications, but this or something else has prevented them from attaining any intellectual individuality. But The Saturday Review and The Spectator were very individual performances. Of course in speaking of The Saturday Review we have in mind that periodical as it was originally conceived and executed, and not the merely "slashing" Saturday Review of to-day, which preserves of the old traditions only that bad one which teaches that the public must have at least one weekly victim butchered to make a London holiday. The old Saturday Review had an authority upon its own subjects to which The Spectator perhaps never attained. And that was partly because one was the creation of an editor and the other of a writer. Mr. BERESFORD-HOPE edited The Saturday Review, Mr. HUTTON wrote The Spectator. Not, of course, that he did not have able coadjutors, but upon the strongest of them he continued to impress his own individuality, so that really the Victorian Spectator was as completely identified with his name as its predecessor of Queen ANNE'S time was with that of ADDISON.

The high degree of competency and special knowledge which gave The Saturday Review its distinction was not attained by its rival. But, on the other hand, nobody could ever have said of The Saturday Review that it was distinguished by open-mindedness and candor. It held a brief for the way of looking at things that was pursued by the satisfied classes of Englishmen, and was in fact an organ of the landed gentry. On the other hand the candor of The Spectator was its most marked characteristic. It was willing to hear and almost to say what could be said on any side of any question. That its editor was not an Oxford or a Cambridge man had doubtless a good deal to do with the development of this quality. He was a graduate of University College, London, which was socially rather suspect in his time, by the shores of the Isis and the Cam, a fellow-student there of WALTER BAGEHOT, and in his youth much under the influence of the Unitarianism of the school of MARTINEAU. He had much in common with BAGEHOT, of whom he wrote a very interesting memoir, but what they had most conspicuously in common was an unconventional way of looking at things, and an intellectual habit of questioning all things which were scarcely inculcated at the "regular" universities. At any rate, it was the unconventionality and the open-mindedness of The Spectator that gave it its unique place in British journalism, and these were Mr. HUTTON'S qualities. They were accompanied by great acuteness and ingenuity of mind, which made what he wrote always both readable and worth reading, and gave the paper an air of sincerity and fairness which is not more common in England than here. True, these qualities had their defects, and the very candor of The Spectator became sometimes almost pathetic, and led the writer whom we may call its victim into the discovery of some wonderful mares' nests in his attempts to understand and state the positions of other people. But, upon the whole, The Spectator has been a high credit to English journalism, and the editor who was also so largely its author is deserving of honor.

An increase of $7,000,000 in loans by the New York banks during the week, following the increase of $8,000,000 reported in the bank statement of the previous week, surely indicates an expansion of business and a resumption of activity. The decrease of $7,000,000 in the cash holdings reflects shipments of currency to interior points, where its use swells the volume of exchanges that now bear daily witness to the return of prosperous conditions. A drop in exchange, which may be expected soon, would lead to gold imports, and these would be be appreciably stimulated by a continuing drain on the cash holdings of the New York banks, which would inevitably lead to a hardening of money rates. If the country calls for New York money to move its cotton and wheat, New York will replenish its stores from the other side of the Atlantic.

RICHARD CROKER has been pretty well toughened by a life of political vicissitudes, but even he might be moved to protest against the newspaper treatment to which he has been subjected since his return from England. Not being a fool, Mr. CROKER has never for a moment entertained the notion of nominating himself for Mayor this Fall. But several newspapers declared that to be his purpose, and then fell upon him with clubs to punish his audacity. It is not clubs that CROKER needs, but sage counsel and exhortation. If, as is almost universally assumed to be the case, his voice will have determining weight in the selection of the Democratic candidate for Mayor, he has need of all his own wisdom and the public aid. The man he names may be the Mayor of New York. The system is terribly wrong. No man should have that great power. If it were right that he should have it, there would be a solemn propriety in appointing a day of public prayer that he might be wisely guided in its exercise. But since Mr. CROKER undeniably has this power, or something approaching it, every good citizen ought to hope that he will use it wisely by advising the nomination of some Democrat of high character and proved capacity.

The promised speech from Secretary SHERMAN in aid of the Republican ticket in Ohio seems likely to be indefinitely postponed. The announcement that the venerable Secretary is to make one speech for Mr. HANNA appears to have given the other members of the Administration family so much concern that it is reported from Washington as matter so important as to be considered necessary to be submitted to a Cabinet council. The chief fear seems to be that he may outline a foreign policy that may have to be repudiated. If there is a policy, it would seem to be improbable that the Secretary of State could misrepresent it, even on the stump.

CURRENT NOTES.

Several women in Chicago have organized the Women's Civic Reform Association, whose special purpose it is to fight gambling. Men are eligible to membership.

* * *

A "new" father in a Missouri town found a twenty-dollar gold piece tucked into the lining of a baby carriage he bought there, and in twenty-four hours there wasn't a baby carriage left on sale in the place. The dealers were the ones who laughed last.

* * *

Official reports to the Kansas Board of Agriculture show that the farmers of the State received $37,789,678 for meat animals killed or sold during the year which closed March 1, 1897. This was an increase of $1,197,621 over the preceding year.

* * *

A Blue Grass paper which nominates a Kentucky woman for President of the United States at the next election says: "In all that constitutes the truest and greatest greatness she is the greatest human being in America, nor do I believe there is a greater person in the world."

* * *

The Massachusetts committee which has in its charge the preparation for publication of the Bradford manuscript history of the Plymouth Plantation and the account of the official reception of it by the State has completed its labors and the copy is now ready for the State printers.

* * *

A water spaniel jumped upon his master's bed in Chicago a few nights ago and awakened him in time to save the inmates of two near-by cottages from possible death by fire, which was burning briskly. The water spaniel has a bright new collar, with an inscription that, unhappily, he can't read.

* * *

An effort is being made to compile "a roll of honor" for the Confederate Museum in Richmond, Va., of all the soldiers and sailors who served the Confederate cause, with a verified report of the various commands to which they were attached during the four years of the war. Survivors and friends of those living or dead are appealed to to make up the record.

* * *

Deputy United States Marshal S. A. Smith of Jacksonville, Fla., who went to Anastasia Island to arrest a man accused of cutting oak and pine on Government land, said he saw sixteen big rattlesnakes and heard many more in the woods on his trip to the man's house. He walked very timorously in the middle of the road and wished all the way that he had a snake charmer with him.

* * *

The City of Erie is the first in Pennsylvania to take advantage of the new State law providing for a free public library system. Benjamin Whitman, one of its citizens, was the originator of the law. It empowers boards having control of the public schools to establish and maintain libraries for the use of the residents of the district, a tax not exceeding one mill in any one year on the property assessed for school purposes being authorized for their support.

POLITICIANS' SELF-BETRAYAL.

Criticism of Chairman Quigg's Recent Remarks About Mr. Seth Low.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Criminologists have a theory, supported by abundant observations and experiences, that even the most thorough-bred scoundrels have some weak point, some cause of oversight, or forgetfulness, &c., by which they themselves furnish the means, often proofs, of their guilt and rascality. It seems there are people who would not like to be classed as criminals who do the same thing, sometimes.

In yesterday's TIMES, under the head "Quigg and Platt Talk," there is that extraordinary new light quoted as saying among other things: "Mr. Low has become the nominee of the Citizens' Union, and he could not stand on the Union platform and be nominated by the Republicans."

Now, then, we need not inquire what the Republican platform is or may be. We need only remember that the Citizens' Union counts among the names of its members a great many of the best sound and weight, and that its platform forcibly dwells on a pure city government, unsullied by tricks and barters by and with the old party managers. That is the "Union platform," simply and unreservedly, and one should think any good citizen who has sense and life enough to wish for the city's welfare might subscribe to it without hesitation, regarding it as an honor to be asked for his acquiescence.

And now comes that new, shining party light, and, in the exuberance of his great caution and ability, lets the cat out of the bag long before his party has even a dim claim to coming victory. To say what he is quoted above as having said, is as much as to blurt out: "Mr. Low is with a vast number of thinking and reflecting citizens who wish, after long and patient suffering, a government of their affairs free of conscienceless plunder and mismanagement. Thus and therefore, you ought to understand that Mr. Low cannot be nominated by us, the Republican leaders, who have such entirely different opinions, aims, and uses, about and for the city's interests, if placed in our 'experienced' hands. I, Mr. Quigg, a great luminary and power in the Republican camp, tell you that much."

Grand Old Party! Might not the time be at hand for thee to pray with that wily Pope of old: "Great God, save me from my friends, with my enemies I have not half so much trouble and humiliation!"

F. LENGGENHAGER.

Glenbrook, Sept. 8, 1897.

Manufacture by Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your article in THE TIMES this morning in regard to the Government going into the manufacture of armor plate, munitions of war, &c.

I think it is about time that this thing was thoroughly digested and ventilated so that the people will know to what extent the Government has interfered with the legitimate business lines of manufacture in this country. Why doesn't the Government go into the manufacture of underground conduit pipes? Why doesn't it make the shoes and caps for the men in its army? If a proper system were adopted, the Government could put its trained officers into the factories where goods that may be required for their use are manufactured, and, if it were necessary, bring the standard of these goods up so that orders which now go to foreign manufactories would be drawn to this country. I think your article is very timely.

W.

New York, Sept. 10, 1897.

Fifth Avenue's Deplorable Condition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The residents of Fifth Avenue are pleased to see anything in your paper in regard to the terrible delay in the work on Fifth Avenue. For months a few blocks will remain in a chaotic state, and no effort made to complete what has been begun. It is an outrage upon owners, business people, and private residents, and it is the wonder of the city that one indifferent man should be allowed to be the cause of so much discomfort and of ill health and annoyance, some families being obliged to remain away for fear of disease.

A RESIDENT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

Westport, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1897.

LIFE AND DEATH

Examples of Children's Curious Ideas About Great Mysteries.

From The London Daily News.

The Rivista Italiana di Filosofia contains an article by Dr. Marpillero on children's ideas of life and death, describing how he questioned a number of young children on these subjects at an elementary school at Rovigo, and the answers he received. We quote some of the most curious. In answering the question, "What is life?" the boys were much more bold than the girls. Many children, boys, defined life as "A spirit that runs away as soon as we die." A boy of nine years philosophically observed: "Life is a sea of troubles, which one may cross well, or with great unhappiness." A boy of ten said: "Life is a thing which is never extinguished." Another: "Life is a good work to eat well." Another: "Life is an invisible thing, which vanishes when it likes and never returns." A little girl of ten said: "Our life is a fluid." A small girl of poor condition, aged eight, said: "Life is paradise." A very general answer was, "Life is beautiful," or the opposite, "Life is ugly," and most of the children who thought life the last were of well-to-do families. To the question, "What is death?" many replied negatively, especially the girls. Very few, and these only boys, noted the phenomenon of death, and one gave as answer: "Death is a pure spirit; the blood dries up; one neither moves nor feels."

Another boy of eight years gave an answer bordering on popular superstition: "Death is a thing that, when I die, pulls my feet." Another boy of eight had a tinge of medical knowledge, and replied: "Death is when one has more than 42 degrees of fever." Another said: "Death is a thing that one never sees again, never again." To the question "Are you afraid of dying?" twenty-one children, all boys, gave no reply; sixty-two, of whom seven were girls, replied negatively; all the others, that is a large majority, said "Yes." A little girl of ten, of well-to-do parents, gave the answer: "I am not at all afraid of dying, because I am tired of living." All the orphans replied in the following sense: "I am not afraid of dying, because I want to see my parents again." A little girl of nine said: "I am not afraid of dying, because it is a thing sent by God." A boy of twelve replied: "I am not afraid of dying, because I am healthy and have no disease." Another: "I am not afraid, because I am strong and healthy." A little girl of eleven said: "I fear death because it might come at night and pull my feet." Another little girl said: "I am afraid of death because it seems that it is my mother who is dead." A girl of eleven, who had evidently been told some ghastly stories, replied: "I am afraid of death because it is so ugly, and one day Bernard went to bury a dead person and it got hold of Bernard and gave him a kiss."

Another boy of eight said: "I am afraid of dying because I could not play with my sister any more." Another well-to-do boy said: "I am afraid of dying because when one is dead one cannot see the men gathering the harvest of grapes and so many nice things." A little boy of six answered: "I fear death because I shall not be born another time after." The majority of answers to the question "Do you want to grow old?" were in the negative. A well-to-do little boy of nine years answered: "I should not like to grow old because I should have no strength to work, and might die of hunger." A little girl of nine said: "No, because I should have to work hard for my children, to feed and clothe them." Many girls feared to become ugly, saying: "No, because I should be without teeth," and "No, because I should be ugly," or gray, or stooping. A little girl said she would like to grow old and have grandchildren. A boy said, "Yes, so that I might go to Paradise." Another of ten years said: "Yes, because I should have finished almost all my wishes." When asked "How would you like to live?" most of the children were very modest, and did not give way to fancy.

Many poor children wished that they might live "on broth and bread" "on rice," "on polenta," or said: "I don't want to suffer cold and hunger." A child of six, a boy, said: "I should like to live with my father and mother." Another poor boy of ten said: "I should like to live content in my own home, because then I am happy." Another poor orphan boy of ten said: "I should like enough to live on, and go and be with my father and specially my mother, of whom I am always thinking." Very few expressed a wish to live in a class superior to their own; but a boy of seven said: "I should like to live without working and be a gentleman." Another of six years replied: "I should like to live well dressed, and have a hat and go out walking." A little girl of nine said: "I should like to live like a lady and never work, and always be served." To the question "How would you like to die?" the answers frequently alluded to family life. A boy of six said: "I should like to die in bed with my mother." One of ten answered: "I should like to die at eighty-two years, with my parents by my side." One boy of eleven would like to die "with the hope of finding my parents and brothers and sisters." A boy of thirteen said: "I should like to die all alone, leaving no brother or any one else on earth." There were some small boys who wished to die on the field of battle, and others who did not wish to grow old because they would have to serve in the army. Two or three wished to die and have "a fine funeral." One or two were more religious. "I should like to die kneeling before God. "I should like to die and go with the Lord and the angels of Paradise, with my hands crossed on my breast."

Telephones in Stockholm.

Correspondence Chicago Times-Herald.

There are some things they do much better over here than we do in America, and the telephone is one of them. I venture to say there are more telephones in Stockholm than in any other city of the world in proportion to population. Nineteen thousand is the number of subscribers in this city of a quarter of a million souls. Nor is it surprising that the number is so great, as one may have a telephone in his house at a cost of $10 a year, and in his office or shop for $16 a year. In addition to the 19,000 telephones in the city system there are 2,500 instruments in the suburban towns, many of them forty or fifty miles distant, which city subscribers may call up without extra charge.

NUGGETS.

Really Nothing New.

In reality Boston's subway is nothing new. Boston was a station on the underground railway at least fifty years ago.—Chicago Tribune.

Only One Flaw.

"That story would be good if it were not for one thing."

"What is that?"

"It isn't."—Chicago Evening Post.

A Solitary Exception.

All the universities, colleges, and schools of the country are scheduled to reopen by the end of the coming month with the exception alone of Coin's Financial School.—Omaha Bee.

The Part Cotton Plays.

"Now let cotton knock the ball over the fence," says a New England paper. Not now. Cotton is now in the field, you see, and will be batting later on.—Galveston News.

She Knew Her Place.

"I hope," said the woman who had just engaged a servant, "that you will know your place."

"I know it now," was the reply. "I has looked it ovuh an' got reffunces f'um yoh last help. I doesn' go inter any place wifout knowin' it."—Washington Evening Star.

THE BOOKKEEPER'S OUTING.

C. F. Gale in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Eyes that scan these weary pages while my heart is in the glen,
Do ye see the violets bending? Do ye spy the flitting wren?
Does your blurred vision ever catch the rose's ruddy glow?
Do ye see the sedges swaying where the dancing waters go?

Do ye mark the thrushes watching by their fledgelings in the hedge?
Do ye spy the wary catbird dipping at the streamlet's edge?
Ears that hear the din and rattle of the hot and crowded street,
Do ye catch the distant tinkle of the cowbells, soft and sweet?

Do ye list the cricket's music in the rank and dewy grass?
Do ye hear the saucy squirrel drop his acorns as ye pass?
Do ye hear the blackbirds' chorus, hear the quail's triumphant note?
Or the bob'link's tinkling carol bursting from his am'rous throat?

Hear the lonely plover's whistle, or the blue-jay's plaintive call,
Or the oriole, enraptured, pour his mellow madrigal?
Do ye hear the ripples plashing like a gentle lullaby?
Do ye hear the bees' low humming where the water lilies lie?

Feet that press the stony pavement where men meet to buy and sell,
Do ye long to tread the mosses in the cool and quiet dell?
Do ye long unchained to ramble where the wood grapes' clusters twine,
Or the wild dove's nest is hidden in the tangled brier vine?

Or by brooklets fringed with willows where the redwing's nest is hung,
Where the muskrat builds his cabin and the bittern rears her young?
Fingers that the pen hath wearied till they scarce obey my will,
Do ye long to pluck the foxgloves growing wild upon the hill?

Do the bluebells seem to mock you dancing lightly to and fro?
Do the daisies nod defiance when the wanton breezes blow?
Ah, in dreams the feet will wander by the brooklet's shimmering side,
Where the rushes wave and beckon and the glancing minnows hide.

Over hillsides brown with hazel, where the crimson sumachs nod,
Or through pastures Autumn-tinted, starred with regal goldenrod,
But I bid farewell to dreaming of the days that come no more,
For the plow must turn the stubble where the roses bloomed before.

NEWS AROUND EUROPE

Ashmead Bartlett's Book Intimates the Secret of the Sultan's Success.

GERMANY STARTS A DISCORD IN THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

The Late Richard Holt Hutton and What He Stood For–Siam's King and His Parisian Visit–To Modify the Office of the French Executive–Napoleon's Conqueror in Melodrama.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 11.–Ashmead Bartlett's book, "The Battlefields of Thessaly," published yesterday, contains a certain proportion of useful history and a good deal that will raise a smile. Yet it is difficult, after reading this collection of episodes of the Greco-Turkish war, to resist the suspicion that the whole action of the drama really turned on the doings of this noble knight, for we have it from himself that, displeased with the slow and easy strategy of Edhem Pasha, he intervened at a critical moment to offer salutary and quickening advice, though with becoming modesty we are not told how far that advice was acted on. The assumption is not unkind that but for this interference of an amateur Providence in the shape of a wandering member of the British Parliament the story of the war might have been different.

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Sir Philip Currie Roughly Handled.

Mr. Bartlett, however, brings grave, if misty, charges against Sir Philip Currie, which sound oddly as criticisms of the English Ambassador in Constantinople, by a member of the British House of Commons. He says, after much unfavorable criticism, in so many words that the Sultan told him something about Sir Philip Currie which he cannot publish. Now the utterances of the Sultan as openly reported to us are often difficult enough to translate into the language of common men, but when a Sultan's mysterious revelation is only interpreted by the silent nod of an Ashmead Bartlett the situation becomes so tense that the horrified public can only take refuge in laughter.

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The Peace Negotiations Go On.

Peace negotiations at Constantinople still flicker on, bursting occasionally into a blaze as one or another of the great powers throws combustible material on the heap. The last contribution of Germany bids fair to break up the whole business. Of course it is quite natural, as German bondholders hold some £26,000,000 worth of old Greek bonds out of a total of only £33,000,000, that they should show a keener interest in Greek finance than other men, but they are going the wrong way to work, if, as seems only too likely to-day, they by continuous obstruction cause a sickening of the wearied powers. To act without them in splendid isolation is all very well as a dramatic situation, but is a cool and unprofitable position for the hungry bondholder. Meanwhile the philosophic Turk is deriving considerable amusement from the quandary, and is consoled by the reflection that five powers out of the six are longing to pay him money down. To obtain this boon he is ready to make the most solemn promises as to evacuating Thessaly on some shadowy date, which has not yet been fixed.

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Death of R. H. Hutton.

To-day the death is announced, after an illness of many months, of Richard Holt Hutton, the proprietor and editor of The Spectator. He was a journalist of considerable power and a great literary critic, whose delicate judgment was consulted and respected by such men as Newman, Gladstone, Matthew Arnold, Liddon, and Browning. His output as a writer of books was perhaps not very large, being limited to some three volumes of essays; but it is of course as the editor of The Spectator that his memory will live; nor will it be forgotten how in early days Hutton and his co-editor Townsend risked the very existence of the paper by boldly and honestly taking sides with the North in the civil war in the face of the gross ignorance which obtained in England in those days. As regards our people, this was an evidence of rare courage and foresight, but Mr. Hutton's views were then so unpopular that they nearly cost The Spectator its life. Luckily for English literature, the paper was able to hold out till the tide turned.

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Mr. Hutton's Personality.

Mr. Hutton was a deeply earnest man, with considerable social charm and gifts, which, added to his power in the English world of letters, made him not only the trusted friend of many great writers of the last generation, but the generous helper and adviser of many in the present day. His wife, incurably ill for long years, was the object of his constant devotion. She died only a few months ago, and now, after a life of quiet but intense labor, Hutton, too, is at rest. He had a great horror of publicity, and his surviving friends are, it is understood, forbidden by pledges which they cannot break to publish for the present any memoir of him.

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Not Such a Treaty as France Wanted.

Although the actual text of the Franco-Russian treaty has not been published, even for private circulation, sufficient has now leaked out to cause grave disappointment among those Frenchmen who cannot keep their eyes off Alsace and Lorraine, for the new compact brings them no nearer to the lost provinces. Indeed, it is more than probable that there could have been no treaty at all with Russia had not the French President and Minister pledged themselves to use all their influence against a revival of the idea of a war of revenge.

The French newspaper Soleil is charitable enough this week to inform the English statesmen that the alliance, neither directly nor by implication, is directed against Great Britain, but the English Foreign Office hardly needs any such reassurance, for it has taken the whole matter with polite indifference, courteously tinged with amusement.

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Faure's Enemies at Work.

Although the first enthusiasm bred of President Faure's Russian visit has hardly passed away, and the press are still congratulating themselves and Europe on the added stability of republican institutions, there has been a political undercurrent tending in a new direction. Brisson and Loubet, Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate, respectively, would be very willing to dissemble their love for their popular colleague, Faure, by kicking him down stairs, and if a plan now in the air really comes to anything they may have some such opportunity of showing their affection. This plan, which has been talked of a good deal in Paris the last few days, is that the National Assembly should be convoked at Versailles to consider a scheme for modifying the office of President of the Republic. Should this be carried out, even the so-called extension of the President's prerogative might easily be in such a direction that the present holder would be republican enough to find his only course left him was to leave the chair.

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Chulalong Korn's Visit to Paris.

The visit of the King of Siam to Paris, so long deferred by awkward exhibitions of French official brusquerie at the wrong moment, is really about to take place, but even within the last few days there have been rumors of another hitch. It was only removed by the personal interposition of the Czar, who is now all-powerful at the Quai d'Orsay and the fingerpost of France in foreign politics. If the French statesmen can only get this visit through within the next few days, the meddlers will hardly have time to work up other sources of irritation.

The attitude of the King, however, will be hardly that immortalized by the medal of the Third Napoleon's days, which shows the envoys of Siam in an attitude of the deepest humility, doing homage on their knees to the Emperor at Fontainebleau. It is, perhaps, hardly correct to say that the situation has been turned about, but Chulalong Korn and his backers are the reverse of suppliants just now.

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Zola Too Busy for Travel.

Interesting as it would be to hear the return lecture of Emile Zola on the literary haze which, daring critics say, envelops Ferdinand Brunetière when his eyes are turned Zolaward, I much doubt whether, for some time at least, you are likely to see Emile among you. He is very hard at work and little inclined to disturb his labors in order to afford amusement and a fresh target to his witty antagonist. It will probably be found that Zola, when he does reach America, has a larger message for the people of the United States than would be conveyed by a personal defense of himself, his style, and his methods.

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Vandals at Work in France.

The "Restorer," that destroyer of almost all that makes ancient monuments dear to us, has been busy of late at his senseless work on both sides of the Channel. Here he belongs mostly to the race of clerical vandals, who have forced the limit of their destructive operations to venerable churches and historic cathedrals. In France, under the pretense of preparing it for the great exhibition of 1900, the Palace of Versailles, with all its tender old glories, is being hacked, plastered, painted, and "restored" in barbarous fashion. At Avingnon, one of the almost sacred gates of the town, which was once the centre of Christendom, has already been brutally knocked down. Other monuments are threatened, and now at old Antibes, the noble and picturesque battlements are being improved away for the purpose of adding what the local Municipal Council calls "beauty" to fortifications rich in the story of centuries.

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Von Hahnke's Mysterious Death.

Official–and officious–Germans cannot leave in peace the story of Emperor William's black eye and the subsequent mysterious death of Lieut. von Hahnke, but they must needs force on us two postscripts which had better never have been published. One of them is to the effect that on the day after the disappearance of the young Lieutenant, a dummy figure representing him was dropped into the torrent where he fell, and was drawn out shortly afterward, torn to pieces. Now, weeks afterward, comes an official notice from Berlin that the poor fellow's body has at last been recovered from the raging and devouring torrent, and is to be brought home for burial. These awkward explanations do not add to the popularity of the Kaiser, or increase the public estimate of his staff as authors of consistent fiction.

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Why Irishmen Cheered the Duke.

The hearty reception of the Duke and Duchess of York during their tour of Ireland has naturally led to a revival of the old cry for a royal residence in that part of the empire and also to a vast amount of sentimental rubbish concerning the inherent loyalty of the Irish people, as shown by their spontaneous enthusiasm. The fact is that the Irish, who for years have paid more than their share of the cost of maintaining in England the pomp and state of royalty which they never saw, were only too glad to get a modest return for their money by sharing in the necessary circulation of good things which Princes bring in their train.

Royalty, to the Irish, has for so many long and weary years represented only a drain on almost empty purses, and the royal arms are to so many of them but hated emblems at the head of a process or a summons, that they would have shown less than human intelligence if they had not welcomed heartily this first installment, overdue to them as taxpayers, of interest on capital invested in England. To think, however, that a not too lavish expenditure of pretty speeches, smiles, and occasional guineas has evoked such a deep feeling as to turn Ireland into a sentimental and loyal Utopia is but vain imagining, bred of utter ignorance of Irish history and of the present Irish character.

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Irish Residence for Royalty.

There is more sense in the notion that a royal residence in Ireland would be not only popular but profitable to both nations. Ignorance of the Irish ways and their real grievances is so deeply ingrained not only in the dull brains of the English permanent officials, but also in those of so many absentee Irishmen, that even the tardy payment of this debt so long overdue would go further in bettering the relations between the two countries than any number of intricate if conciliatory Parliamentary measures. Yet, there are tons of prejudice to be overcome before even so simple a proposal can take practical effect, and the worst opposition is said to be due to a nervous apprehension in the highest quarter. Meanwhile such pleasant places as Muckross House in Killarney, Mitchelstown Castle in Cork, or Killeen Castle in Meath are being mentioned as a fitting future home for the Duke and Duchess of York. Even if these are not available, they would have no difficulty in house-hunting, for there are plenty of estates in the market. But one good reason why they must have their own place is that flying visits like these are in one sense a doubtful blessing, for the expensive pleasure of entertaining a royal Duke is one which few Irish noblemen, as things now are, are able to bear.

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The New Opera is Commonplace.

The opera produced last week at the opening performance of the Hedmondt season at Her Majesty's Theatre is not very likely to make any one's fortune. It is a new treatment of the Rip Van Winkle story. William Akermann's text transforms Rip's wife from a shrew into an angel at the expense of all dramatic point. Franco Leoni's music is pretentious and flashy, and, too, wanting in the imaginative and poetic elements to be serious, yet lacking the simplicity, grace, and charm of the best lighter music. The best scene is Rip's awakening, to an orchestral accompaniment, but even here the irretrievable shallowness of the music causes disappointment and irritation. Hedmondt did all that was possible to save the piece by the vivacity of his acting and the expressive style of his singing. Miss Ada Davies made a fairly successful début as Alice, daughter of Rip, and Ross Selwicke danced very gracefully.

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Wellington in Melodrama.

The new play, "The Days of the Duke," produced at the Adelphi Theatre on Thursday night, afforded Mr. Terriss the double opportunity of posing with brilliant success as a melodramatic hero whom no danger can appall, and on whose picturesque form showers of bullets and the deadly sword of a practiced duelist are powerless to inflict any worse injury than graceful flesh wounds. The staging of the piece was a fine series of pictures from the scene in the prologue of a lonely Indian fort in the year 1800, which yet appealed so strongly to the eager imagination of to-day, to the brilliant grouping of officers and noble ladies around the historic form of Wellington at the Duchess of Richmond's Brussels ball before Waterloo. The hero and the two heroines are sufficiently tortured during the four acts, but are finally blessed by Wellington himself, among the grim corpse-strewn surroundings of Hougomont in the early morning after the battle. The delicate art of Marion Terry has hardly a fitting setting in these scenes of murder, battle, and revenge, but she made the most of a fine opportunity for real pathos in the first scene with her doomed husband. The delighted roars from the pit and gallery are sufficient proof that the authors, Haddon Chambers and Comyns Carr, have written a play which, with some slight cutting, will be more than worthy of the good old days of the thrilling Adelphi melodrama.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

Prospects for a Better Understanding Between the Two Powers.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.–It is difficult to say whether Prince Bismarck's tip that Germany might regret harassing Great Britain will be taken in high quarters, or whether the two alliances, the Dreibund and the Zweibund, (the Franco-Russian Alliance,) are now contending for Great Britain's friendship. But the Cologne Gazette, editorially, is attempting to bring about a better understanding between Great Britain and Germany, declaring that Emperor William has always had the highest respect for the British Court, and deploring the prevailing hostile feeling which, it declares, if unchecked may result in a hatred difficult to smother.

Simultaneously, the Berlin correspondents of the London newspapers have begun writing in a similar strain.

ROME FEARS THE ZIONISTS.

Calls upon France to Thwart the Palestine Scheme.

LONDON, Sept. 11.–France, which protects Catholic interests in the Orient, has been appealed to by the Pope to prevent the success of the Zionist movement, which is regarded with horror at Rome. Mgr. Bonetti, the Apostolic Legate at Constantinople, has been recalled to Rome in order to devise means to oppose the Jewish plans to purchase and colonize Palestine.

If the statements of Dr. Grunhut, a Hungarian Hebrew and head master of the German school at Jerusalem, are to be credited, there is plenty of good land there, but the poverty of the Hebrews of Jerusalem is terrible. Out of a population of 50,000 there are 30,000 Hebrews, of which number 28,000, he asserts, live on the alms of their European coreligionists.

It is declared that the possibility of Palestine being partitioned among new-comers is too remote to be considered.

SIBERIA FOR SECTARIANS.

Russian Bishops to Demand Prosecution of the Unorthodox.

PARIS, Sept. 11.–On the heels of the appointment of the Czar's commission to consider the introduction of universal and compulsory education throughout the Russian Empire comes a strong crusade upon the part of the Russian Bishops to stamp out sectarianism.

The Bishops have agreed to demand of the Czar that Tolstoï and his followers be prosecuted, that the sectarian schools be closed, that the peasant communes be accorded the right to expel sectarians to Siberia, and that the publication of Lutheran books in the Russian language be prohibited.

The more violent of the Bishops further propose that the property of sectarians be confiscated.

Parnell and the Paris Funds Again.

LONDON, Sept. 11.–John Howard Parnell, elder brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell and Parnellite member for South Meath, has written a letter in reference to the so-called Paris funds, particularly that portion of this money which is said to belong to the Parnell estate. He says that the £5,000 ($25,000) constitutes a political, and not a personal, debt; that it is one which should be refunded out of the general Paris funds, as it was borrowed by his brother from the Hibernian Bank and spent for a political purpose. Mr. Parnell adds:

"It is a disgrace to deprive my brother's property, and especially his creditors, of the money due."

FRANCE'S CAPITAL ASTIR

Paris Letter Describes the Populace in the Thick of a Treaty Demonstration.

M. GAMBETTA THE AUTHOR

Although Five Years Subsequent to the Franco-German War He Considered It a Sentimental Dream –France Has a Brand-New Pretender in Prince Louis Napoleon.

PARIS, Aug. 31.–We are in the thick of the popular demonstrations that have been arranged, very hastily, to celebrate the solemn incorporation at Peterhof of the Franco-Russian alliance and to greet the homecoming of M. Félix Faure. Paris is aflicker with multi-colored flags, and most of the shops are closed. But among the masses there is less enthusiasm than I should have expected. This bread question, which reaches an acute stage at the close of the month, makes the Parisian workman anxious for the future, and he is not greatly consoled by M. Méline's assurance that, if bread is dear, there has been no riot in consequence of the price of beef, which is at half a dollar a pound.

In political circles the questions most warmly debated are, of course, the importance of the alliance and what are its clauses. It is certain that no additions were made to it at Peterhof, notwithstanding a theatrical picture drawn by a monarchist print of M. Faure writing an additional clause at the dictation of Nicholas II., who subsequently hands to the President the ink pot and pen which have been used, to keep as a souvenir. The alliance is purely defensive. I have been assured of this on the authority of an eminent statesman, who was recently in a position to know, necessarily, what its terms are. It provides for concerted action in the event of Russia being attacked by a foreign power or of an aggression being directed against France on her German or Italian frontiers, and there is a subsidiary understanding as to the maintenance of the balance of naval power in the Mediterranean, which might eventually affect England.

History of the Alliance.

The history of the alliance is curious, and nearly every statesman of mark in France is anxious to attribute its initial conception to himself. With respect to its authorship, all that we can be certain about is that neither M. Félix Faure nor M. Méline nor M. Hanotaux, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, is responsible for it in any way. According to M. Joseph Reinach, the idea was first broached by Gambetta, who was as much an opportunist in his foreign as in his home policy. For the five years immediately subsequent to the Franco-German war an alliance with Russia was considered, even by Gambetta, as a sentimental dream, impossible of realization. Alexandre Dumas fils had produced his sensational drama, "Les Danicheff," in which allusion was made to the ancient friendship between France and Russia, and M. Thiers sarcastically dubbed the policy of a rapprochement with Russia, "La Politique Danicheff." Thus it was known until 1875, when Germany showed an inclination to declare war against France and Russia and, according to M. Reinach, also England, intervened to prevent the aggression. The germ of an alliance was sprouting. Then came the Russo-Turkish war in which Gambetta was favorable, if anything, to Turkey; the alliance with England which permitted France to occupy Tunis, and the French and English condomination in Egypt. But the shadow of the Egyptian question was already casting itself over Anglo-French relations, and Gambetta, though always in favor of a policy of friendship with England at almost any price, now turned his attention to Russia as a possible second string to his diplomatic bow. He sent Comte de Chaudondy as Ambassador to the Russian Court, where that diplomatist was persona gratissima, having supported the Russian claims at the congress held at Constantinople in 1875, and when the Czar Alexander II. was assassinated, Gambetta, who was then President of the Chamber, raised the sitting of that assembly in sign of mourning and delivered a sympathetic speech, for which he was severely hauled over the coals by the extreme Radical press. In 1882 M. Léon Renault, the well-known barrister, on returning from a lengthy journey through Russia, lunched with Gambetta, and suggested that a special mission should be sent to St. Petersburg to be present at the new Czar's coronation. Gambetta agreed, and declared his intention of sending the Duc d'Aumale. "But if the Duc refuses?" "I will transmit the order to him through the Ministry of War." A few days afterward, however, the Gambetta Cabinet was overthrown. In six months, owing to the shortsightedness of M. de Freycinet, France had lost Egypt, and, in spite of his Anglophile sympathies, Gambetta began secretly to intrigue for the conclusion of a definite understanding with Russia. He met Skobeleff, and the basis of a military entente were discussed between the Russian General, Gambetta, and the French General, Chanzy. Four months afterward Skobeleff died, Gambetta followed him to the grave in a few days, and Chanzy died very shortly afterward.

Its Stability Secured.

But the principle of the Franco-Russian alliance had been established, and it was left for M. de Freycinet and M. Ribot to make it an accomplished fact. To M. de Freycinet is generally accorded the honor of having backed up the alliance through thick and thin; but its existence became known during the Premiership if M. Ribot, whose signature, with that of the late M. Carnot, is affixed to the document. Other claims to the autthorship of the alliance are of course put in, some of which provoke a smile. For instance, M. Henri Rochefort awards a good portion of the credit to himself. The Czar Alexander III., he says, dispatched to him, in common with several other politicians, a confidential delegate who gave them a luncheon and begged them on behalf of his master to prepare pulic opinion for this alliance of which both countries stood in equal need. "At that time," adds M. Rochefort, "M. Méline was shouting 'Vive la Commune!' and Félix Faure was tanning leather at Havre, and it was not even Russian leather." This reminds one of the mot attributed to Abbé Falcoz, who was tutor to the son of the Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1874. The Abbé came to present his congratulations to the Duke. "May your portfolio," he said, "be solidly bound in Russian leather." "If the leather be good," replied the Duke, "you may count upon me for the binder." That the Duc Decazes favored Russia as early as 1874 is certain, and this policy, fostered by Prince Orloff and Gen. Flô, was continued, as we have seen, by Gambetta. It was strengthened by a sensational incident in which figured a quantity of documents stolen from Prince Bismarck, that is if the political gossips are to be believed. A M. Foucault de Mondion, who was something of a political spy and a good deal of a farceur, received the visit one evening of a young man, the Secretary of a Belgian royal Prince, who stated that, having lost a large sum at cards, he was prepared, in order to save his honor, to sell for 250,000f. ($50,000) a series of documents which proved the duplicity of Prince Bismarck in the Bulgarian affair.

The following day M. Foucault de Mondion had seeen M. Lockroy, and a patriotic financier of the name of Hentsch; interviews followed with M. de Freycinet, who declined to give an opinion, and with Gen. Boulanger, who was in favor of purchasing the papers. They were bought, and eight months afterward M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs submitted them, through Gen. Appert, to the Czar, who was then stopping at Copenhagen with his father-in-law, the King of Denmark. When Alexander III. saw the proof, contained in letters from the Princess Clementine d'Orleans to her cousin the King of the Belgians, that Bismarck, while officiallly opposing the candidature of Prince Ferdinand to the throne of Bulgaria, had been secretly supporting it, contrary to the assurances he had given to Russia, the Russian monarch instantly broke off the close relations he had previously entertained with Germany, and the way to an alliance with France was prepared.

Since then Russia has borrowed 5,000,000,000f of France, and after Mr. Faure's triumphal entry into Paris, which takes place to-day, there is great probability left that a new loan will be negotiated.

A Pretender Malgre Lui.

The result of the President's visit to Russia is that France has been provided with a brand-new pretender–a pretender malgré lui. This is Prince Louis Napoleon, who is a Colonel in the Russian Army, and commands the Empress's Own Regiment, the Lancers of the Guards. He is a finely built young man of thirty-two, and in spite of the short, rounded, black beard that he wears, has a distinctly Napoleonic cast of countenance. He is the second son of "Plon-Plon," and brother to Prince Victor Napoleon, who, both on dynastic and the plebiscitary grounds, is the claimant to the imperial crown–or, rather, has been since his father's death. But the Bonapartists have recently split, and the dissident section, which is dynastic and not plebiscitary, is prepared to throw over Victor in favor of his brother, if he remains inactive any longer. They complain that Victor is neither a soldier, nor a traveled, nor a man of letters, nor a historian. They asked him some time ago to publish at least an annual criticism of republican policy, but he absolutely declined to do so. That is not, as the English would say, "cricket," and so they have addressed a petition to Col. Prince Louis Napoleon, who will be the "Gen. Bonaparte" of to-morrow if the Czar promotes him. The Colonel has not answered their communication, but he declined to be made an officer of the Legion by M. Felix Faure, after the review of the Russian Army by the French President, maintaining that, as a member of the imperial family of France, he was a Grand Cross of that order by right. This the Republicans dispute, but they hold that the refusal was tantamount to an indication that, should his brother die or abdicate his claim to the Napoleonic succession, he would be the pretender in his stead. The dissident Bonapartists are delighted with this result. Prince Louis Napoleon is a great favorite at the Russian Court, and is treated on terms of equality and with the same etiquette as the Grand Dukes. He mostly talks Russian, and is a severe disciplinarian, his officers alone, of all the Russian regiments, being forbidden to quit their camp without leave.

ROWLAND STRONG.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

London Press Comments–Union Wanted for Government Employes.

LONDON, Sept. 11.–The Trades Union Congress at Birmingham, which has been styled by "Tom" Mann, the labor leader, as the "Congress of Fat-heads," adjourned to-day after a session chiefly notable for the proposal to form a gigantic trades union out of every conceivable trade, in order to confront capital with the threat of a general paralysis of all industry and by the proposal to stand by the engineers in their present struggle. The remainder of the time of the Congress was mainly occupied with reaffirming time-honored resolutions expressing, as The Morning Post says, "Pious opinions of little value in practical life." Even The Daily Chronicle remarks:

"We suppose there is nothing for it to do, pending a political revival, but to go on passing the same good old resolutions."

The Saturday Review draws attention to the marked development of the tide of opinion in the Trades Union Congress in favor of increased help or greater restraint directly from or by the State.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 11.–The Trades Union Congress to-day adopted a resolution instructing its Parliamentary Committee to bring to the attention of the House of Commons the "unprecedented refusal of the Postmaster General and Secretary of State for War to see a Trades Union deputation upon the right of combination among the employes of their respective departments," and to urge putting Government employes upon an equal footing with "other workers in the matter of combination and civil liberty."

The congress also adopted a motion providing for reform of the Labor Department of the Board of Trade, and by a large majority rejected a motion that the Trades Union Congress should provide funds for the election of members of Parliament "pledged to act solely in the interests of labor, irrespective of the claims of all other political parties, and that the Parliamentary Committee shall have control of the funds."

After adopting a resolution in favor of empowering municipalities to purchase land upon which to erect houses or grow food for the community, the congress adjourned sine die.

BISMARCK'S MODE OF LIVING.

Pleasant Picture of the Every-Day Life of the ex-Chancellor.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.–The Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten publishes a pleasant picture of Prince Bismarck's present mode of life. His humor and his appetite, it seems, are still equally good. For years past he has neither drunk claret nor smoked cigars. The ex-Chancellor's favorite drinks are beer and champagne, and a quite exquisite hock, which throws every connoisseur into raptures. The veteran statesman does not despise a glass of whisky or old Cognac; but, above all, he loves at table his long-accustomed pipe. Coffee is seldom seen.

The Prince's memory is still amazing, and the historical and genealogical knowledge he displays in conversation is sometimes startling. He always maintains the utmost reserve when incidents in which the Emperor plays a part are mentioned, and he warily chooses the few words he speaks upon such occasions.

The importance Prince Bismarck attaches to fostering the relations between Germany and Russia is strikingly noticeable. He often dwells upon his early life, and speaking of his great skill in pistol shooting, he said: "To shoot five bullets running into the crossbars of a window, at thirty paces, was a feat I could always trust myself to perform."

FAMINE THREATENS IRELAND.

Crops Rotting in the Fields from Excessive Rain–Duke of York's Clothes Ridiculed.

LONDON, Sept. 11.–As the result of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland, a royal residence will in all probability be established in that country, and, in addition, the early abolition of the Viceroyalty is everywhere accepted as a fact. The Duchess won all hearts, and the Duke was almost as popular, though he did not escape criticism. This, however, was principally directed against his clothes. One paper said:

"It is a pity he had a breast pocket in his coat, as it gave his left forepart a rather overcrowded and overdone appearance, as he has not attained the proportions of his father and his forepart is not wide enough to allow this. His vest's bottom button was unbuttoned, and gave him an air of nonchalance. The trousers of his suit were wretched. They appeared to be a kind of concertina around the ankles."

Across the rejoicings, however, fall the shadows of the coming famine. The Daily Nation, after getting a letter from every pastor of a parish in rural Ireland, says: "Since black '47 the Irish laborer has never faced a Winter more full of privation."

The harvest is as bad as it can be in the west of Ireland, and it is pretty sure that there will be not only a food, but a fuel, famine. Not only are the potatoes rotting in the ground, with the grain crops beaten down by rain and not worth reaping, but the turf cut will not dry. Unless there is exceptional weather within the next few days, a famine is a certainty.

GERMAN RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Succession of Casualties Causing Criticism of the Government.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.–The succession of accidents on the German railroads is prompting sharp criticisms of the Government control of the roads. The Reichsanzeiger publishes statistics of the accidents on the German and Bavarian lines. In July, it appears from these figures, 35 trains were derailed, there were 18 collisions, 173 other accidents occurred, 60 persons were killed, and 154 persons were injured.

In order to allay public anxiety, a semi-official explanation is published in the ad interim report of the special commission on the subject appointed by the Minister of Public Works, Herr Thielen. The commission admits that the accidents were due to the carelessness of the railroad employes and officials.

An accident at Vohwinkel was caused by a broken rail, which ought to have been replaced. The commission recommends the appointment of more employes and the replacing of old and defective material.

One of Baron Hirsch's Plans Abandoned.

LONDON, Sept. 11.–It is announced from Odessa that the late Baron Hirsch's plan to colonize the Argentine Republic with Russian Hebrews has been abandoned in favor of the establishment of Hebrew schools in Russia.

THE DOINGS OF THE KAISER

Army Manoeuvres the Excuse for a Melodramatic Emphasis of the Italo-Teutonic Bond.

AN ALLEGORY IN WIESBADEN

First Performance of "Salve!"–Homburg Sham Battles Not Entirely Successful–Importance of Army Bicyclists Made Evident–Bavarians Insult William.

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BERLIN, Sept. 11.–This week's ever boiling pot of German politics contained political developments for which the army manoeuvres are an excuse, although everything was done at Homburg, at King Humbert's request, to safeguard French susceptibilities. But Emperor William's reconsecration of the Drei-Kaiserbund was triumphantly begun, and at the same time the King of Italy's wishes were gratified. Queen Margaret of Italy was fulsomely flattered, the enthusiasm of the crowds was complete, and, as a delicatessen after the great display of military strength, the Emperor railroaded his guests to Wiesbaden, where they witnessed the first performance of "Salve," composed for the occasion by the Court dramatist, Josef Lauff, under the ubiquitous direction of the Monarch himself. It is a one-act piece, and opened with dawn breaking over the Rhineland. Germania was discovered awaiting Italia. As the latter approached, she was greeted by the Spirits of Industry, Art, and Military Might. Germania welcomed Italia to the sister empire, united in one, as herself, by blood and iron. In the apotheosis Rome and the Quirinal were seen in gorgeous splendor, under a hovering group of angels bearing the entwined Prussian and Italian arms, while the Angel of Peace pronounced a blessing upon them.

Little attention outside the Schloss was paid to the peace allegory. Taking the cue from the tenor of the speeches, the German press, in spite of a hint to the contrary from Friedrichsruh, is exploiting an implied antagonism to the Triple and Dual Alliances to the exclusion of any possible misunderstanding between Italy and France. The Emperor's intention is universally so interpreted. Indeed, his Majesty is credited with saying, after hearing of the Cronstadt speeches:

"I'll give them tit for tat on the first occasion."

What was begun at Homburg amid the panoplies of war, the Emperor will complete in Hungary, where he arrives to-morrow, and where added force can be given to declarations by the presence of more of the soldiers who would eventually have to carry them out.

The Homburg manoeuvres, however, are universally declared to have been a failure by the military spectators. Excepting some particulars, the original plan, so far as the main strategic and tactical features are concerned, was not carried out. There were almost incessant rains and a number of cloudbursts over the manoeuvre territory, rendering the employment of cavalry, of which there were unusually large contingents provided, impossible, and preventing the artillery from playing a decisive part. The roads were in a horrible state, many of them being quite impassable. The infantry on both sides were exerted to the utmost. The Prussians outdid the Bavarians in marching, but the Bavarians excelled their opponents in dashing attacks.

The army bicyclists, in spite of the bad weather and terrible roads, proved beyond question their splendid availability for campaign purposes. Their speed and general usefulness even over rough ground far excelled that of the cavalry. Nearly all the information about the enemy, upon which both the Western army (Prussian) and the Eastern army (Bavarian) relied, was furnished by the cyclists. The Bavarians were better equipped in this respect than the Prussians. Each Bavarian regiment had twenty bicyclists, besides a number of independent bicyclist corps.

Another reason for the admitted failure of the army manoeuvres was the strong anti-Prussian feeling pervading the whole Bavarian army, which feeling found expression upon numerous occasions. Fights en masse occurred in several localities. The worst one was on Monday, in the vicinity of Hanau, at which a score of serious injuries were reported. This will be the subject of an investigation.

The unpopularity of the Emperor in Bavaria was strikingly manifested at Nuremburg. While passing through the streets in company with the Prince Regent of Bavaria, Emperor William was verbally insulted several times by persons in the crowd. One man shouted:

"We want no Prussians in Bavaria."

Arrests were made by the police; but the real culprit escaped.

At Würzburg, Bavaria, a number of persons were arrested on the charge of high treason. The prisoners included a young German-American lady, Annie Funk, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was visiting relatives there.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

The Country May Become a Slav Empire in Spite of the Dreibund.

PARIS, Sept. 11.–The dead set made against Great Britain by the Continental press, now responding to the utterances at Cronstadt, and, later, at Homburg, finds its most bitter expression in Austria, where it is believed that before long France, Germany, and Russia are likely to contest the naval supremacy of Great Britain. Austria, therefore, not desiring to risk her own peace, is cutting herself loose from Great Britain, though Premier Badeni is more than busy with the internal situation of Austria, which is so critical that it is not too much to say that on the present crisis depends whether Austria will remain German or become a Slav empire.

In the former case, it is within the bounds that she will attach the South German States known to be irritated at Prussia, in which case she would definitely abandon the Balkan Peninsula to Russia.

Premier Badeni intends to ask the majority of the incoming Parliament for stringent powers enabling the Government to put down obstruction and force the issue to a conclusion.

EMPEROR WILLIAM SATIRIZED.

German Newspapers Find Grammatical Errors in His Speeches.

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BERLIN, Sept. 11.–The Vossische Zeitung, in a satirical article, reviews a number of the Emperor's recent speeches, pointing out that his Majesty has made in them a score of historical and grammatical errors, and advising the Court Marshal, in giving them to the press, to more carefully revise them.

Another newspaper, in defiance of criticism, devotes much space to discussing Emperor William's playing cards. It appears that his Majesty will not use the usual French designs, and that the packs admitted to his table are printed at Altenburg and exhibit old German patterns. Their backs are devoted to eagles, Prussian and Austrian, with the silver cross of the House of Savoy on a red field, surrounded with ivy, and surmounted by the imperial crown. Similar designs are introduced in the corners, and the picture cards are of corresponding style. The King of Diamonds is a family likeness of the great Kurfurst, the Queen of Hearts is a simple Gretchen, and the Knave of Diamonds is a Knight of St. John.

End of the French Manoeuvres.

PARIS, Sept. 11.–The French Army manoeuvres ended to-day. They were spoiled by heavy rain, which made the roads almost impassable. Several guns were stuck in the mud so firmly that six horses were unable to extricate them.

During the French manoeuvres the same lesson noticeable at Homburg during the German manoeuvres, that of the inestimable value of the army bicyclists, was taught.

Echo of "Jingoism" in England.

LONDON, Sept. 11.–The so-called "Jingoism" in the United States is finding an echo here. An anonymous correspondent has written a long letter to The Spectator, in which he attempts to prove that the United States is really friendly to Great Britain, in spite of the American newspaper statements to the contrary. The Spectator replies to this letter, saying:

"While official America treats England as at present, can anyone believe in American friendliness?"

FINANCIAL.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The week in the stock market, one day short because of Monday's holiday, has been divided up something like this: Tuesday was Northern Pacific's day; Wednesday was Atchison's; Thursday was St. Paul's Friday was the day of granger stocks other than St. Paul; Saturday was a general day, with small advances in all the grangers, and a significant movement in the M. K. & T. securities, indicating that they at last are joining the bull procession.

On each of these days the dealings in the respective stocks mentioned were the main feature of the market. Northern Pacific started the ball promptly, and over 73,000 shares of the preferred stock were done the price rising from 52¼, at which it closed the Saturday previous, to 56½. This was a rise in one day which would have been good enough if spread over several days and it was natural that the stock should react somewhat afterwards and remain quiet. On June 13th last, it was said in this column that Northern Pacific, for reasons then stated, would be prominent in the bull movement of the Summer, and that a price in the 60s. might be looked for. The preferred was then selling about 42. It cannot go into the 60s at a jump. It must rise by stages. There is no reason to change the statement made in June, but for the present there may possibly be some recession from top figures for the stock and quiet spells. The big earnings of the road have not begun yet.

On Wednesday the Atchison directors declared 3 per cent. payable on the adjustment bonds, out of the earnings of the road for the fiscal year ending June 30 last. If the earnings keep up to their present level during the current fiscal year, 4 per cent. can easily be paid on them. In the article above referred to (June 13th) the Atchison adjustments, then selling about 59, were recommended as an excellent purchase either for the investor or speculator and the statement was made that not less than 3 per cent. would be declared on them for the fiscal year then closing. Dealings in all the Atchison securities on Wednesday were on a large scale, and the preferred stock got above 35. The first 4s. have sold over 90, and are now generally spoken of as being a good bond which will eventually go to par.

It is to be noted that on this day (Wednesday) the uncertainty about the Sugar dividend was settled by the declaration of the regular 3 per cent. and no more. Considering the speculative character of the stock if it had broken eight or nine points very few people would have been surprised. It broke just three, from 156 to 153, and then promptly rallied. There was the surprise. And to none was it more of a surprise than to people who had been bulls on the stock. So small a decline showed at once the remarkable strength of the general market and the extent to which Sugar must have gone out of the Street as the list of stockholders has swelled to that 9,000 odd testified to by Mr. Searles. It can scarcely be expected, however, that Sugar can go up from these prices. There is nothing to bull it on unless a division of the surplus is to be made in some form; and for reasons of expediency the directors seem disinclined to do this. There is more money in other parts of the market.

On Thursday came the great St. Paul day, when 139,000 shares were done; when the directors raised the dividend to 5 per cent.; when the stock sold at par for the first time in 14 years, and the quotation was received with a shout which might be heard a block away from the Exchange. Par will look cheap for St. Paul before this bull movement is over, judging from the way it is running.

"Now for the other granger stocks," was the word for Friday; and Rock Island on big buying went to 95½; Burlington to 101; Northwest to 128¾; and Omaha, which had fallen back after its recent remarkable advance of ten points in one day, started forward again. Incidental movements on this day, were advances in Manhattan and in Consolidated Gas. In passing it may be noted that nobody but those on the inside of the contemplated big deal in the Gas stocks of this city can buy Consolidated at these prices; which, it is said, will sell higher than any gas stock has yet sold. The public at large have no dealings in it. It is beyond them. They will be invited to participate after the deal is made.

In yesterday's market some of the highest prices yet made were recorded; Rock Island, for example, going above 96. Par has been predicted for this stock by the Flower people from before it reached 80 on the way up. St. Paul and Burlington are spoken of for ten to fifteen points above present figures. There is no denying the fact that the big men are buying these stocks right along. Their faith in the future is shown by their acts. "No one," said one of the leading operators yesterday, "whether he be a holder, an intending purchaser, or a speculator, can resist the effect of the enormous earnings the railroads will make in the next twelve months."

The earnings of the eastern roads should be running up to high figures now, as indicated by the New York Central's return for August. Burlington's earnings for that month are said to show $900,000 increase. Small roads in various parts of the country show how the tide is running. The Flint and Pere Marquette increased 25 per cent. in the last week of August. Chicago and Great Western increased over 19 per cent. The Southern Railroad ought to be doing well, unless the yellow fever trouble may affect it adversely. A movement in the stock is about due.

In the fourteen years the "Financial World" has appeared, the country has experienced great economic changes. When the period of decline had set in from the growing competition from other wheat growing countries which was sending down the price of our products, there appeared in this column an article (the far sighted forecast of a great operator) predicting that the country was entering on a period of shrinkage and falling prices; that railroads which were then paying 7 and 8 per cent. dividends would reduce them to half that; that railroads which were paying smaller dividends would pass them altogether; that roads which were only paying interest would in numerous cases be unable to do this and would go into the hands of receivers.

The time has now come when the country will see the reverse process. We shall see railroad earnings so increasing, with business so enlarging, that roads now paying dividends will increase them, in some cases will double them; we shall see non-dividend paying roads become dividend payers; we shall see defaulted bonds paying interest again; we shall see properties which seemed in hopeless bankruptcy come up again solvent and strong; we shall see the best prices of any former period exceeded in the stock market. Prices will be made for good dividend paying securities which will astonish those who fail to perceive the necessary relation between prices of dividend earning properties and that permanent lowering of the rates of interest which has taken place since 1880.

Not all dividends will be increased next dividend day; but as the earnings swell in the course of months the 4 per cent. dividends will become 5 and 6; the 5 per cent. dividends will increase to 6 and 7. And a 6 per cent. railroad stock will sell as high as an 8 per cent. stock sold in 1880, because of the permanent cheapening of money.

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BRAZEAU & HESSE
44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
STOCKS & BONDS.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Three million shares of stock were traded in in Wall Street during the past week, and there were transactions in bonds of a par value of $20,000,000. Hardly a single notable decline was recorded in bond values, while in stocks many significant advances were scored. In every essential way the security market situation shows improvement.

Much the most important development of the week has appeared in the declaration of an increased dividend for Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul common stock, putting St. Paul upon a firm 5 per cent. annual dividend basis. The consequence of this goes far beyond the one property directly involved; it has importance touching the entire railway security market situation. An extra dividend declared by the ordinary company might lack influence; such action by such a corporation as the St. Paul Railroad is consequential beyond estimate. St. Paul's official policy is recognized throughout the American railroad world as an example to be safely followed. The character of the men who direct that policy gives it added value. They are not average men; they are men of the highest rank in the business world; they are men who, by reason of their own sagacity and of their own forcefulness, have been able to achieve for themselves great successes; they are men who practice conservatism; they are men who have accomplished results by being intelligently sure before going ahead; they are not men actuated by any of the petty purposes of a passing speculation. When men of this character certify—as their St. Paul vote does certify—that business conditions are materially improved, the assurance can be taken for more than any mere guessing. And, further, the vote of the extra St. Paul dividend makes it certain, too, that in the minds of these prudent men of affairs there is the most substantial ground for belief in the lasting quality of the betterment already recorded.

There need be little doubting as to whether or not the St. Paul example will be followed. It will be, and promptly.

Every important railroad system in the Northwest is, and a long time has been, earning more than current disbursements to security holders. Not one or two such properties only, but a long list, will take now just such official action as the St. Paul has taken. Chicago and Northwestern is in this list, sure of making a substantial increase in payments to the holders of its common stock. Burlington and Quincy is similarly certain to do as Northwest will do, and Rock Island's dividend policy is not whether the rate shall be increased from a 2 to a 4 per cent. basis, but really whether a 5 per cent. rate is not already warranted. Current earnings are closer to 7 per cent. than to 6 per cent.

Better dividend conditions are not by any means confined to this group of the Granger leaders; assured improvement shows throughout the list of well-managed properties all over the country. Nothing can be surer than that New York Central's dividend is to go higher. And there are significant indications of the same prospect for Pennsylvania.

And many railroads which through the recent hard times have not been able to pay any dividends at all will enter now the dividend list. Incidentally (and significantly) the information comes now that dividends are to begin upon the preferred stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company. In this there is an exceptional object lesson. When the Messrs. Rockefeller took personal control of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad it was in a sorry situation, and it now represents in essential ways the good results which come from a thoroughgoing financial reorganization. In perfect physical shape and without the handicap of financial embarrassments, the property has proceeded to make regularly increasing profits, and thus the declaration of a dividend upon the preferred stock has a significance of consequence much beyond what it means to this one property itself, for progress made through good management by this Southwestern road is representative of progress similarly made by other railroads recently rejuvenated and grown strong.

While stock-market conditions have become steadily better, activity and strength together increasing, the bear speculative contingent in Wall Street has not much diminished. The same crowd of doubters who doubted that St. Paul was worth 75 doubted that it could maintain its 4 per cent. dividend rate and are still doubtful of St. Paul's value on a 5 per cent. basis around par. They doubt, they doubt and they doubt; they lose money, they lose money, and they lose money. The list of unfortunates includes much of the professional talent of the Stock Exchange; "room traders" have from the start almost universally opposed the market's advance, and have put out short contracts continually. They have insisted that the market was artificial, a creature of manipulation merely, each advance a snare, and every good development a delusion.

Now they make much ado over what they affect to believe is the overbought condition of the market; its too-great advance. People who can find any reason for doubting the stock market's stability because the stock market has been strong and continues to be strong, are people with extraordinary faculties for originality.

It is true—just as every bear speculator in Wall Street is proclaiming—that the value of securities quoted on the New York Stock Exchange has this year advanced tens of millions on tens of millions of dollars. What this above everything else signifies is that actual wealth in this country is so much increased—and that it is permanently so increased is disputed only by disgruntled speculators. Security investments are collateral, serving as so much machinery in the conduct of general financial undertakings. The growth in collateral value of American railroad stocks enables the owners of American railroad stocks to do more business, commanding more capital. The man who owned a hundred shares of St. Paul stock in September, 1896, when it had a market value of $6,500, could borrow from his bank on his certificate perhaps as much as $5,000. To-day, with St. Paul above par, it is easier to borrow $9,000. It will be a little difficult to convince such an investor that any real National peril has developed through the natural augmentation of this security-market valuation.

Instead of being a danger signal, the maintenance of the magnificent security market advance is incomparably significant of what in every way is a benefit and a blessing.

Talk of the present market as made by manipulation is craziness. Throughout this whole week the New York Stock Exchange has been averaging transactions of over 500,000 shares a day. What man, or what set of men, can claim capacity for making a swing like this? Silly theorizing cannot offset a vast natural National business outburst.

Even the bitterest bears have abandoned the notion that business improvement is less than fair observers have been asserting right along. Evidences are too many and too tangible to be disputed. The proof of the good new times abounds in every quarter—is spread out so clearly everywhere that questioners are become ridiculous.

Of course, in any such tremendous market as has now developed in Wall Street, fluctuations, sharp declines as well as sharp advances, are matters altogether ordinary. A weather scare in the West may temporarily impede the market's betterment, a Madrid dispatch might have a chilling effect, yellow fever sensationalism might to some extent prove an interference; but, bigger than any passing factor, there exists the stalwart, continuing domination of facts which reflect already accomplished business improvement further reaching than any optimist at the beginning of this year would have dared dream.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market was rather an irregular one. The changes in the active stocks were for the most part only fractional, and these were divided between advances and declines. "Evening up" sales by the traders were in evidence, and although the commission houses absorbed such liquidation readily enough, they were not as active on the Stock Exchange as of late, the half holiday and the warm weather evidently having much to do with this. It was, however, a fairly active Saturday, nearly 250,000 shares changing hands.

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The Granger stocks were generally strong. Rock Island led this group with an advance of a full point. St. Paul and Burlington were active and strong, transactions in the former, however, being less than those in Rock Island. Kansas and Texas preferred showed notable strength, advancing 1½ points; the stock was comparatively active.

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The feature of the market was a sensational advance in Brooklyn Union Gas, which sold up to and closed at 135, a gain of 9 points for the day and of 13 points over Friday morning's opening figures.

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Sugar Trust stock was decidedly inactive but firm. None of the industrials showed much life except Bay State Gas, in which the transactions aggregated over 10,000 shares, and in which the weakness was pronounced. The Gould stocks all declined fractionally on what appeared to be short selling by the professional element. The same was true of the Vanderbilts. In the anthracite coal group the weakness was due to the labor troubles in Pennsylvania.

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The weekly bank statement showed a decrease in surplus reserve of nearly $7,500,000. Loans increased $7,350,000. Deposits decreased about $400,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of $187,000,000, or nearly $27,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits of over $642,000,000, and loans outstanding amounting to nearly $577,000,000.

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Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Pitts. & West. pf.	½
Brook. Rap Tran.	¾	Pullman Car	1½
Brook. Union Gas	9	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
C., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	T. & O. Central	3¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	U. P. 1st in. pd.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Wis. Cent. pf.	1½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Nat. Lead	½
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Nor. Pacific	½
Bay State Gas	½	Or. R. & Nav.	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
C., Ind. & L. pf.	⅝	Reading	½
Chi. & Northwest	⅛	Reading 1st pf.	½
Consol. Ice	½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Ill. Central	½	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Laclede Gas	1	U. S. Leather	½
Lake Shore	1	Wis. Central	⅞
Louis. & Nash.	¾		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	K. P., 6s, '96 ex. n. c.	1½
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	2½	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st t. r.	1
Hous. & Tex. genl.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Mo. Pac. 2d ext.	2	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, 4⅝@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $148,311,270; balances, $8,115,734; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $135,505.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent. Discounts in the open market, 1 15-16@2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83⅜@$4.83⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾ for demand, $4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50 discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c discount. St. Louis—80@60c discount.

Yesterday's bank statement showed the effect of business activity upon the money market. Loans increased over $7,000,000, while the increase in deposits was less than $400,000. That the demand for money has largely increased is shown by this expansion in loans. There is, however, no danger of anything like a stringency in the money market. Although there is a larger inquiry for money than for some time, there is still plenty of it to meet all demands. The New York banks are loaning more money than ever before, but their reserves are also larger than ever before at this time of the year, with the exception of 1894.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1⅜, to 76⅞. Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 112; New York Central, ¾, to 115¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 63¼; Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 44¾; St. Paul, ⅛, to 104, and Erie, ⅛, to 18⅝. Atchison sold at 16⅝, and Reading at 14⅝. British consols were firm at 111 9-16 for money and 111⅝ for the account. The Bank of England lost £120,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 104f 30c. In Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 39½ pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 187.80, and in Lisbon at 46¼.

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST.

Full knowledge of Western business conditions is just at the present time of vital importance to Wall Street. So much of the country's prosperity depends upon the West, with its large crops, that the views and opinions of men in close touch with the Western situation are not only instructive, but necessary to a proper estimate of the general condition of affairs.

For these reasons the remarks made by President E. P. Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be of especial interest. Mr. Ripley's relation to the Western business community is well understood in Wall Street, and, coming from such an authority the statement that business in the West has actually expanded and that the outlook for further improvement is of the most assuring character will be relied upon implicitly. Mr. Ripley said:

"Every one understands that business throughout the West has, during the past few months, improved, and improved materially. If there be one doubter left, he must be a man blind to facts and deaf to reason. Railroad earnings have told the tale of improvement. With positive proofs of that sort staring him in the face, no man, however pessimistic he may be, can refuse to recognize the truth.

"Of course this Western improvement has been due largely to the abnormal natural conditions that have combined to make 1897 a year of years. The Western farmer, who represents the basis of all our wealth and upon whose prosperity depends that of the whole country, has this year fallen upon most wonderful fortune. His own crops of grain are bountiful, while those of his competitors elsewhere throughout the world are, taken generally, small and poor beyond precedent. He suddenly finds himself in a position where the whole world must come to him for its breadstuffs—in a position to dictate, at his own will, the prices at which these breadstuffs will be supplied. He can see in the near future the world's consumers bidding one against another for the cereal products which he alone has to sell.

"And this condition of affairs has developed just at a time when the American farmer, his financial resources about at an end and his patience almost exhausted, was suffering most acutely. Years of depression and low prices, one following upon another, have made him well nigh hopeless. In fact, his despondency has become so deeply rooted that he finds it hard now to get rid of it. He must believe perforce that good times have arrived—he sees that for himself. But there is still a suspicion as to their durability.

"Generally speaking, however, the West is confident. Men in positions to see the trend of affairs and to gauge its significance are talking not only with hope but with assurance and positiveness. Improvement once started must go on. The depression has lasted so long that consumption has caught up with production—the demand has caught up with the supply. Stocks of goods are not only low with the manufacturer and the merchant, but with the consumer himself. Hitherto he has not been financially able to create the demand actually warranted by his condition. With large crops and high prices for them—with more wealth than he has known for years—that obstacle is removed.

"Facts and conclusions such as these are recognized and appreciated. Business men in the West are feeling the effects of the revival, and are preparing for further improvement. The business of the railroads show that general trade is steadily broadening and getting active. Their miscellaneous freight traffic has increased largely—surely an evidence of business improvement.

"Personally, I see no reason to fear for the future. I am one of the hopeful ones—one of the confident ones. The large crops and the high prices to be paid to the farmer for them will mean better business throughout the West, greater activity, and more money. And this will mean much better things for the Western railroads. I expect to see earnings on the increase for a long time, and I think that the railroads generally are going to make better showings than for years. In fact, in the whole railroad situation I can see but one bad feature—the unjust legal restrictions imposed upon the companies by the National and the various State Governments.

"In the eyes of these Legislatures the railroad is neither a private nor a public institution. They content themselves with calling it a 'quasi-public' one—meaning that it is public when it comes to making laws against it and private when it comes to paying bills.

"The inter-State commerce laws as they stand at present are by no means what they should be. They are too lenient in some ways and decidedly too stringent in others. Their worst feature is their over-interference with the railroads' own business. Do not think that I am advocating the abolition of legal restrictions on the railroads, for I am not. I do not believe them at all necessary, but if the people want them, well and good.

"The object of such supervision over the railroads is, as every one knows, to prevent unjust discrimination among shippers. Under existing circumstances—and, in fact, under no circumstances that I can consider probable—is there any danger of discrimination. The competition between our American roads is too fierce for that. If, however, people are afraid of that, legal restrictions to that end cannot be objected to. But such restrictions should stop there. The railroad should be allowed to make its own rates and to run its own business unmolested.

"And, incidentally, I might point out that since we have had an Inter-State Commerce Commission there has been more discrimination than ever before. It has aggravated the very thing it was intended to stop.

"Other than this, I can see nothing to interfere with a steady improvement in railroad business. Earnings will go increasing as the country's business expands and becomes more active. Conditions are all right, and must result in general business improvement. Good times are not only at hand, but, to my way of thinking, their continuance is assured."

AN ENGLISHMAN WHO SEES.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and lately English Minister of Finance to Egypt, has been for some time past on this side of the Atlantic attending to railroad affairs. Such occupation has necessarily made him conversant with American conditions, and has brought him in touch with the business situation in the United States. A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES saw Sir Charles in the Holland House yesterday, and obtained his views of the American business outlook.

The London dispatch to the effect that the Directors of the Bank of England had decided to hold one-fifth of their reserve in silver, published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, was first discussed. "I do not believe the report," said Sir Charles Rivers Wilson. "They would not spring such a thing upon the country. I would be much surprised to learn it was true. The matter may have been under discussion, but from what I know of the present Governor of the Bank of England, I doubt the accuracy of the statement very much indeed.

"As to the American stock market," continued the President of the Grand Trunk Railway, "I have not given the matter any special study. I will say, however, that I regard the present condition of the American security market as one of remarkable strength. There seems to be an immense amount of public buying. I have observed the great advances in many of the securities and the great increases in railway earnings. There is much speculation, made upon good reports, and that is a gratifying feature. I don't think there have been such good prospects in this direction for a length of time, and I am able to say this with certainty of the Grand Trunk Road. I have, however, somewhat of an aversion to seeing stocks the subject of speculation.

"You cannot keep foreign capital out of America. Your politicians have but to keep quiet, and the improvement which is now on will prove the greatest the world has ever seen. We of London believe that your people will go to work seriously and avail themselves of all the elements of prosperity that lie at their very hand. If they do so, it will be good for them and it will be good for us."

"Is it your opinion, then, that general business conditions are favorable here?"

"Yes. I believe the conditions of business are very favorable indeed. There are good times ahead. The scarcity of the crops in other countries is a good thing for your farmers. It has also proved a good thing for the destruction of the bimetallic heresy. And what brings benefit to the farming classes will prove beneficial to the whole manufacturing and business community. Everywhere I have been on this Continent I have heard confirmation of the story of business improvement. A period of unprecedented prosperity is expected by even the most cautious and conservative observers of commercial affairs. America will speedily enter upon the brightest commercial era in her whole history."

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The feature in the trading to-day was another installment of the fascinating romance known as "The Bay State Gas Mystery." It took the form of a further rise in the incomes from 40 to 50¼, while the stock lost ¼, to 5⅞. From 28 to 50¼ is this week's record for the incomes, or rather the record of the last three days, in which considerably more than one-quarter of the whole two-million-dollar issue has been "turned." In the same time the stock has fallen ¾ on sales of about the same percentage of the 300,000 shares. One suggestion is that an assessment of the stock is contemplated in order to retire the incomes. New York certainly is in evidence as a buyer.

United Gas 5s were 1 lower to-day, selling at 91, seconds holding at 80½. Bell Telephone rose 4½, to 274½, closing at 274. Erie was ¼ better, at 73¾, and New England was unchanged, at 133. Butte and Boston was off ⅝, at 26¾. Montana held at 146½. Old Dominion receded ¾, to 21¼, recovering to 21⅝. Pullman was up 1¾, at 182¾. Dominion Coal lost ¾, to 19½. West End Street rose ¾, to 100, ex dividend; preferred, ½, to 102½. Fitchburg preferred gained ⅞, to 95. Centennial opened ¾ off, at 17¼, rallied in full, again fell to 17¼, and closed at 17⅞.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	217	..
Boston & Lowell	215	..
Boston & Providence	265	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	112½	113½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	109½	110
Fitchburg pf.	94½	..
Old Colony	185	..
West End	99⅞	100
West End pf.	..	103
Wisconsin Central	3	..
Oregon Short Line	22½	22¾

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna (quicksilver)	4	5
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	4⅜	..
Atlantic	25	25½
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	10
Boston & Montana	148	148½
Butte & Boston	26⅞	27
Calumet & Hecla	440	450
Centennial	17¾	18
Franklin	18	19
Gold Coin Mines	3½	..
Kearsarge	21½	22
Napa (quicksilver)	..	8½
Osceola	39	39¼
Pioneer, (gold)	6	6½
Quincy	..	119
Santa Ysabel	15	15½
Tamarack	137	140
Tamarack Junior	19	20
Tecumseh	3¼	3¾
Wolverine	15¾	15⅞

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	..	274
Dominion Coal	19½	20
Dominion Coal pf.	108	109
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	156	..
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	21½
Mexican Telephone	60	70
New England Telephone	..	133
Philadelphia Company	21¾	22⅛
United States Oil	14⅛	14½
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	55	..

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Old Dominion Copper Mining	21⅞	22

FINANCIAL.

STUART & PADDOCK
STUART & PADDOCK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
New York: 66 BROADWAY. Boston, Mass.: AMES BUILDING.
Philadelphia, Pa.: 441 CHESTNUT STREET.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY. MONEY LOANED ON ALL LISTED SECURITIES. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. CHECK BOOKS FURNISHED.
STOCKS, BONDS,
PROVISIONS,
GRAIN, COTTON
bought and sold for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Every facility for the prompt execution of orders.
EXPERT OPINION, ADVICE & FORECAST OF THE MARKET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Ask for our Booklet.
SECURED INVESTMENT IN WHEAT.
STUART & PADDOCK

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, September 11, 1897.
To Holders of the above Certificates:
Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' Agreement, dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on September 28, 1897, of thirty per cent. (30 per cent.) on account of the principal of the above Certificates, upon presentation thereof, and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon, at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of Certificate Holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the Certificates on September, 28, 1897.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., Depositaries.

SPECULATORS
who have had dealings with the recently assigned firm of
J. R. Willard & Co.
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO,
will learn something to their advantage by addressing immediately to
MORRIS,
932 Columbus Av., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Immense Earnings,
Good Crops,
Easy Money
Form a combination in favor of buyers never before equaled in the annals of Wall Street markets. The general prosperity promised, and the large railroad earnings expected, are now realities. One of the best evidences of these facts is the declaration of an extra dividend of 1% by the servative Directors of the St. Paul Road.
This year will eclipse all previous records in earnings, the surest foundation on which to buy securities and the soundest reason for doing so.
The report just issued by the Government estimates a wheat crop of 500,000,000 bushels and 1,900,000,000 bushels of corn. Present prices for both will bring them to market in unprecedented quantities. Phenomenal ease in money, an important adjunct to a bull market, leaves nothing to be desired in pointing the way to a continued upward movement. THE RISE IN VALUES WE HAVE SO FAR HAD SIMPLY INDICATES THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE SITUATION.
The advance in Wheat and the heavy exports prove the genuineness of the demand, and much higher prices for this cereal as well as for corn are assured.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," conceded by Banks, the Press, and Boards of Trade throughout the country to be the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by any Banking House. Gives range of prices of stocks, wheat, and cotton for ten to thirty years, latest financial reports, statements of earnings, &c., of all Railroad and Industrial Corporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges; thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment, based on facts to be found in the Manual, which is invaluable to business men generally. It enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact, and making it pay an income.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,
bought and sold for cash, or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.
DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.
New York, Boston, and Philadelphia National Bank References Furnished.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.
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PHILADELPHIA, 402 Walnut St.
BOSTON, 85 STATE ST.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company
DEBENTURE BONDS.
The Six per cent. Debenture Bonds ($705,420) and the Four per cent. Debenture Bonds ($411,000) of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company mature October 1st, 1897, and will be paid in cash upon presentation at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY at or after maturity.
In response to inquiries made by bondholders, whether the Company would extend or renew these bonds, or any part of them, the Company has concluded to say that it is willing to renew Bonds to the amount in the aggregate of not exceeding $600,000; and upon presentation at the Central Trust Company, between September 15th, 1897, and October 5th, 1897, of any of the now outstanding Bonds, will issue in exchange therefor, (until the Bonds so issued aggregate $600,000,) its Debenture Bonds of the like character, guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company, maturing October 1st, 1902, and bearing interest at the uniform rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st. The October 1, 1897, coupon on maturing Bonds will be paid in cash upon presentation thereof at the Central Trust Company on or after September 15th, 1897.
This offer is subject to withdrawal at any time without notice.
NEW YORK, September 4th, 1897.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
By THOS. H. HUBBARD, President.

Richmond County, N. Y.
$310,000
4 % GOLD ROAD BONDS,
Dated Oct. 1, 1897. Due Oct. 1, 1922.
Interest payable semi-annually.
Denomination $1,000. Coupon Bonds with privilege of registration.
The New York Charter provides that these Bonds may be exchanged for
REGISTERED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
ON AND AFTER JAN'Y 1st, 1898.
Price and particulars on application.
LELAND, TOWLE & CO.,
36 Wall St., New York, 7 Congress St., Boston.
E. D. SHEPARD & CO.,
31 Nassau St., New York.

T. E. Ward & Co.,
Bankers,
81 AND 33 BROADWAY,
1,270 BROADWAY,
359 BROADWAY,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES BONDS,
STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON,
MARGINS 5 TO 10 PER CENT.

WE OWN AND OFFER
1,200,000
40 YEARS
CITY OF BOSTON
3½% REGISTERED RAPID TRANSIT BONDS
Price on Application.
LELAND, TOWLE & CO.,
BANKERS,
36 WALL ST., New York. 7 CONGRESS ST., Boston.

NEW UNION PACIFIC
FIRST MORTGAGE
4% GOLD BONDS
AND
NEW UNION PACIFIC PREFERRED STOCK
WHEN ISSUED.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. R. PICK & CO.,
29 BROAD ST.

THE EXPLORATION SYNDICATE.
In closing subscriptions at $3.00 per share (par, $5.00) to a valuable operating gold property now being subscribed for and controlled by prominent New York investors, on which basis stock will shortly EARN 20% PER ANNUM, a few places are left for acceptable parties. Expert reports, maps, and other information at the offices of the EXPLORATION SYNDICATE,
Mills Building, 35 Wall Street, New York City.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE
Equitable Gas Light and
New York and East River Gas Companies:
A plan and agreement, dated September 1st, 1897, providing for the union of the properties and business of the Equitable Gas Light and New York and East River Gas Companies have been formulated and have been approved by the respective Boards of Directors of the two Companies. Copies of the plan and agreement, showing the distribution of new securities among the present stockholders, can be obtained from the undersigned. Stockholders are referred to such agreement, under which the undersigned will act as depositary with full power to take all proceedings necessary or expedient to consummate the plan of union. The agreement will not become effective until the deposit of two-thirds of the stock of each of the Companies, and the right to deposit will expire on October 1, 1897. A syndicate has agreed to purchase for cash the shares of stockholders not desiring to convert present holdings into new securities, and stockholders must indicate their election to convert or sell for cash at time of deposit.
New York, September 7, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York a proposition was presented for the purchase of the shares of this Company, or an exchange of said shares for the securities of a new Company, consolidating this Company with the New York and East River Gas Company, as set forth in the foregoing advertisement of the Central Trust Company, Depositary.
After full consideration it was unanimously resolved to recommend the acceptance thereof by the stockholders of this Company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. P. MILLER, Secretary.
New York, September 2, 1897.

The New York and East River Gas Company.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The New York and East River Gas Company, held September 7th, 1897, it was unanimously resolved to recommend that the stockholders of this Company deposit their shares of stock under the plan of union with The Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and the agreement dated September 1st, 1897, with the Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary.
Copies of the plan and agreement can be procured at this Company's office, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

The Mercantile Trust Co.
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.
OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
Louis Fitzgerald, Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor, Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley, John T. Terry,
Russell Sage, George J. Gould,
H. B. Hyde, A. J. Cassatt,
Eugene Delano, Thomas T. Eckert,
T. Roosevelt Roosevelt, James McCreery,
Henry G. Marquand, Rudulph Ellis,
C. C. Cuyler, Henry M. Alexander,
George L. Rives, John E. Searles,
Edward D. Adams, James H. Hyde,
J. Hampden Robb, Charles H. Godfrey,
James W. Alexander, John W. Hunter,
William H. Slocum, James Stokes,
George Coppell, Henry A. Hurlbut,
John J. McCook, Sidney Dillon Ripley,
Henry C. Deming, Oliver Ames.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.
Interest allowed on deposits.
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.
Willis S. Paine, Henry Steers,
Henry H. Cook, George W. Quintard,
Charles R. Flint, Forrest H. Parker,
W. L. Trenholm, Charles Scribner,
William B. Kendall, Charles L. Tiffany,
Walter S. Johnston, George W. White,
Joseph N. Hallock, Percival Knauth,
Edwin A. McAlpin, Francis S. Bangs,
Andrew Mills, Francis Lynde Stetson,
William A. Nash, Thomas A. McIntyre,
George Foster Peabody, Edward E. Poor,
J. D. Probst, Anson G. McCook.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, M. C. D. Borden,
Wm. H. Appleton, John G. McCullough,
Wm. L. Strong, Edward Uhl,
James J. Hill, Frederic R. Coudert,
Wm. F. Buckley, B. Aymar Sands,
Stuart G. Nelson, John W. Sterling,
Hudson Hoagland, John A. McCall,
James Stillman, H. Walter Webb,
Edward N. Gibbs, James A. Blair.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y Co.
30 BROAD STREET,
New York, Sept. 9, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that from Net Earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, there has been declared the regular dividend of three dollars and fifty cents per share on Preferred stock, and two dollars per share, with an Extra dividend of one dollar per share on the Common Stock of the Company, payable Oct. 21st at the Company's office in New York City.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 29th of Sept., and will be reopened on the 12th of October following. FRANK S. BOND, Vice Pres't.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., September 8, 1897.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 19th day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, September 18th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 20th, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELFORD, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 11, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25	25¼	415	American Cotton Oil	25	25	25	25	—¾
78	78¾	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf	79	79	79	79	......
14¼	14½	2,440	American Spirits Mfg.	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	......
34⅝	34⅞	510	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½	+½
155	155⅛	2,288	Am. Sugar Refining	155	155⅛	154⅝	155	+¼
120	120½	1,055	Am. Sugar Refining pf	120	120¼	120	120¼	......
93	93⅛	5,217	American Tobacco	93½	94	93	93⅛	—⅝
113	114	105	American Tobacco pf	114	114	114	114	......
37	38	100	Ann Arbor pf	38	38	38	38	—½
15⅞	16	1,231	At., T. & S. F.	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	—¼
35	35⅛	6,605	At., T. & S. F. pf	35	35¼	34⅞	35⅛	......
18	18⅜	45	Baltimore & Ohio	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	......
11¾	11⅞	10,590	Bay State Gas	12⅛	12⅛	11¾	11¾	—½
35	35⅛	4,030	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	35¼	35¼	34¼	35	+¾
134½	135	2,475	Brooklyn Union Gas	130¼	135	130¼	135	+9
1⅜	1⅝	100	Brunswick Co	1½	1½	1½	1½	+¼
58¼	58½	1,630	Canada Southern	58¾	58½	58⅜	58½	+¼
73¼	74	600	Canadian Pacific	73⅝	73⅝	73½	73½	......
13½	14¼	100	Central Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	......
25¾	26	1,840	Chesapeake & Ohio	26	26	25¾	25¾	—½
11¾	12¼	530	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	12¼	12¼	11⅞	12	—¼
35⅝	36¼	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	35⅞	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	—⅝
101	101⅛	17,002	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	100½	101⅜	100½	101	+⅜
104⅝	105	1,270	Chicago Gas	104⅝	104⅞	104½	104⅞	—⅜
17¼	17⅜	4,697	Chi. Great Western	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	—⅛
101⅛	101¼	14,230	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	101⅜	101½	100⅞	101¼	+⅛
145½	146	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼	......
127¾	128	3,805	Chicago & Northw.	128⅛	129	127½	127½	—½
95¾	96	17,735	Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac.	95⅞	96¼	95	95⅞	+⅞
41¼	41¾	1,535	C., C., C. & St. Louis	40¾	41½	40¾	41¼	+½
26½	26⅝	1,135	Colorado Fuel & Iron	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+¾
7½	7¾	200	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	......
6	6½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6½	6½	6½	6½	......
38½	38⅞	200	Consolidated Ice	39	39	38⅞	38⅞	—½
216	217½	1,734	Consolidated Gas Co.	219	219½	216	216	—1½
119½	120	100	Delaware & Hudson	120	120	120	120	—¼
48½	49	800	Denver & R. G. pf	49	49	48½	48½	—1
8⅜	8⅞	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	+¼
18⅛	18¼	2,150	Erie	18¼	18⅜	18	18	......
44	44¼	2,250	Erie 1st pf	44	44⅜	43⅞	44¼	+¼
24½	24¾	325	Erie 2d pf	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	......
27	30	20	Evans. & T. H.	27	27	27	27	......
38¼	38⅝	2,047	General Electric	38⅜	38¾	38½	38½	+⅛
99⅛	99¼	242	H. B. Claflin Co.	99	99⅛	99	99⅛	+⅜
109	109¼	683	Illinois Central	109¼	109¼	109	109	+⅛
48	49½	100	Illinois Steel Co.	49	49	49	49	+½
11½	12	355	Iowa Central	12	12	11¾	11¾	+¼
39½	40½	510	Iowa Central pf	39⅝	39⅝	39	39	+⅛
28¼	28½	850	K. C., Pitts. & G.	29	29	28⅝	28½	......
44	45	700	Laclede Gas	45½	45½	44	44	—1
20¼	20¾	450	Lake Erie & West.	20½	20¾	20½	20⅝	+⅝
74	74½	45	Lake Erie & West. pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	......
176½	177½	209	Lake Shore	177	177	177	177	—1
61⅛	61¼	6,900	Louisville & Nashville	61⅜	61⅞	61¼	61¼	—¾
111⅛	111½	9,076	Manhattan Con	112	112⅝	110⅜	111¼	—⅝
123	124	20	Metropolitan Traction	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	+⅛
108⅜	109¼	255	Michigan Central	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	......
27½	28	600	Minn. & St. Louis	27⅞	27¾	27½	27¾	+¼
15½	15¾	1,070	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15⅜	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	—⅛
39	39¼	12,115	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	38⅛	39⅜	38⅛	39⅛	+1½
39	39¼	7,395	Missouri Pacific	39	39⅜	38½	39⅛	—⅛
31	32	400	Mobile & Ohio	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+¼
43⅛	43¼	3,415	National Lead Co	43⅛	43½	42¾	43	—½
108	109¼	133	National Lead Co. pf	109	109	109	109	—1
17½	18½	100	National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	—¼
97	97½	1,470	New Jersey Central	97½	97½	97¼	97½	—⅜
112½	112¾	2,321	New York Central	112¾	113	112½	112½	—¼
16¾	17	15	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	16½	16½	16½	16½	......
19	19¼	230	N. Y., Sus. & West	19	19	19	19	......
39½	40	555	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅛	+⅛
16½	17	200	Norfolk & Western	17	17	17	17	—⅛
44¼	44⅝	1,400	Norfolk & West. pf	44½	44¾	44½	44¾	......
5¼	5½	500	North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
19⅞	20⅛	775	Northern Pacific	20	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—½
54¾	55	8,692	Northern Pacific pf	54¾	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞	......
17⅞	18⅛	540	Ontario & Western	18	18	18	18	—⅛
22½	23	363	Oregon Short Line	23	23	23	23	+⅛
39½	41	200	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	40	40	40	40	—1
72¾	73½	402	Or. R. R. & Nav. pf	73	73½	73	73	+¼
37⅜	37½	800	Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37⅜	37⅜	—⅜
114¼	114⅝	800	Pennsylvania R. R.	114⅛	114⅝	114⅛	114⅝	+¼
2¼	2½	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	......
21½	22	1,100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	22½	22⅝	22	22	—¾
9	12	410	Pitts. & Western pf	9⅞	11	9⅞	11	+1¼
182	183	1,382	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	181	183	181	182½	+1½
27⅜	27½	9,025	Reading	28	28	27¼	27½	—½
55½	55⅝	3,230	Reading 1st pf	56	56	55½	55⅝	—½
33½	33⅝	600	Reading 2d pf	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	—⅜
8	8¼	750	St. J. & G. I.	8¼	8¼	8	8	—¼
48	49½	142	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	—1⅝
17½	18	170	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	—1
7⅝	7¾	900	St. L. & San Fran	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	—¼
55⅜	55½	370	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	......
21⅛	21½	160	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	21½	21½	21	21	......
13	13½	400	St. Louis Southw. pf	13⅞	13½	12⅞	13½	—⅛
27½	28½	100	St. Paul & Duluth	28	28	28	28	......
83⅜	83½	3,380	St. Paul & Omaha	83¼	83¾	82¾	83⅜	+⅝
22½	23¼	600	Southern Pacific	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+⅛
12	12⅛	2,290	Southern Railway	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛	......
37¾	37⅞	5,130	Southern Railway pf	38	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	—¾
7½	7¾	426	Standard R. & T.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞	+¼
34¼	34⅜	3,915	Tenn. Coal & Iron	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	—⅝
13¾	14	710	Texas Pacific	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
152	153	25	Third Avenue	153½	153½	153½	153½	......
23	25	200	Tol. & Ohio Central	23	23¾	23	23¾	+3¾
19⅝	19¾	11,312	U. P., 1st in. pd.	19⅜	19⅞	19⅛	19¾	+⅝
7	7¼	1,295	U. P., Denver & Gulf	7	7⅛	7	7	......
9⅜	9⅝	155	United States Leather	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	—⅛
70¾	71¼	1,100	U. S. Leather pf	71	71	70⅝	71	—½
18¾	19¼	690	United States Rubber	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	—⅛
68⅝	69½	570	U. S. Rubber pf	69⅝	69⅝	69	69	......
8⅝	9	1,010	Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
23¾	23½	3,550	Wabash pf	23¾	23⅝	23	23⅜	......
96⅛	96½	5,830	Western Union Tel.	96¾	96¾	96	96½	—⅜
3¾	4	3,265	Wheeling & Lake Erie	3¾	4	3⅝	4	+⅜
17	17¼	1,315	Wheeling & L. E. pf	17½	18	17	17½	+⅜
2⅞	3	247	Wisconsin Central	3¼	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	—⅞
6	7½	100	Wisconsin Central pf	8	8	8	8	+1½
Sales		239,625						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
4,000 86
5,000 .... 85½
5,000 86
Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000 86
120 .... 85½
10,000 85
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
50,000 .... 83½
At, T & S F gen 4s
4,000 .... 89¾
500 .... 90¼
15,000 .... 89¾
Adjustment 4s
5,000 .... 60¼
5,000 60
15,000 .... 60⅛
20,000 .... 60¼
11,000 .... 60⅛
40,000 .... 60¼
14,000 .... 60⅜
5,000 .... 60½
15,000 .... 60⅜
3,000 .... 60¼
5,000 .... 60⅜
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
42,000 81
Brooklyn R T 5s
16,000 .... 92½
10,000 .... 92¾
10,000 93
4,000 .... 92½
6,000 .... 92¾
30,000 93
5,000 .... 92¾
137,000 93
10,000 .... 93½
5,000 94
27,000 .... 94½
20,000 95
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
15,000 102
Canada So 1st gtd
2,000 110
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
15,000 95
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
1,000 47
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
5,000 .... 17¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
10,000 .... 82⅛
5,000 82
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
4,000 .... 94½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
10,000 102
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
8,000 .... 106½
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop
110,000 .... 45¼
32,000 .... 45½
18,000 .... 45¾
25,000 .... 45⅝
1,000 45
10,000 .... 44¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s
2,000 .... 89½
Detroit Gas 5s
5,000 93
East Tenn, Va & Ga divisional 5s
2,000 116
Erie gen lien 3-4s
2,000 73
Erie 4s prior bonds
30,000 .... 92⅞
57,000 93
26,000 .... 93¼
10,000 .... 93¼
10,000 .... 93½
Ft W & Rio Grande 1st
3,000 .... 58½
8,000 59
Flint & P M 5s
1,000 .... 87½
Flint & P M 6s
4,000 114
Ft W & D C 1st
19,000 .... 75¼
Green Bay & W deb B
2,000 .... 6⅞
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
5,000 76
22,000 .... 76½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 90
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
3,000 .... 81⅝
2,000 .... 81⅞
45,000 82
4,000 .... 82⅛
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
20,000 .... 96¼
3,000 .... 96⅞
12,000 .... 96¼
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
5,000 .... 114¼
Kan Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
2,000 .... 111½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
3,000 .... 102¾
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s
3,000 116
L S & M So 2d reg
5,000 120
Lehigh & N Y 1st
1,000 90
Louis & Nash cons
2,000 .... 104½
Mil & St Paul cons
1,000 .... 140½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
21,000 .... 87¼
3,000 .... 87⅛
4,000s20F 87
12,000 87
1,000s20F 87
Mo, K & T 2d
13,000 .... 63¾
10,000 .... 63½
15,000 .... 63⅝
14,000 .... 63½
5,000 .... 63⅞
2,000 .... 63¾
500 63
3,000 .... 63¾
35,000 64
25,000 .... 64⅛
15,000 64
Mo Pac 1st cons
10,000 98
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
3,000b10F 72½
Nash, C & St L con
3,000 103
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs, small bds
800 138
North Pac 1st 6s
5,000 .... 122½
5,000 .... 122½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
3,500 .... 60⅝
1,000 .... 60¼
500 .... 59⅞
25,000 .... 60¼
10,000 .... 60⅜
500 60
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
10,000 .... 92½
Nor Pac Term 1st
10,000 .... 107½
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 .... 101¼
Oregon R & N 4s
1,000 .... 91¾
2,000 .... 91½
Oregon S L inc A 5s
5,000 .... 59¼
6,000 .... 59½
15,000 .... 59¾
5,000 .... 59½
5,000 .... 59¾
5,000 .... 59½
Pac of Mo 2d ext
5,000 101
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
5,000s20F 112½
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
5,000 .... 107⅞
Reading Co gen 4s
5,000 .... 86⅝
5,000 86
5,000 .... 86¼
Rio Grande West 1st
30,000s20F 81
10,000 .... 81½
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
15,000 68
15,000 .... 67½
St L & Iron Mount 5s
7,000 .... 89¾
St L & S F 4s
5,000 72
St L & S F G M 5s
4,000 .... 100¾
3,000 101
St L S W 2d inc
10,000 .... 30½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000 .... 61½
10,000 .... 61¾
5,000 .... 61¼
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
6,000 95
So Pac of Ariz 1st
5,000 .... 99½
12,000 .... 99¾
8,000 100
Southern Ry 1st 5s
11,000 .... 94¾
Standard R & T 6s
2,000 68
Standard R & T inc
2,000 18
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000 .... 96½
6,000 .... 96¾
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000 .... 32⅝
10,000 .... 32½
2,000 .... 32⅜
8,000 .... 32½
1,000 .... 32⅜
26,000 .... 32½
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000 86
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
1,000 .... 100½
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
45,000 81
2,000 .... 81¾
Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
20,000 113
U P, D & G 1st
15,000 .... 49¾
1,000 .... 49½
11,000 .... 49⅞
1,000 .... 49¾
5,000 .... 49¼
12,000 .... 49½
11,000 .... 49¾
26,000 .... 49½
Wabash 1st 5s
6,000 107
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
2,000 80
5,000 .... 79½

Total sales $1,852,420

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	Nassau	160
American Ex	171	National Union	201
Broadway	232	New Amsterdam	205
Chatham	293	New York	232
City	650	N. Y. County	700
Commerce	204¼	Ninth National	97
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N.A.	135
Corn Exchange	290	Pacific	185
East River	135	Park	256
Fourteenth Street	130	Seaboard National	170
Fourth National	180	Shoe & Leather	91
German-American	110	State of New York	112
Hanover	350	Third National	20
Im. & Traders'	535	Tradesmen's	102½
Irving	140	U. S. National	200
Manhattan	210	West Side	275
Mechanics'	193	Western National	120
Merchants'	144		

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports, exclusive of specie, for the week were valued at $5,469,768, of which $1,053,226 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $120,957 and the exports of specie $684,361.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Morris & Essex	168	170
4s, r., 1907	111⅞	112¼	Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	1⅛	National Starch	10	13
4s, c., 1907	113⅛	114	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	5	Nat. St. 1st pf	80	90
4s, r., 1925	126	126⅝	C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	25	Nat. St. 2d pf	35	45
4s, c., 1925	126	126⅝	Com. Cable	170	..	New Cent. C.	8	8½
5s, r., 1904	114¼	114¾	Consol. Coal	39	..	N. Y. & N. H.	178	180⅛
5s, c., 1904	114¼	114¾	Del., L. & W.	159	160½	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..	Den. & R. G.	13	13½	1st pf	80½	82
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	11½	13	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102½	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	2d pf	39½	41¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	3⅞	4½	N. Y. Air Brake	..	28
			Detroit Gas	49	50½	Norfolk So.	65	72
Adams Express	155	160	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	123	125	Northwest Tel.	110	..
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn	114	116	Ohio Southern	..	6
Alton & T. H.	60	63½	Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	45	Ont. Mining	4	5½
Am. Coal	122	125	Flint & P. M.	13	13¾	Penn. Coal	340	375
Am. Express	116	118	Ft. W. & R. G.	15	..	Peo. & Eastern	7½	8
Am. T. & C.	..	94	Gt. Nor. pf.	141	142½	P., C., C. & St. L.		
Ann Arbor	13	15	G. B. & W.	37	40	pf	59½	60
B. & O. S. W. pf.,			Homestake	35	37	P., Ft. W. & C.	173	..
new	6	6¼	Ill. Cent. L. L.	..	97	Quicksilver	2⅞	3⅝
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..	Quicksilver pf	9	11
Brooklyn W. & W.			Joliet & Chi.	156	..	Rens. & Saratoga	182½	187
pf., A	72½	90	Kan. & Mich.	8⅝	9¼	R., W. & O.	119	..
Buff., R. & P.	16	22	Keokuk & D. M.	4	4¾	St. L. S. W.	5¾	6
Buff., R. & P. pf.	45	62	K. & D. M. pf.	16	18	St. P. & D. pf.	85	89¼
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Keokuk & West.	33	37	St. P., M. & M.	122	125
Capital Traction	56	58	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. P. & O. pf.	145	146
Chi. & Alton	164	..	Laclede Gas pf.	95	97	Sil. bullion certfs	54½	55½
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..	L., E. & St. L. pf.	1	..	Sixth Avenue	190	194
Chi. & E. Ill.	59	61	Mah. Coal R.	128	..	Standard Gas	145	147
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	101	107	Mah. Coal R pf.	100	115	Standard Gas pf	157	165
Chi. & N. W. pf.	164½	165	Manhattan Beach	4	8	T. P. Land Trust	8	9
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	37	39	Md. Coal pf.	45	60	Union Ferry	68	69
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	26	28	Mexican Central	5½	6½	U. S. Express	44	48
C., C., C. & St. L.			Mex. Nat. certfs	1½	2	Wells-Fargo Ex	108	110
pf	84	88	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	87½	89	West. Union Beef	9½	10½
Consol. Ice pf.	84¾	86	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	59¾			
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	..	Minn. Iron	59	50½			

THE BANK STATEMENTS IN DETAIL.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Perc'ge Re.
$2,000,000	$1,859,100	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$14,360,000	$2,030,000	$1,490,000	$14,180,000	24.8
2,050,000	2,152,500	Bank of the Man. Co.	14,887,000	2,742,000	3,872,000	18,538,000	35.6
2,000,000	1,008,900	Merchants' National	12,464,900	3,126,000	1,118,000	15,244,400	27.8
2,000,000	2,021,100	Mechanics' National	10,277,000	1,177,000	1,219,000	9,293,000	25.7
1,500,000	2,552,700	Bank of America	21,721,700	2,518,900	3,148,700	24,612,400	23.0
1,000,000	245,900	Phenix National	4,154,000	211,000	1,093,000	4,114,000	31.6
1,000,000	3,701,700	National City	48,918,700	8,794,600	6,988,900	59,720,000	26.4
750,000	99,400	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,910,600	229,300	564,100	2,909,100	27.2
300,000	7,497,900	Chemical National	23,942,300	4,322,200	4,205,500	24,721,400	34.4
600,000	176,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,917,800	829,300	1,092,800	6,100,600	31.5
1,000,000	1,679,100	Gallatin National	7,472,500	1,004,500	1,023,500	6,507,700	31.1
300,000	165,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,291,700	179,500	129,800	1,084,300	28.5
400,000	228,600	Mech. & Traders'	2,055,000	260,000	230,000	2,120,000	23.1
200,000	164,600	Greenwich	1,022,300	106,600	324,200	1,106,400	38.9
600,000	492,300	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	3,078,800	374,800	365,000	2,653,200	27.9
300,000	97,200	Seventh National	1,810,400	272,400	244,300	2,197,700	23.5
1,200,000	496,100	Bk. of State of N. Y.	3,677,200	131,000	390,400	2,737,600	20.1
5,000,000	2,510,600	Amer. Ex. Nat.	24,251,000	2,162,000	4,541,000	20,861,000	32.1
5,000,000	3,472,400	Nat. of Commerce	27,814,000	2,407,000	3,400,200	22,547,100	25.7
1,000,000	1,570,300	National Broadway	6,279,000	734,200	981,000	5,996,200	28.6
1,000,000	971,200	Mercantile National	8,462,600	744,400	2,571,400	9,767,300	33.9
422,700	491,900	Pacific	2,454,800	434,100	364,600	2,748,600	29.4
1,500,000	829,000	Nat. of the Republic	13,110,700	2,156,800	2,506,900	15,314,500	30.4
450,000	978,500	Chatham National	5,874,900	661,400	1,029,700	5,953,200	28.4
200,000	242,500	People's	2,058,100	200,400	469,500	2,621,000	25.5
700,000	558,700	Nat. of North Amer.	9,027,300	1,250,300	972,800	9,909,300	22.4
1,000,000	2,111,400	Hanover National	23,998,500	5,500,200	2,079,800	29,259,400	26.2
500,000	342,000	Irving National	2,858,000	366,200	411,400	2,923,000	26.6
600,000	389,800	National Citizens'	2,475,000	523,000	270,000	2,833,300	27.9
500,000	270,400	Nassau	2,440,900	156,700	491,700	2,978,900	21.7
900,000	1,003,400	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	6,051,900	637,100	923,500	6,096,300	25.6
1,000,000	136,700	Nat. Shoe & Leath.	3,445,700	459,700	568,100	3,721,500	27.6
1,000,000	1,313,200	Corn Exchange	19,438,900	1,468,800	1,226,000	10,794,400	24.9
1,000,000	216,000	Continental National	5,620,300	676,000	1,010,600	6,619,700	25.4
300,000	406,600	Oriental	1,811,100	127,000	294,400	1,677,000	25.1
1,500,000	5,519,900	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,587,000	3,275,000	3,954,000	25,978,000	27.7
2,000,000	3,189,400	National Park	28,040,200	10,189,400	3,048,700	37,058,800	35.7
250,000	141,800	East River National	1,253,400	140,300	136,100	1,099,100	25.1
3,200,000	2,025,800	Fourth National	24,228,900	3,491,500	3,492,500	26,220,800	26.6
1,000,000	509,200	Central National	8,442,000	1,526,000	1,346,000	10,548,000	27.2
300,000	677,000	Second National	5,224,000	902,000	1,190,200	6,487,000	32.2
750,000	291,100	Ninth National	3,487,700	473,200	360,400	3,688,200	22.6
500,000	7,105,100	First National	24,942,800	3,724,300	3,261,600	25,266,400	27.6
300,000	62,100	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	1,386,100	157,900	202,600	1,306,500	27.5
250,000	620,300	Bowery	2,879,000	430,000	510,000	3,215,000	29.2
200,000	426,900	N. Y. Co. Nat.	2,758,600	668,200	334,100	3,480,900	28.2
750,000	296,900	German-American	2,729,400	280,100	578,800	2,759,800	31.1
500,000	1,511,600	Chase National	15,725,500	4,875,400	6,650,000	25,254,100	45.6
100,000	1,119,000	Fifth Avenue	7,374,600	1,337,200	1,146,200	8,652,800	28.6
200,000	546,100	German Exchange	2,249,300	142,400	580,200	2,878,300	25.1
200,000	693,800	Germania	3,326,000	581,500	392,900	4,186,500	23.2
500,000	636,100	United States Nat.	7,098,100	965,900	1,002,200	7,915,500	24.8
300,000	618,600	Lincoln National	5,215,300	1,013,500	2,708,600	7,815,100	47.6
200,000	776,900	Garfield National	4,858,200	873,300	667,300	5,722,400	26.9
200,000	307,600	Fifth National	1,738,700	251,300	327,700	2,089,900	27.7
300,000	808,800	Bank of Metropolis	4,517,400	898,500	905,100	5,775,300	32.7
200,000	334,700	West Side	2,313,000	230,000	427,000	2,466,000	26.6
500,000	288,400	Seaboard National	8,264,000	896,000	1,746,000	10,280,000	25.6
200,000	336,000	Sixth National	1,760,000	210,000	335,000	1,640,000	33.2
2,100,000	526,600	Western National	18,117,200	1,855,800	3,789,200	20,044,100	25.6
300,000	932,300	First Nat., B'klyn	4,826,000	739,800	1,422,600	5,740,000	37.6
1,200,000	730,800	National Union	13,449,800	2,205,400	1,349,700	14,524,200	24.4
500,000	271,100	Liberty National	2,755,500	337,100	651,700	3,061,300	32.3
1,000,000	320,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,510,000	561,400	465,700	4,188,500	24.5
250,000	253,300	B'k New Amsterdam	2,149,300	326,900	368,900	2,345,900	29.6
$48,000,000	$61,0[illegible]	Total National banks.					
11,022,700	13,342,800	Total State banks.					

Specie Imported into District of New York, Sept. 4 to 10, 1897, inclusive.

American Gold Coin.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
San Agustin	Vera Cruz	$263
Alps	Carthagena	1,000
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	1,902
Seguranca	Tampico	52
Venezuela	Curacao	7,755
Venezuela	La Guayra	6,600
Venezuela	La Guayra	1,346
Venezuela	Maracaibo	8,000
Venezuela	Puerto Cabello	567
Caracas	Curacao	375

American Silver Coin.

Venezuela	Curacao	3
Vigilancia	Tampico	50
Caracas	Curacao	4

Foreign Gold Coin.

San Agustin	Vera Cruz	691
Seguranca	Havana	54,000
Venezuela	La Guayra	8,277
Concho	Vera Cruz	2,178
Vigilancia	Tampico	607
Venezuela	Curacao	2,660
Caracas	Curacao	935

Foreign Silver Coin.

Allianca	Colon	575
Venezuela	Curacao	88
Caracas	Curacao	10
Finance	Livingston	66

Gold Bullion.

Alene	Colombia	909
Santiago	Santiago	150
Yumuri	Tampico	902
Alps	Carthagena	2,141
Orizaba	Tampico	216
Finance	Livingston	100

Silver Bullion.

Santiago	Santiago	100
Yumuri	Tampico	9,404
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	6,407
Orizaba	Tampico	2,326
Finance	Livingston	298
Total		$120,957

Specie exports, port of New York, Sept. 6 to 11, 1897, inclusive.

Sept. 7—New York	Pto Platta, G. C. (U. S.	$3,000
Sept. 7—Paris	London, sil. bars	387,460
Sept. 8—Aug. Victoria	London, sil. bars	18,500
Sept. 10—Etruria	London, sil. bars	267,500
Sept. 10—Allianca	Colon, G. C. (U. S.)	5,000
Total		$681,460
Too late for last week's statement:		
Sept. 2—Douglas	Cape Gracias, S. C. (Peru)	$760
Sept. 3—Grenada	Port Spain, S. C. (Mexico)	2,141
Total		$684,361

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.04	.04½
Anaconda	.47	.46¼
Anchoria Leland	1.01	1.03
Argentum	.20	.19¼
Blue Bell	.03½	.03⅜
Consolidated	.10⅜	.10½
Elkton	1.00½	1.00
El Paso	.26	.27
Gibson	.26	.24
Gold Coin	.60	.60
Gold King	.52	.52
Golden Fleece	.30	.31
Grouse	.05	.05
Isabella	.30¼	.30¼
Jefferson	.07	.07
Moon Anchor	.99½	.99
Pharmacist	.09⅜	.09⅜
Portland	.74½	.75½
Rawlings	.19	.20
Rosa	.09	.09
Union	.23	.23
Work	.05⅝	.05⅝

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Leland, Towle & Co. of Boston offer for sale $1,200,000 forty-year 3½ per cent. Rapid Transit bonds of that city.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 54½@55½c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 42¾@45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 345,098.52 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 25½d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$4,126,216
Exports in the same period	28,782,691
Net exports	$24,656,475
Net exports, 1896	12,681,255
Net exports, 1895	40,578,176
Net exports, 1894	65,459,178
Exports, 1893	14,263,424

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .48, 600 shares Fortuna at 10.75@11.12½@10.37½, 150 shares Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.75, 2,000 shares Creede and Cripple Creek at .05, 400 shares Mollie Gibson at .27, 100 shares Portland at .74, 600 shares Potosi at .58, 200 shares Savage at .75, and 50 shares Standard at 2.00. On the Mining Exchange 1,300 shares of Annetta sold at .46½, 500 shares Gold Magnet at .09¾, 1,600 shares Miami at .37¼, 15,500 shares Rocky Mountain at .13@.15, buyer .10@.13; 3,300 shares Argentum at .17¾@.18, 2,100 shares Anaconda Colorado at .45½@.44½, 2,500 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¾@.09¼, 16,000 shares Cannon Ball at .00@.01, 100 shares Gold Coin at 3.25, 800 shares Golden Fleece at .29@.29¼, 2,000 shares Isabella at .28¾, 1,500 shares Jefferson at .06@.06½@.06¼, 1,200 shares Mt. Rosa at .08¼@.08, and 4,800 shares Work at .05@.05½.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $7,445,325. The banks now hold $26,668,825 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.	Differences.
Loans	$569,291,200	$576,643,800	Inc. $7,352,600
Specie	92,423,400	92,153,700	Dec. 269,700
Leg'l t'drs.	102,130,600	95,052,600	Dec. 7,078,000
Net Dep'ts.	641,759,400	642,149,900	Inc. 390,500
Circulat'n	13,954,700	14,241,000	Inc. 286,300

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus at the corresponding dates in the years 1896 and 1895:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan. 2	$33,286,950	$19,779,675	$35,862,050
Jan. 9	43,991,450	27,183,100	41,792,200
Jan. 16	52,172,525	32,345,550	45,465,075
Jan. 23	57,067,800	37,678,500	45,880,450
Jan. 30	59,148,250	39,623,400	36,751,500
Feb. 6	54,540,050	40,182,425	33,766,225
Feb. 13	51,638,225	36,878,875	33,513,425
Feb. 20	55,665,950	28,627,050	29,822,725
Feb. 27	57,520,975	24,422,150	28,054,500
March 6	55,556,925	23,234,500	22,788,625
March 13	52,863,550	21,448,825	17,598,775
March 20	48,168,975	19,042,672	14,146,500
March 27	48,895,750	18,147,425	13,413,450
April 3	47,666,575	17,005,975	13,929,925
April 10	46,170,050	17,931,250	14,922,775
April 17	46,966,900	18,139,350	19,664,975
April 24	49,257,900	20,678,675	25,270,675
May 1	48,917,625	22,944,275	27,233,575
May 8	44,095,975	20,243,125	31,070,100
May 15	44,490,500	18,517,975	37,587,900
May 22	45,998,950	21,701,500	39,975,150
May 29	46,616,100	22,230,675	41,221,250
June 5	45,320,825	18,486,300	39,667,900
June 12	47,601,475	20,677,050	37,958,900
June 19	48,390,950	19,918,250	36,544,250
June 26	49,239,150	21,917,325	34,225,925
July 3	41,384,875	20,328,250	32,173,700
July 10	41,361,375	22,237,275	33,405,300
July 17	46,036,900	21,773,025	38,491,125
July 24	47,361,575	18,502,050	49,199,175
July 31	45,720,150	17,728,600	41,167,178
Aug. 7	41,002,125	13,815,575	38,940,775
Aug. 14	38,882,725	9,400,175	41,266,875
Aug. 21	39,753,450	9,270,150	37,566,675
Aug. 28	39,517,700	8,836,200	39,124,925
Sept. 4	34,114,150	8,248,550	34,846,775
Sept. 11	26,668,825	8,767,825	26,685,250

The following table shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$26,668,825	1892	$4,781,975
1896	8,767,825	1891	8,722,775
1895	26,685,250	1890	*3,306,925
1894	61,934,275	1889	5,134,775
1893	2,966,325	1888	12,423,575

*Deficit.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 11, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1897.	1896.	P. C.
New York	$564,209,761	$343,093,727	+64.5
Boston	75,346,593	52,270,509	+44.1
Philadelphia	44,288,824	44,363,101	—0.2
Baltimore	13,163,005	10,531,625	+25.0
Chicago	72,879,987	58,211,218	+25.2
St. Louis	22,947,133	17,012,214	+34.9
New Orleans	4,358,497	5,939,971	—26.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$797,283,300	$531,422,365	+50.0
Other cities, 5 days	181,079,268	110,061,247	+19.1
Total, all cities, 5 days	$928,362,568	$641,483,612	+44.7
All cities, 1 day	185,413,217	149,796,738	+23.8
Total, all cities, for week	$1,113,775,785	$791,280,350	+40.8

Complete returns for the week ended Sept. 4 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1896, a gain of 43.1 per cent., with the same week in 1895, a gain of 28 per cent, and with 1894 a gain of 50.8 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1896, was 29.7 per cent., with 1895 18.7 per cent., and with 1894 22.5 per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$216,824,055
Gold reserve	145,307,441
Net silver	19,975,169
United States notes in the Treasury	34,206,048
Treasury notes of 1890	27,809,054
Total receipts this day	857,660
Total receipts this month	7,855,574
Total receipts this year	65,964,292
Total expenditures this day	923,000
Total expenditures this month	10,408,000
Total expenditures this year	94,096,956
Deposits in National banks	17,727,046
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	236,366
Government receipts from internal revenue	585,712
Customs	251,718
Miscellaneous	20,229

WALL STREET TALK.

Mr. George J. Gould will be in New York on next Saturday, when (according to expectations in important Wall Street circles) there may be a history-making conference between him and Mr. Russell Sage. Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould are believed to have come to an agreement by which they part with the control of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. Of course Mr. Gould's presence is requisite as preliminary to the consummation of any plans to admit Mr. William C. Whitney and his colleagues into the control of the property.

* * *

A Standard Oil millionaire mentions four of the Granger stocks—St. Paul, Burlington, Northwest, and Rock Island—and predicts that before Thanksgiving Day they will score an average advance of from 15 to 20 points. And he insists that by that time those companies will all be officially assuring investors of increased dividends, the St. Paul record already having been made.

* * *

In Chicago Gas, friends of Gov. Flower still insist that 120 is a sure price for the stock.

* * *

In some Wall Street quarters—quarters that are not usually given to dreaming—the bituminous coal stocks are looked to for advances and for speculative profits. People in a position to know are unanimous in declaring that once the labor troubles are out of the way, plans for the rehabilitation of the soft coal trade will be immediately put into operation.

* * *

John D. and William Rockefeller are quoted in important Wall Street circles as predicting higher prices for all of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas securities. The rise in Kansas and Texas preferred in the last few days has been due, according to Wall Street belief, to large purchases for Standard Oil magnates.

* * *

Friends of George M. Pullman are quoting him as enthusiastic over the prospects for American business. Mr. Pullman's opinion should carry much weight, inasmuch as he is probably in closer touch with financiers and railroad men than any other man in the United States.

* * *

A member of the Vanderbilt family is credited with making the following prediction:

"Canada Southern will, before Thanksgiving, duplicate Omaha's recent buoyancy. Michigan Central will sell where Northwest now is, and within the next sixty days Northwest will have scored a 20-point advance."

* * *

Pennsylvania Railroad stock is up around 115 in the New York market. The trading in it in the unlisted department has been more active than was anticipated. Philadelphia is predicting 125 for Pennsylvania within the next thirty days.

* * *

A new short interest has been created in all of the Southern stocks, having for its incentive the talk of yellow fever. One room trader, in addition to putting out a line of Louisville, Southern Railway, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, has pursued his sectional nervousness far enough to also sell a lot of Canada Southern stock. According to this newest theory, anything Southern is dangerous.

* * *

Chicago Great Western earnings for the first week of September were only about $4,000 greater than those for the same period of 1896. It will be remembered, however, that in the same week last year fraternity excursion business made the road's passenger earnings abnormally large.

* * *

Mr. Grant B. Schley of Moore & Schley will not be back in Wall Street again before October. Col. Payne may remain even longer abroad.

* * *

The activity in Electro-Pneumatic stock has subsided. Electro-Pneumatic presents the novel feature of a stock selling at $1 a share commanding a loaning rate of 1-32 of 1 per cent. for use over night. Several hundred shares recently sold on the curb here have been delayed in delivery. It still looks as if Philadelphia, adapting itself to a standard not yet quite popular in Wall Street, is really selling short a stock selling between $1 and $2 a share.

* * *

The New York Central and all the Vanderbilt stocks are strong, and confident commission house buying of them is one of the conspicuous features of the present market.

* * *

Apropos of the remarkable strength of Brooklyn Union Gas, it is said that a large block of the stock has been taken abroad by Mr. Reginald Henshawe Ward, who sailed for Europe yesterday. Mr. Ward's firm has been prominently identified with the Brooklyn Union securities in Wall Street. Consolidation plans, however, are just at the present time the most important influences in Brooklyn Union's stock market fortunes.

* * *

A large Wall Street house having important foreign connections is advising its customers that, in its opinion, Southern Railway preferred may be counted upon for a sharp advance. The firm's letters hint at knowledge of foreign buying of the stock shortly to make itself felt.

* * *

Chicago credits Norman B. Ream with having made $1,000,000 and more out of the recent appreciation in railroad securities.

* * *

Developments affecting Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf will probably be made public within the next few days. Boston has a deal on in this low-priced stock, which is expected to be productive of great things.

* * *

Pullman's Palace Car Company stock is steadily advancing. Investors bought 1,300 shares of stock yesterday, getting the price up to 183.

* * *

Wall Street is amusing itself by figuring that the weakness of Bay State Gas is due entirely to manipulation by insiders—manipulation to scare out present holders and to accumulate more stock. Wall Street really does not know anything about it, but as a basis for its calculation it uses the fact that transactions of thousands of shares daily do not put the stock down more than fractionally.

* * *

Friends of H. M. Flagler are talking much higher prices for the Cotton Oil stocks. The Flagler people are also credited with having lately acquired large interests in the National Lead Company.

* * *

Developments concerning Brooklyn rapid transit are expected during the coming week. There is significance in the fact that recently the securities of the Brooklyn Elevated have been strong, as well as those of Brooklyn Rapid Transit itself.

* * *

The pool in Chesapeake and Ohio is credited with having taken its profits on half of the stock accumulated, although interested parties say that the stock is still good for higher figures.

* * *

President W. W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce is expected home from a two months' trip to Europe during the coming week.

* * *

Liquidation of Laclede Gas stock continues. St. Louis seems to have unloaded several thousand shares upon Wall Street speculators, who were gullible enough to believe in and rely implicitly upon St. Louis's cheerful assertions.

* * *

D. O. Mills is one of the busy veterans of the Street. He is wasting no time on Summer holidays.

* * *

The H. B. Claflin Company stock has of late been quite prominent on the tape. Only small blocks of it have been sold, but it looks as though much of the buying was for investment purposes, and by people who know something of dry goods trade prospects.

* * *

President Starbuck of the New York Air Brake Company is in the West negotiating new orders for his company.

* * *

General Electric insiders still supply stock, while the overloaded bull pool continues to talk confidently of a big rise which is shortly to come in General Electric—the same cheerful talk which they have indulged in for a year and more.

* * *

Wall Street rumors stating that William Rockefeller has developed into an invalid are nothing but foolish tales.

* * *

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, the newest of New York Stock Exchange stocks, has scored a rapid advance within the past two or three days. Just why, no one seems to know unless it is that it is a fresh thing for the Stock Exchange laundry department. Only a few months ago the stock sold on the curb under $10 a share. It was then given a spurt on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange up above 20. Now New York has it for quotation around 30. It is certainly doing a good two-dollar business on the Stock Exchange.

* * *

Pacific Mail does not maintain that buoyancy which made it conspicuous just after Mr. C. P. Huntington's return from Europe.

* * *

The St. Joseph and Grand Island stocks have been conspicuous among the cheap issues for their buoyancy. Recently, however, they have been lagging somewhat. Two successive pools have had the preferred stock, and both have sold out with profits.

* * *

J. Edward Addicks is said to be selling his new Buffalo Gas Company to Standard Oil interests.

* * *

Speculators who have gone into pools in Oregon securities on the theory that Klondike developments would produce big profits are a disappointed lot. Oregon Navigation stock seems to be coming out in large quantity direct from the inside.

* * *

We understand that London may become a heavy purchaser of American stocks within the next ten days, especially of Eries and Northern Pacifics, which fact should have the tendency of advancing prices on these stocks from present quotations.—Talbot J. Taylor & Co.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market in outside securities was quite lively. Brooklyn Elevated was in demand and closed at 5¾ to 6½. Consolidation rumors were again rife, leading to considerable speculation in Brooklyn Transit stocks.

Natural Gas stocks remained quiet, with slight pressure on Ohio and Indiana Gas securities.

A sensational advance was made in one local gas security. Mutual, after opening around 340, with numerous sales, jumped to 360 bid, closing at 350 to 370, a net gain for the week of 50 points.

East River Gas rights were offered freely at 1¾, a report that Central Union bonds would be delivered on Sept. 15 causing a decline.

Syracuse Gas has been strong and active during the past week. The steady absorption of the stock is said to be for Syracuse interests, who recently sold their holdings of the stock to a syndicate, and who now are buying back in the open market even more than they sold. They talk confidently of the company's prospects.

Standard Oil shows a handsome gain for the week. It closed with slight reaction from top.

There was much activity in Glucose common. This stock has made a net gain of five points in the last two days. The preferred is steady with a fair investment demand.

A sharp upward movement is looked for in some of the outside industrials. With the exception of New York and New Jersey Telephone, for which there was demand, little activity occurred in the list of miscellaneous stocks.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	207
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109	111
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	193	194
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	77	79
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	5¾	6½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	37½	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	71	77
Kings County Traction	47	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	100
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	200
Third Avenue Railroad	152	154
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mas.) Traction pf	92	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	107½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	85	90
Union Ferry stock	67	68
Union Ferry 5s	106	107

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	145	150
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73

FINANCIAL.

THE KOOTENAY-CARIBOO

Mining and Investment Company, Ltd.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, (IMPERIAL) PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Authorized Capital, - - - - - - $2,500,000

OFFICERS:

President—THE HON. JOHN COSTIGAN, Privy Councillor, M. P., Ottawa.
1st Vice-President—JOHN MULLIGAN, Esq., Yonkers, N. Y.
2d Vice-President—JOHN SMALL, Esq., Toronto.
Managing Director—A. W. ROSS, Esq., ex-M. P., Toronto.
Secretary—GEO. MACBETH, Esq., Auditor Toronto General Trusts Company, Toronto.
Consulting Mining Engineer—W. HAMILTON MERRITT, Esq., M. E., A. R. S. M., Toronto.

DIRECTORS:

MAJOR THOMAS BEATTIE, M. P., Capitalist, London.
FELIX CARBRAY, Esq., M. P. P., Lumber Merchant, Quebec.
WM. DURYEA, Esq., Director Spokane Falls and N. Ry.; National Starch Mfg. Co., etc., New York.
W. J. HAMLY, Esq., Man. Dir. Canadian Savings Loan and Building Asso., Toronto.
HON. J. NESBITT KIRCHOFFER, Senator of the Dominion of Canada, Brandon, Manitoba.
H. G. McMICKEN, Esq., General Agent Great Northern Railway Company, Toronto.
A. H. MOORE, Esq., M. P., Merchant, Magog, Que.
HON. CHARLES R. POPE, ex-U. S. Consul at Toronto, New York.
D. A. ROSE, Esq., Publisher, Toronto.
HON. JOSEPH ROYAL, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Northwest Territory, Montreal.
S. S. RYCKMAN, Esq., Manufacturer, Hamilton, Ont.
GEORGE SANDROCK, Esq., President German-American Bank of Buffalo.
COL. THOS. E. SLOAN, Treasurer National Express Company, New York.
HON. S. L. SMITH, Director Lake Superior Copper Mines, Detroit.
ALBERT B. STEARNS, Esq., Appraiser Port of Boston, Boston.

BANKERS:

UNION BANK OF CANADA.
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, New York.

This company was incorporated March 4, 1897, for the purpose of operating in every branch of the mining industry, and to otherwise avail itself of its broad charter powers, throughout the mineral belt extending through British Columbia and Northwest Territory, and including the Kootenay, Cariboo, Cassiar, and Yukon districts. Through its extensive and influential connections the company has established its interests in the Yukon district in a position such as no other company can obtain to utilize the vast opportunities afforded for establishing general trading posts, means of transportation, banking facilities, town sites, etc., as well as the acquirement of mining claims.

In the Kootenay district the company owns a number of quartz claims, including the "Vera Hastings," the "Echo," and the "Comanche," and has secured and is negotiating for a number of valuable properties and options, including a railway charter from the Dominion Government and large coal deposits, timber limits, several town sites, smelters, and mining claims, producing gold, copper, silver, etc.

In order to secure additional working capital a limited number of fully paid and non-assessable shares of the capital stock is now offered for public subscription at $1 each. The right is reserved to close the subscription books without notice. Subscriptions will be received and further details given at the

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED STATES, 60 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

ALASKA-KLONDYKE

GOLD MINING CO.

Capital Stock, 500,000 Shares of $10.00 each, fully paid and non-assessable, of which 250,000 Shares are now offered for subscription at par.

THE ALASKA-KLONDYKE GOLD MINING COMPANY will do a general TRANSPORTATION, COMMERCIAL, and BANKING BUSINESS, and, in addition, DEAL IN MINING CLAIMS, and WORK THE MINES ALREADY OWNED and that may hereafter be acquired by the Company.

The full-paid stock is now offered at TEN DOLLARS per share.

For STOCK OR PROSPECTUS WRITE TO THE

Alaska-Klondyke Gold Mining Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid	Asked.
Columbus Gas	91	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	297	298
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	350	380
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. stock, ex rights	87	89
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	116	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	112½	113½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con	105½	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	97	99
St. Joseph (Mo.)	41	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	90
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	146	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	34½	35
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	86½	87½
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	103	103½

Industrials.

	Bid	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	50½	51
Glucose preferred, when issued	95	96
Herring-Hall Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall Marvin pf	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	73	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96½	98½
Lorillard Company pf	114	117
Michigan-Peninsular Car	11	13
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
New York Biscuit Company	106	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	8	12
Pratt & Whitney pf	62	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	329	331
Trenton Potteries	12	15
Trenton Potteries pf	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf	70	74
Wagner Car Company	157	158
Worthington Pump Company pf	91	95

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	51
New York & New Jersey Telephone	141	145
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	142
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21	23
Trow Directory pf	25	29
Wool Exchange	110	112

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The local stock market displayed considerable irregularity in the early dealings. Pennsylvania Railroad was in good demand again on buying for New York account. The Choctaws were firm. Lehigh Valley and the Readings were a little easier. The Northern Pacifics and St. Paul were fairly active, prices following New York's lead. The tractions were dull and steady, and the industrials, as a group, strong, with Marsden the most active on scattered commission house purchases. The close was irregular, but with a strong undertone.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	18½	19
Electric Storage Battery common	32¼	32⅝
Electric Storage Battery pf	34	34½
Metropolitan Traction	123	124
Pennsylvania Heat	17¼	17½
Pennsylvania Heat pf	38⅝	39
United Gas	85¼	85½
Welsbach Light	48½	49
Choctaw	9⅝	9¾
Marsden	20⅝	20⅝
Philadelphia Traction	71¼	71½
Union Traction	11⅜	11½
Lehigh Valley	30¾	30⅞
Pennsylvania	57⅛	57¼
Reading	13⅝	13¾
Reading 1st pf	27 13-16	27 15-16
Reading 2d pf	16 13-16	17

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1,260	Am. Sug. Refs.	154⅞	155⅛	154	155
340	Amer. Tobacco	93⅞	93⅞	93	93
230	At., T. & S. F.	16	16	15⅞	15⅞
510	A., T. & S. F. pf	35	35¼	34⅞	35⅛
150	Bay State Gas	12¼	12¼	12	12
570	Chicago Gas	104⅝	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
5,140	Ch., R. I. & P.	95⅞	96¼	95⅜	95⅞
5,720	Ch., Bur. & Qy.	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	100⅞
7,640	Ch., M. & St. P.	100⅞	101⅜	100⅞	101¼
100	Ch. Great West.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
80	C., St. P., M. & O.	83¼	83¼	82⅞	83
60	C. & Northwest.	128⅛	128⅜	128½	128¾
30	Ches. & Ohio	26	26	26	26
50	Cent. of N. J.	97½	97½	97½	97½
70	Gen. Electric	38½	38¾	38½	38¾
100	Laclede Gas	45½	45½	45½	45½
990	Louis. & Nash.	61⅝	62	61⅝	61¾
1,100	Mo. Pacific	39⅜	39¼	38⅞	39
990	Manhattan	111⅝	112⅝	110⅝	111⅞
50	Nat. Lead	43¼	43¼	42¾	43⅛
100	N. Y. Central	112½	112½	112½	112½
70	N. Y., L. E. & W.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
20	Nor. Pacific	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
300	Nor. Pac. pf	54⅝	55	54⅝	54⅞
10	Pacific Mail	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
1,520	Reading	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27⅝
110	Southern R'y	12⅛	12⅛	12	12
180	Southern pf	38	38	37¾	37¾
450	Tenn. C. & I.	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34¼
370	Union Pac.	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
20	U. S. Leather pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
100	Wabash pf	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1,410	West. Union	96⅜	96⅞	96⅛	96½
50	Wheel. & L. E.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
29,840					

BONDS.

$18,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	60¼	60¼	60	60
4,000	Iowa Cent. 1st	99½	99½	99	99
15,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	60½	60½	60	60
1,000	Nor. Pac. 1st	122	122	122	122
5,000	Nassau El. 1st	99½	99½	99½	99½
8,000	Tex. Pac. 1st	96⅞	96⅞	96	96
9,000	U. P. D. & G. 1st	49½	50	49½	50
$60,000					

Financial Continued on Page 20.

Financial Continued from Page 19.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Lake Street "L" was again the centre of interest. From an opening at 20¾ it advanced to 21¾, with little pushing. Biscuit took a drop. It opened at 58½, and the bottom was reached at the close, which was 56. Lake Street trust certificates went up with the stock selling from 18½ to 19⅝. The debenture 5s brought 75. Those of the Metropolitan are up to 53¼. Clearing House settlements to-day:

American Strawboard	28¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	66
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	8¾
Chicago Brew. & Malt. pf.	31½
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	31½
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	51
Chicago City Railway	234
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	153
Lake St. Elevator	21½
Int. Packing Co.	20
Int. Packing Co. pf.	45
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	9½
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	32½
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	57⅝
N. Chicago St. R. R.	240
Street's W. S. C. Line	18
W. Chicago St. R. R.	108¾
Lake St. El., tr. ctfs.	19
South Side El. R. R.	55¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	278	278	278
4th week Aug.	$9,540	$11,520	$9,412
Month	40,890	40,075	41,836
From Jan. 1	345,559	348,400	352,197
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Sept.	$140,767	$118,522	$130,898
From July 1	2,899,929	2,983,225	1,204,804
BUR., CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,136	1,136	1,136
4th week Aug.	$138,316	$126,895	$147,015
Month	387,537	347,747	395,547
From Jan. 1	2,550,540	2,776,617	2,427,437
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,476	6,444	6,327
1st week Sept.	$492,000	$419,000	$397,000
From Jan. 1	14,484,117	14,234,432	11,168,297
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week Sept.	$193,371	$201,081	$192,232
From July 1	2,154,180	1,903,392	1,868,430
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	928	928
1st week Sept.	$115,463	$111,676	......
From Jan. 1	3,262,673	3,153,141	......
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
4th week Aug.	$48,755	$52,179	$56,567
Month	143,196	156,128	163,609
From Jan. 1	910,991	917,389	1,092,412
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week Aug.	$40,355	$44,356	$35,909
Month	120,116	119,424	102,159
From Jan. 1	806,593	757,694	755,000
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	588	588	588
4th week Aug.	$61,184	$52,248	$37,959
Month	170,122	174,595	112,092
From Jan. 1	1,032,124	1,389,374	1,175,782
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULA—			
Mileage	940	940	940
4th week Aug.	$51,741	$39,135	$38,432
Month	155,622	133,103	132,401
From Jan. 1	1,610,292	1,445,580	1,307,413
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY—			
Mileage	469	469	469
4th week Aug.	$30,409	$20,533	......
Month	103,532	68,392	......
From Jan. 1	693,787	566,617	......
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Aug.	$8,213	$6,655	......
Month	23,512	19,528	$21,196
From Jan. 1	182,503	183,816	218,395
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
4th week Aug.	$66,857	$55,776	$65,952
Month	190,201	176,848	203,318
From Jan. 1	1,256,619	1,319,090	1,368,266
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,036	4,036	3,512
4th week Aug.	$703,927	$654,954	$602,212
Month	2,103,231	2,000,186	1,672,517
From Jan. 1	14,315,513	14,259,440	11,356,631
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
3d week Aug.	$42,300	$44,630	$43,000
From Jan. 1	1,657,963	1,441,257	1,508,802
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA—			
Mileage	194	194	194
4th week Aug.	$7,470	$2,334	......
Month	2,240	9,607	......
From Jan. 1	142,948	63,129	......
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week Sept.	$71,969	$64,858	$62,804
From Jan. 1	2,301,635	2,312,496	2,338,210
LONG ISLAND—			
Mileage	378	378	367
Month August	$526,694	$509,601	$522,278
From Jan. 1	2,694,664	2,688,513	2,784,503
LOUIS., HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
4th week Aug.	$19,189	$16,771	$12,847
Month	51,071	46,317	42,005
1st week Sept.	10,940	8,622	......
From Jan. 1	317,343	317,042	......
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,860
1st week Sept.	$213,353	$201,961	$167,113
From Jan. 1	8,721,538	6,722,357	6,274,730
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week Sept.	$85,298	$84,316	$59,213
From Jan. 1	4,051,137	3,301,432	2,903,978
MEXICAN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	321	321	321
Week Aug. 21	$75,500	$58,000	$58,000
From Jan. 1	2,399,492	1,922,574	2,181,934
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
3d week Aug.	$14,840	$8,355	$9,928
From Jan. 1	464,771	335,476	309,965
MINN. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	388	370	370
1st week Sept.	$49,523	$61,173	$46,992
From July 1	400,924	388,927	322,960
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULTE STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
4th week Aug.	$102,681	$94,510	$98,970
Month	304,522	277,076	251,884
From Jan. 1	2,227,214	2,271,957	1,571,084
MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	149	149	149
4th week Aug.	$5,903	$7,462	......
Month	20,142	22,812	......
From Jan. 1	163,516	175,199	......
N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	477	477
1st week Sept.	$75,868	$69,371	$61,060
From July 1	861,515	855,939	789,666
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,367	4,367	5,431
4th week Aug.	$645,268	$647,550	$686,865
Month	1,853,319	1,865,513	1,779,104
From July 1	3,693,680	3,574,117	3,274,479
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	334	334	334
1st week Aug.	$19,990	$17,538	$17,387
From Jan. 1	611,053	578,852	605,015
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
1st week Sept.	$26,500	$20,500	......
From July 1	214,000	143,300	......
ST. PAUL & DULUTH—			
Mileage	248	248	248
Month August	$137,543	$139,460	$154,518
From Jan. 1	899,315	897,126	901,604
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	176	176	176
4th week Aug.	$5,447	$5,871	......
Month	17,708	17,617	......
From Jan. 1	140,006	144,534	......
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week Sept.	$126,590	$124,469	$112,813
From Jan. 1	4,190,684	3,841,653	4,079,373
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
4th week Aug.	$30,230	$20,049	......
Month	87,451	70,140	......
From Jan. 1	577,944	626,064	......
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week Aug.	$71,211	$62,637	$57,064
Month	227,576	205,477	182,996
From Jan. 1	1,444,492	1,361,201	1,153,103
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF—			
Mileage	974	974	974
4th week Aug.	$70,172	$64,575	......
Month	262,086	215,509	......
From Jan. 1	2,130,334	1,912,866	......
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	646
4th week Aug.	$106,100	$99,700	$110,000
Month	295,300	312,800	320,900
From July 1	653,100	588,700	639,206
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	894	894	894
4th week Aug.	$137,905	$120,057	$144,257
Month	419,912	407,352	447,376
From July 1	2,794,690	2,858,051	880,264

ATLANTIC & DANVILLE for July—

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross	$44,425	$39,472	*$4,953
Net	12,151	6,050	*6,101
From Jan. 1:			
Gross	304,669	307,725	†3,056
Net	77,475	64,637	*12,838

*Increase. †Decrease.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total gross	12,832,515	13,100,008	13,384,656
Total expenses	9,864,665	10,293,703	10,254,068
Net earn.	2,967,850	3,166,305	3,130,588
Total charges	3,299,140	3,344,510	3,344,706
Deficit	46,694	*74,114	*49,626

*Surplus.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for the year ended June 30—

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings	2,006,505	2,028,300	†21,795
Expenses & taxes	1,199,128	1,203,552	†4,424
Net earnings	807,377	824,748	†17,371
Other income	96,949	87,572	*9,377
Total income	904,326	912,320	†7,994
Fixed charges	580,540	580,540	....
Balance	323,786	331,780	†7,994
Dividends	245,000	245,000	....
Surplus	78,786	86,780	†7,994

*Increase. †Decrease.

PEORIA & EASTERN for July—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross	130,174	136,402	162,900
Net	19,634	28,630	41,304
Deficit	17,168	8,172	*4,572
From Jan. 1:			
Gross	927,899	1,006,569	1,101,992
Net	182,604	225,608	283,652

*Surplus.

TEXAS CENTRAL for June—

Gross	$17,787	$17,116	Inc.	$671
Net	1,506	*782	Inc.	2,288
From Jan. 1—				
Gross	105,077	110,427	Dec.	5,350
Net	7,981	10,305	Dec.	2,324

*Deficit.

PHILADELPHIA, READING & NEW ENGLAND for July—

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross	57,164	60,790	†3,626
Net	21,598	15,740	*5,858
From Jan. 1:			
Gross	345,021	388,591	†43,570
Net	118,075	107,769	*10,306

*Increase. †Decrease.

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for July—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross	$115,874	$167,431	$177,984
Net	26,500	40,205	62,503
Deficit	10,724	*316	*19,674
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	941,553	1,040,142	949,640
Net	260,827	298,898	247,297

*Surplus.

The Yonkers Railroad Company reports for the year ending June 30, 1897, a deficit after charges of $10,321. The balance sheet shows a profit and loss deficiency of $11,484.

Westchester Electric reports for the year ending June 30, 1897, a surplus over charges of $13,050. The balance sheet shows cash on hand $1,368, and a profit and loss deficiency of $8,321.

New York and Pennsylvania reports for the year ending June 30, 1897, a surplus of $3,347. The balance sheet shows current assets of $7,432 and current liabilities of $4,085.

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 70 roads for the fourth week of August, 1897, at $10,104,359, an increase of $1,179,807, or 13.22 per cent.; 123 roads report for August $45,056,637, an increase of $4,971,258; 119 roads report from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, $315,225,269, an increase of $9,855,623.

BENHAM SENTENCED TO DIE.

Batavia Wife-Murderer Will Be Executed at Auburn Prison.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Howard C. Benham was sentenced by Justice Laughlin this morning to be executed at Auburn Prison during the week beginning Nov. 1 for the murder of his wife, Florence Tout Benham, who died from the effect of prussic acid poisoning on the 4th of January last. Benham was found guilty by a Genesee County jury on July 29.

This morning Justice Laughlin rendered his decision denying a motion for a new trial, which was made shortly after the conviction. Immense crowds filled the Court House, people beginning to arrive as early as 8 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock sentence was moved, and Benham stood up, resting his left arm on the table reserved for reporters and his right upon his hip. His jaws moved nervously as he chewed tobacco, and his eyes rolled uneasily, but there was no other indication of excitement. His remarkable composure did not leave him for an instant. In answer to the question, "Have you any legal cause to show why the sentence of the court should not be imposed?" he answered "No," in a firm voice. Sentence of death was then imposed.

Benham will probably be taken to Auburn next week. An appeal will probably be filed at once, which will act as a stay of proceedings in the execution.

THE ETIQUETTE OF FUNERALS.

New Yorkers Who Are Punctilious in Attending Obsequies of Old Friends.

Some men are as conscientious and as scrupulously exact in "paying their respects to the dead" as they are in any other matter of etiquette. Among their number are men conspicuous in public life. Their frequent presence at funerals is indicative of a strong sense of duty as well as of a loyal friendship for those to whose death they pay the tribute. For a busy man of affairs to take an hour or two out of the middle of the day to attend a church funeral is often more of a sacrifice than a casual observer might think. Yet there are a score or more of well-known and influential New Yorkers who invariably make it a point to attend the funeral of an old friend, no matter how inconvenient it may be.

John D. Crimmins is most punctilious in this respect, as also is Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, now United States Minister to Spain. They believe that loyalty to a friend entails the duty of being present at that friend's funeral. J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; John H. Starin, and D. O. Mills are very busy men who usually find time to attend the funerals of their old friends or business associates. Within the past few months several old and respected residents of this city have died and been interred after services in some church. In almost every instance the same well-known faces of surviving friends were observed among the general mourners. Elihu Root, John E. Parsons, Stephen P. Nash, ex-Surrogate Delano C. Calvin, and Edward Lauterbach rarely omit attending the obsequies of departed friends. Ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams and Gen. Howard Carroll are two men who apparently never neglect them.

One cold, blustering day last Winter, when the streets were banked high with snow and the winds were full of icy needles, there was a simple funeral ceremony in a certain private house. The dead man had at one time been very active and influential in New York, but adverse fortune had overtaken him before his last illness. In his prime many hundreds had sought his friendship. Around his coffin scarcely two score of loyal friends gathered. Chief among these few mourners, however, were ex-Inspector Williams and Gen. Carroll.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant is another strict observer of the etiquette pertaining to funerals. Only the most exacting obligations will prevent his attending the funeral of an old friend. And it is the same way with Controller Fitch, Postmaster Van Cott, and ex-Postmaster Dayton. Two familiar figures at the public funerals of old New Yorkers are those of ex-Postmaster Thaddeus Wakeman and ex-Collector Thomas Murphy.

Nelson Found the Gas.

James Nelson, a plumber of 1,057 Lexington Avenue, examined a leaking gas pipe at 66 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street yesterday with a match. An explosion resulted. The interior of the room was wrecked, the woodwork caught fire, and Nelson's whiskers were burned off. An ambulance surgeon attended to Nelson, while the fire department extinguished the flames. The loss was $300 and the whiskers. Nelson was not seriously hurt.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The preliminary announcement of the Philharmonic Society, just received, is one of especial interest. For some time past the patronage of the concerts of this organization has taxed the capacity of Carnegie Hall, and it has been expected that the number of concerts would have to be increased. The society has taken advantage of the cessation of operatic performances at the Metropolitan to experiment this season with public demand. Instead of six concerts, eight will be given, each on a Saturday night, and each preceded by a "public rehearsal" on Friday afternoon. Of course these rehearsals long ago outgrew their name and are now concerts in every respect. Consequently, it may fairly be said that this season the Philharmonic will give sixteen concerts with eight programmes. Eugene Ysaye, the famous Belgian violinist, will appear at the first two concerts, and will play the Brahms concerto.

The dates of the evening concerts are as follows: Nov. 13, Dec. 11, Jan. 8, Jan. 29, Feb. 19, March 5, March 19, and April 2. The afternoon concerts will be on the days immediately preceding these. Old subscribers will have opportunity to renew their subscriptions from Oct. 18 to Oct. 23. New applicants will be provided on and after Oct. 25. A prospectus containing full particulars of the season will be issued about Oct. 1.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mr. Willard sailed yesterday on the St. Louis for New York. He will appear Oct. 4 at Wallack's, in "The Physician," by Henry Arthur Jones. His New York engagement is for four weeks.

As already announced, Chester Bailey Fernald's dramatization of his own Chinese story, "The Cat and the Cherub," will be acted at Olympia Music Hall a week from to-morrow night. This ought to be a most interesting novelty. The scene is laid in One-Eye Alley, Chinatown, San Francisco. The story is woven around the kidnapping of the infant son of a wealthy merchant, Hoo King, by Chim Fang, an impoverished opium den keeper, who hopes thereby to secure enough ransom to buy the beautiful Ah Yoi, the niece of the merchant. Chim Fang succeeds in stealing the child, and a reward is offered by the boy's father in the shape of his beautiful niece. He will give her to any one who will return his son. Chim Fang tries to get both the niece and the ransom, but is run to earth by Wing Sun Luey, the son of Dr. Wing Shee, a highly educated man, but at the same time a schemer, who has had his eye on the niece of the rich merchant for his own son. Chim Fang kills Wing Sun, and, in turn, is killed by the doctor, his vengeance on the murderer of his son forming the crisis of the play. This story seems identical with that of a short Chinese drama lately announced for production by David Belasco and Charles Frohman. The cast will include one Chinese actor, little Ah Chum Lee, as Hoo Chee, the cherub. Otherwise, it will be as follows: Dr. Wing Shee, Holbrook Blinn; Chim Fang, Richard Ganthony; Hoo King, Alfred Hastings; Wing Sun Luey, Edward Morrison; Hwah Kwee, Aletia Luce; Ah Yoi, Marian Ruth Benson.

THEATRES

This Week's New Bills.

MONDAY, Sept. 13.—Wallack's Theatre—"A Coat of Many Colors," comedy by Madeline Lucette Ryley, with Effie Shannon and Herbert Kelcey.

Garrick Theatre—"A Stranger in New York," new musical farce by Charles H. Hoyt.

Star Theatre—"The Captain of the Nonsuch," farce, in three acts, by J. F. Milliken, from the French of Hennequin.

Harlem Opera House—"The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," farce in three acts, by Madeline Lucette Ryley.

Madeline Lucette Ryley is the author of the new play in which Effie Shannon and Herbert Kelcey will appear at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow night. She seems to be the most prolific of contemporary playwrights, and another of her light and pleasing plays, "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," will be current this week at another theatre. No very intelligible sketch of the plot of "A Coat of Many Colors" has been made public. It is said to have a "serious interest," as well as a "comedy element," and its hero is Herman Walboys, a lawyer and a bachelor, who shuns women. Hence, presumably, some fancied resemblance is traced to the Biblical personage who, in his early youth, had a coat of many colors. But the exact significance of the title is not disclosed.

A legal correspondent of Walboys, in San Francisco, intrusts to him a delicate mission, and this begins his acquaintance with Esther Gunning, who is, it seems, a woman lawyer, and the heroine of the play. Walboys learns that Esther's mother was only the "common-law wife" of her father, but Esther, because of his delicacy, never learns that unpleasant fact. He is instrumental in righting the elder woman's wrongs, and he makes Esther his wife. The peculiar theme of uncommon marital relations, common to all Mrs. Ryley's plays, is treated antiphonally, so to speak, in this one. Walboys has a father, who is an autocrat, and a younger brother, who has married, without that father's consent, the daughter of an objectionable old Scot. It is one of the duties of the hero to shield this brother's folly.

To be sure, not much about the play can be imagined from these few facts. We shall have to wait. But it ought to be remarkably well acted, for the cast will include W. J. Le Moyne as the autocratic parent, Edmund D. Lyons as the Scotchman, Bruce McRae, Burr McIntosh, Ellie Wilton, and Georgia Busby.

⁂

"A Stranger in New York," Charles H. Hoyt's newest farce, has been "tried" in various other cities, and many improvements have already been made in it, so that it is thought now to be in good shape for the unexpectedly early production in New York, made possible, if not necessary, by the quick withdrawal of "The Good Mr. Best" at the Garrick Theatre, of which Messrs. Hoyt & McKee are now the lessees. A number of the actors, singers, dancers, and "imitators" who were concerned in the remarkably successful run of "A Trip to Chinatown," including Harry Conor, George A. Beane, and Harry Gilfoil, are in the cast, and the quality of the piece seems, from a sketch of its plot and incidents, to resemble that more than Mr. Hoyt's more recent farces. A comprehensive summary of "A Stranger in New York" follows:

The scene is in New York. The incidents of the first act take place in the waiting room of the Hoffman House. Cumming Swift has invited his friend, I. Collier Downe, to visit him in New York and to go to the French Ball. He is suddenly called away to Philadelphia on business, and leaves a letter for Downe to present to his club friend, Wright Innitt. Downe drops the letter on the floor, and a stranger in New York finds it, and decides that he ought to deliver it to the man to whom it is addressed. He does so, and Wright Innitt at once recognizes him as I. Collier Downe and introduces him to friends. Thence arise the complications, for Wright Innitt refuses to permit the stranger to explain.

In the second act the scene is a private room at the French Ball. I. Collier Downe and his friend, Cumming Swift, appear, and decide that it will not do to correct the mistake, because it is shown that I. Collier Downe's wife is suspicious, and has come to New York, employing a detective, who is an alleged "society leader," to trace her husband. I. Collier Downe tries to respond every time his name is called, but has no opportunity, as "the Stranger" pushes him to the rear. Virginia Pryde, a belle of Richmond, goes to the ball, attended by her friend's brother. Mrs. Downe goes to the ball, and finds herself mistaken, because her husband is locked in the elevator and the man bearing his name has no resemblance to him. She tries a waltz with "the Stranger," and is caught by her husband, and all ends happily for everybody except Mrs. Downe and the woman spy.

Among the actors, apart from those mentioned above, will be Charles Warren, Lloyd Wilson, Arthur Pacie, John Hyams, Sadie Martinot, Amelia Stone, Margaret Fitzpatrick, and the Angeles sisters.

⁂

"The Captain of the Nonsuch," to be produced at the Star Theatre to-morrow night, is a three-act farce, adapted from the French of "La Flamboyante" by Hennequin, by James Foster Milliken. An English version called "The Saucy Sally," by F. C. Burnand, had a good run at the Comedy Theatre in London, last Spring, and is now current in English provincial cities, Charles Hawtrey acting the principal character. In Col. Milliken's version the hero's rôle is taken by William Bonelli, an actor who was conspicuous in the poor play called "The New Dominion" because of the originality and graphic quality of his acting.

This hero is an unconscionable liar, a man of wealth, but no occupation, who, to win the affection of a practical girl, pretends to be a sea Captain in the merchant service. Then he has voyages, and long stories to tell about them, and large numbers of curiosities—bought in the city. Presently he has a mother-in-law to contend with, and when she finds a dealer's name on a stuffed bird supposed to have been shot by Bennett at the North Pole, or somewhere, she begins to examine closely into his doings—and a pretty state of things she discloses! Rose Stahl, Lillian Shovelin, and Helen Ransom are in Mr. Bonelli's company.

⁂

Gretchen Lyons, a comely and taking young actress, takes Annie Russell's part in "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle" this season, and will make her first appearance in this neighborhood as Betty Fondacre at the Harlem Opera House to-morrow night. Joseph Holland, than whom there are few cleverer actors of light comedy on the English-speaking stage, retains the rôle of Tom Pollinger. Winona Shannon, Joseph Kilgour, Alfred Edwards, and Charles Collins are also in the cast. "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle" is an exceedingly clever and pleasing farce, of a refined quality, and like Mrs. Ryley's other pieces, remarkable for the sprightly quality of its dialogue.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"Shall We Forgive Her?" draws crowds.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The engagement of "Secret Service" has been extended until Sept. 25.

BIJOU THEATRE.—"The Wrong Mr. Wright" has served well to begin Roland Reed's long engagement.

HOYT'S THEATRE.—"A Bachelor's Honeymoon" continues blithely and with every prospect of a long run.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—In spite of the prevailing warm weather "What Happened to Jones" interests crowds nightly.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The season at the Broadway Theatre will begin a week from to-morrow night, when Francis Wilson will appear there in "Half a King."

CASINO.—The one hundred and twenty-fifth and last performance but one of "The Whirl of the Town" will be given next Friday, when souvenirs will be distributed.

TERRACE GARDEN CONCERT.—Nahan Franko will lead the orchestra at Terrace Garden to-night, when a Sunday concert of unusual excellence will be given. The soloists will be Signor Alberti and Mlle. Adrienne Remenyi.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Circus Girl" packs this theatre nightly. The songs sung by Virginia Earl, Nancy McIntosh, Mary Young, Cyril Scott, and James T. Powers are all attractive and thoroughly appreciated.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—This will be the last week of the original production of "The Girl from Paris" at this theatre. The week following E. E. Rice will present the piece with the company that is booked for the season at the Park Theatre, Boston.

LYECUM THEATRE.—Mr. Sothern's engagement at the Lyceum will continue until well along in November. "Change Alley" will be kept in the bill for the present. At the Thursday matinées, which begin in November, Mr. Sothern and Miss Harned will appear as Claude Melnotte and Pauline Deschappelles.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN.—The temperature is kept agreeably low in this popular place of entertainment. This week's bill will introduce Jerome and Alexis, contortionists; John Le Clair, juggler; Emma Carus, ballad singer; the sisters Leigh, the Englishes, acrobats; the Romalo brothers, Signor Quinto, and the Marblesques.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Besides Kate Claxton, who has been appearing in a short serious play, "The Fate of Half Past Four," a prominent star at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week will be George C. Boniface, the elder, who will appear with Norma Ferner in a sketch called "A Green-Eyed Monster."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—This week's play at the Grand Opera House will be the variety farce called "At Coney Island," with that duo of droll fellows, Mathews and Bulger, as principal performers, and a dozen other "vaudeville artists" of skill and repute, as their associates. New scenery has been prepared and the songs are said to be new and up to date.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Henry E. Dixey appears at Keith's this week in a new monologue, in which he will introduce mimicry and sleight of hand. Another star will be A. L. Guille, the famous tenor. The Biograph is still a potent attraction. Other performers are the Quigleys, Montgomery and Stone, Walter Leon, Florence Wolcott, and the Pantzer trio.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Mr. Stephen Brodie will be a new star at the Pleasure Palace this week. His medium is a farce representing social life and personal humor in and around a Bowery drinking shop. Mr. Brodie will talk and sing. In the olio Hilda Thomas and Frank Barry, Hiatt and Pearl, Curtis and Gordon, (the bag punchers,) Annie Hart, Williams the ventriloquist, Mason and Healy, Leslie and Curdy, Mollie Killenbeck, and Coakley and Husted, with their dancing dog, will appear.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Nance O'Neil and the Murray Hill Theatre stock company will appear this week in "Leah the Forsaken," Augustin Daly's long familiar and powerful adaptation of Mosenthal's "Deborah." This kind of a play, properly and sympathetically acted, seems to be better fitted to Mr. Murtha's new stock company plan than light comedy and farce. There is a surfeit of farce at the other theatres. Thus far Mr. Murtha's stock company has worn well.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—This will be the last week of the roof garden season at Koster & Bial's. Next week the music hall proper will be opened for the season with Cleo de Merode and the "Faust" ballet. This week's performers include Nellie Burt, Reno and Richards, McAvoy and May, the Bannocks, Webb and Ransom, Misses Reid and Halvers, Johnson and Dean, Lorenz and Allen, the Banky Brothers, and Rawson and June. The programme will include songs and dances, farcical sketches, club swinging, juggling, contortion acts, and darky comicalities.

ACADEMY.—The second edition of "Nature" will be given to-morrow-night. An altogether new book has been written, and the comic element has been improved. A new dance, the Ballet of the Mirrors, is to be put forward in the second act, and in the third act new music has been provided for both the ballet and the Amazon March. Two new sets of scenery, one for use in the second act and the other for the transformation scene of finale, have been built and painted. The specialty features of the performance are to be headed by Frobel and Ruge, who will be seen in a novel act.

EDEN MUSEE.—The attendance at the Eden Musée is said to be better now than ever before. From the time the Musée opens until it closes at night there is a crowd hurrying through the halls and corridors, interested in the hundreds of wax groups and figures. The majority of the country merchants and Fall visitors to the city call at the Musée. Sometimes it is almost as interesting to watch the visitors as the wax groups. The new cinematograph shows twenty-four new moving pictures, and the exhibitions take place hourly. The afternoon and evening concerts are worthy of attention.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"In Town," the new English variety farce at the Knickerbocker Theatre, has not succumbed to the September heat, and seems likely to survive the perils of a long voyage. Since Marie Studholme resumed her place in the performance, and Juliette Nesville regained her lost voice, and Norma Whalley (Miss Studholme's understudy) has returned to her own small but not unimportant rôle and dainty "specialty," the piece has seemed brisker and more satisfying. It lacks any striking "feature"—that's the principal fault of "In Town." There is nothing in it as beautiful as the "Roger de Coverley" in "An Artist's Model," or as uniquely funny as the arena episode in "The Circus Girl." It has not either the quasi-novelty or the pictorial delicacy of "The Geisha." The main theme, the adventures of an unsophisticated country family in London, under the guidance of a voluble adventurer, is as old as "The Provoked Husband" of Sir John Vanbrugh. But the fact that the head of the innocent rural family is an elderly Duke who is fond, in a paternal but annoying way, of a burlesque actress who was formerly a governess in his family gives the irony a modern tinge. Mr. Lawrence Caird indicates cleverly the aristocratic breeding and human weaknesses of the eminent peer, while Miss Florence Lloyd is nimble and neat and true enough to nature for burlesque as the precious young Marquis from Oxford. Miss Nesville is appropriately "devilish" as the French songstress, while Miss Hobson's gentle statuesqueness is in striking contrast with the character of some of her "lines" as that eldest of five "Gaiety Girls," three of whom, according to Mr. Bradfield, were appropriately and quietly drowned in their infancy. Miss Minnie Hunt, as the heroine whose pose is modest simplicity, is charming. Her singing voice is small but good, and she uses it well, while she acts with facile expression. Louis Bradfield, the patter comedian, is a host in himself, as the audacious, tuneful, and otherwise gifted man-about-town. The pictures are all handsome, and the dancing as swift and startling as need be. Nobody will rave over "In Town," but as long as this kind of "musical comedy" endures, it will serve.

Sons of Veterans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—The National Encampment, Sons of Veterans, held its concluding session this afternoon. The encampment elected by acclamation Charles K. Darling of Boston, Mass., Commander in Chief, and selected Omaha unanimously as the place of their next encampment.

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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Panama.

Two towers the old Cathedral lifts
Above the sea-walled town,—
The wild pine bristles from their rifts,
The runners dangle down;
In either turret, staves in hand,
All day the mongrel ringers stand
And sound, far over bay and land,
The Bells of Panama.

Loudly the cracked bells, overhead,
Of San Francisco ding,
With Santa Ana, La Merced,
Felipe, answering;
Banged all at once, and four times four,
Morn, noon, and night, the more and more
Clatter and clang with huge uproar
The Bells of Panama.

From out their roosts the bellmen see
The red-tiled roofs below,—
The Plaza folk that lazily
To mass and cockpit go,—
Then pound afresh, with clamor fell,
Each ancient, broken, thrice-blest bell,
Till thrice our mouths have cursed as well
The Bells of Panama.

The Cordillera guards the main
As when Pedrarias bore
The cross, the castled flag of Spain,
To the Pacific shore;
The tide still ebbs a league from quay,
The buzzards scour the emptied Bay;
"There's a heretic to sing to-day,—
Come out! Come out!"—still seem to say
The Bells of Panama.

—EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN in the September Chap-Book.

The Only English Pope.

From the September Catholic World.

The "Old Pretender," the "Young Pretender," and the Cardinal Duke of York—James III., Charles, Edward, and Henry, the last scions of the hapless Stuart race, whose beautiful marble monument is in the church above, lie here in peace at last. Rome was kind indeed to these royal exiles, for she gave them a shelter here in life when all things earthly failed them, and in death a sepulchre close to the Prince of the Apostles.—

"Sic transit gloria mundi!" is our reflection as we turn away from the ashes of those whose lives, despite their exalted station, were one long struggle against the adverse fate which pursued them even to the confines of eternity. Passing still more rows of massive sepulchres, where the remains of many a Pope and Emperor repose, we come to a halt before the sarcophagus which once contained the body of the famous Borgia Pope, Alexander VI. It is a huge stone sarcophagus, with a full-length recumbent statue of the Pontiff upon it, clad in pontifical vestments; and we gaze with interest on the strong, clear-cut features of the man upon whom posterity has heaped such obloquy—let us hope much of it undeserved and exaggerated by the bitter hate of enemies and the lapse of time! During the Pontificate of Pope Sixtus V. and Paul V. the body of Alexander VI. was removed from its sepulchre in St. Peter's, and buried first in the Spanish Church of St. Giacomo, then transferred to Santa Maria in Monserrato, where it still rests.

A little further on we see the sarcophagus of a Queen and royal convert, Christina of Sweden, daughter of King Gustavus Adolphus, who died in Rome in the year 1689.

Our sacristan is brimming over with importance now as he pauses beside an enormous sarcophagus of red granite to say with the utmost triumph: "Il unico Papa Inglese," (the only English Pope,) "Breakhis-Spear." And we recognize that it is the tomb which we have often looked forward to seeing—that of Pope Adrian IV., (Nicholas Brakespeare,) who occupied the chair of St. Peter in the twelfth century for five years, being the only Englishman upon whom this dignity has ever been conferred. We look with particular interest on the colossal granite tomb which contains the remains of the only English Pope, and it seems strange to think that one who had been Bishop of St. Albans, the see of the first English martyr, should in after years be the first English Pontiff and ruler of the Universal Church.

M. Thiers and the Peaches.

From the September Century.

M. Thiers had never lived at the Elysée, the seat of government during his Presidency having been at Versailles. But his receptions had remained legendary. He retained in official life all his bourgeois habits. Jules Simon, with that delicate raillery, gentle and inimitable, which gave character to his most insignificant anecdotes, was telling me one day how M. Thiers, at a large breakfast, had drawn toward him a fruit dish, which ornamented the middle of the table, and in which were some choice peaches, and had prepared to sever one of these, saying to his neighbor, "Shall I give you half of my peach?" Mme. Thiers had been looking at the peach with an indignant air. "I thought," said Jules Simon, "that she was angry with her husband for not having known enough to wait for the servants to pass the fruit. But that was not the trouble. Not able to contain herself longer, she exclaimed, 'But, mon ami, those peaches are for dinner!' And docilely the President restored the peach to the fruit dish."

A Russian Translation of Dickens.

From Notes and Queries.

The quizzically expanded metaphors and idiomatic, slangy expressions in the sprightly comical parts of the book ("Dombey and Son") have sometimes, naturally, proved too hard nuts for the honest forsigner to crack. A ludicrous instance of such a fiasco occurs in Chapter 2, where Mr. Chick's matrimonial bickerings with his better half form the theme of our inimitable humorist's sportive and allegorical muse. "Often, when Mr. Chick seemed beaten, he would suddenly make a start, turn the tables, clatter them about the ears of Mrs. Chick, and carry all before him." The Russian rendering of this sentence, which I retranslate verbatim, runs: "Often, when Mr. Chick seemed beaten, he would start up from his seat, catch hold of chairs, and make a clatter close to the ears of his astonished spouse, and fling about everything that came ready to hand." Well, indeed, might the elegant and ladylike Louisa show astonishment at such emphatic contributions to the debate.

Gladstone's Famous Pamphlet.

Justin McCarthy in The Outlook.

Mr. Gladstone issued his famous pamphlet called "Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East." In the pamphlet he declared that the only way to secure any lasting good for the Christian population of Turkey was to turn the Turkish officials out, "bag and baggage." The words were seized upon by some of Mr. Gladstone's political opponents. These persons professed or pretended to believe that Mr. Gladstone was calling out for the actual physical expulsion of all the Turks, men, women, and children, out of Europe, and the admission of Russians in their stead. What Mr. Gladstone meant was, of course, obvious and clear. He meant that the Turkish Government as a Government should cease to reign in Europe. It will come to that in the end. It will have to come to that before very long.

If Mr. Gladstone had been to the front of the battle in 1895 and 1896, as he was in 1876, civilization probably would not have been horrified and disgraced by the prolonged massacres of Christians in Armenia. In 1876, however, Mr. Gladstone's movement was completely successful. It ended—I am hurrying over familiar historical details—in the setting up of Bulgaria as a practically independent province under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. It is now a well-ordered and a prosperous State. Many events conspired to bring about its practical independence, but I know of no influence which had a greater power that way than the position taken up by Mr. Gladstone as the leader of the agitation in England.

Is This the Oldest Tree?

From The Morning.

The citizens of Dijon, France, recently voted a tax for putting a railing around a tree which stands within the city limits. The tree bears a label which informs the sightseer that it is the oldest poplar in France. The Town Council has a record tracing the history of the tree since the year 722 A. D. It is 122 feet in height and 45 feet in circumference at the base.

The Winding Up of an Englishman.

From "The Law of Employers." Augustine Birrell.

It was a shrewd observation of one of the keenest critics of the Anglo-Saxon mind that ever lived, Cardinal Newman, that it takes an immense time to wind up an Englishman to the level of a dogma—that is to say, to get him to understand what a dogma is, what it involves, what it necessarily asserts, and what it unavoidably denies. Often when, after great toil, with pulleys and hoists, encouragements in front and goads behind, the Englishman's bullet head slowly appears almost on the level of the ground, something goes wrong somewhere, and down he falls to the very bottom of the pit, and the work of winding him up has to be begun all over again.

Berlin—Its Uniformity.

Poultney Bigelow in Harper's Weekly.

Berlin is almost as discouraging in its other landmarks of its notable Germans as in its public statues. It is almost as bad as New York, where few houses now stand that were in existence when Franklin and Washington were alive. London is rich in buildings associated with great men, and an American can hardly walk from Westminster to St. Paul's without recalling a dozen names of men whose lives are dear to him. Berlin has, however, been almost built anew since 1870. I can remember whole streets that were different when I was a boy. There are, to be sure, a few instances of memorial plates being affixed to houses where notable Germans have lived, but even in these cases the houses themselves are an uninteresting portion of an uninteresting street. The Prussian Kings adored uniformity in street architecture, as well as in the dressing of soldiers, and that may be the reason why to-day the most beautiful streets of Berlin furnish less interest to a stranger than the grimiest alleys of London with their charming diversity of dirty fronts.

The houses here are all equally high, equally broad, equally gaudy on the outside, and equally devoid of individuality within. The Anglo-Saxon owns his house and makes it comfortable for himself and his family. The Prussian lives in an apartment house, along with perhaps a dozen more families, all of them subject to the petty tyranny of a porter, whose duties are dangerously near to those of a police agent. Thus the individual taste of a Berlin artist, writer, actor, or other notable resident finds no expression through his architectural surroundings. A Helmholtz, a Mommsen, a Menzel, or a Virchow is in Berlin as little identified with his house as a soldier with his barracks. This form of living has its conveniences, particularly to a bachelor, but is not conducive to interest in those who seek the literary landmarks of great capitals.

At the Play.

Dora seated at the play
Weeps to see the hero perish—
Hero of a Dresden day,
Fit for china nymphs to cherish;
O that Dora's heart would be
Half so soft and warm for me!

When the flaring lights are out
His heroic deeds are over,
Gone his splendid strut and shout,
Gone his raptures of a lover,
While my humdrum heart you'd find
True, though out of sight and mind.

—EDMUND W. GOSSE, in The Athenaeum.

Archaeology and the Bible.

Prof. Sayre in the September Homiletic Review.

Oriental archaeology affords us a test and a measure for Old Testament history; it is not a substitute for it. There are large portions of Old Testament history which can only be illustrated by archaeological research not covered by it; portions which from the necessity of the case do not admit of monumental confirmation. The scenes of home life in the history of the Patriarchs, for example, can never be the subject of an inscription; all the archaeologists can do is to illustrate them from the life of other Orientals, and to show that they contain nothing which is inconsistent with either history or geography. So, again, the wanderings of the Israelites in the desert are not likely to be recorded on the monuments of the past. But it can be shown that these wanderings are the necessary interlude between the exodus from Egypt and the conquest of Canaan, and that for both the latter events there is sufficient archaeological testimony. Archaeology is the handmaid of the Bible, not its substitute.

Baboo English.

From St. Martins-le-Grand.

The strong headache which I felt that day made me somewhat epileptic in my bodily system, and would not allow me to recover my senses, which were three sheets in the wind before closing the mail, which I did anyhow or other.

Office cat, by reason of death of rats, daily growing lean. Will superintendent please increase the contingent allowance for her restoration to stoutness?

I am willing to undergo any punishment you give me, for they will be useful to me in future. Patrons should not save their rods for spoiling their children.

Priming a Prime Minister.

Dean Farrar in The Temple Magazine.

The Prime Minister usually sits in a pleasant inner room, looking out on St. James's Park, which is approached through a large reception room. I was received by Lord Rowton, who was then Mr. Montagu Corrie, whom I remembered as an Old Harrovian. He showed me into Lord Beaconsfield's room, and I soon saw from his remarks that what the Premier dreaded was the trouble of having to prepare a speech on an unfamiliar subject. Anticipating this, I had drawn up a little paper, pointing out the value and importance of such exhibitions, and some of the special ways in which workingmen might gain from the report of experts upon their productions.

By way of instance, I mentioned that some excellent musical instruments had been exhibited; but two of them were, in spite of other merits, essentially faulty in principle. For instance, one man had sent an octagonal stringed instrument, a mistake which he would never again commit when authoritatively told that the mathematical shape of the instrument interfered with the purity of the tones. Another—a blacksmith—had made a still more serious mistake by sending in a violin made of metal, being obviously unaware that the resonance of the metal would materially injure the vibrations of the strings. Notes of this kind were exactly what the Prime Minister wanted, and when he came to distribute the prizes I was amused with the effective use he made of them. For instance, he pointed out the mistakes in the construction of the instruments. "There is, for instance," he said, "my friend, Mr. So-and-So, who is a blacksmith—I shall always think of him as 'the harmonious blacksmith'—whose violin is of metal. Now this is a fundamental error; for," &c., &c.

The Coming of the Muse.

The shy Muse, rarely seen, at times
Floats down but will not stay,
But hides her unembodied rhymes
Far, far away.

From out the blank unpeopled page
There shines no vision fair,
And on the poet's noble rage
Broods cold despair.

In vain to toil, in vain to strive,
Efforts and vows are naught;
No favoring impulse comes to drive
The lagging thought.

Then sudden, 'mid the darkling chill,
Dead hope, and strivings vain,
A ghostly radiance seems to fill
His heart and brain.

Far off and thin, translucent, white,
His straining eyeballs trace,
Half-hidden, a phantom of delight,
A sweet veiled face.

And straight, 'tis Life, 'tis Youth, 'tis Spring
That comes his toil to cheer;
Blithe Fancy spreads a joyous wing,
"The Muse is here!"

O'er foam-flowered wave, o'er snow-clad hill
She floats, or vernal grove;
His happy eyes warm tear-drops fill
Of Faith and Love.

Now from the Sunset beckons she,
Now from the Dawn's clear rose,
And sadly now, now joyously
Sings as she goes;

Now through the thick life-laden air
Along the city street
Fleeting she draws divinely fair
His faithful feet;

Now by the palace, now by the jail;
Lives gilded, lives undone,
Lives laughter-lit, or those that wail,
She hovers on;

And with her takes the poet's mind
And heart and soul and will;
Where'er she leads, a wandering wind,
He follows, follows still!

—SIR LEWIS MORRIS, in Harper's Magazine for September.

A Deserted Mining Town.

From The September Chautauquan.

As we drove through the main street we saw through the windows of the principal hotel a bar and billiard room. The balls and cues were lying upon the tables and indicated that upon one the last game played was pin-pool, and upon the other, French carom. Empty glasses and bottles stood upon the bar, as they had been left nearly a puarter of a century before by the last of the convivial inhabitants, or else some waggish barkeeper had arranged them there to keep green in the mind of the passing traveler the bibulous memories of other days.

Even the horses cast uneasy glances at the empty, creaking buildings, and seemed anxious to move on, while every spasm of the wind caused a shiver to pass through the shacks, as the town took on an undulating motion, something akin to the movement of a field of grain when touched by the breath of a Summer's breeze.

Threading our way through a litter of prostrate signs, telegraph poles, and the débris of municipal decay, we pulled out of Treasure Hill just as the night was coming on. As we passed the graveyard, which was growing more ghastly in the twilight, my companion remarked that most of its occupants had died violent deaths, and he recalled two of them—who were among his best-paying clients until hanged for one homicide too many—as men who never knew what peace was until they were laid to rest alongside their victims.

Of those who had amassed wealth in the days of the Hill's teeming prosperity, not one in a hundred could he recall who had saved a dollar. Most of them had been ruined by the rapid pace set by prosperity, and contracted habits of living that had carried them to untimely graves. The lives of most of them seemed to have gone out, as it were, with the demise of the town, and the original discoverer, long since dead, was not even accorded a place in the cemetery.

Facing the Guns at Naples.

From The Contemporary Review.

On the 7th Garibaldi announced his intention of entering Naples. He left his army behind him and advanced alone with a few staff officers to capture the city in the teeth of the Neapolitan garrison.

The vast populations of Torre del Greco, Resina, and Portici turned out, covered the lines, climbed on the train, so that it had to stop more than once. At a snail's pace the carriages of the invaders approached Naples. The scene now baffles all description. Swarms of lazzaroni, gaping Neapolitan gensdarmes, stupefied National Guards, rival committees with rival flags, all mixed up together, deafening shouts of "Viva Garibaldi! Viva Victor Emmanuel! Viva l'Italia!" blended together with drums, trumpets, and a general pandemonium attempting Garibaldi's hymn in a hundred different places. As the carriages advanced, the Castle Nuovo and the fortress of St. Elmo, bristling with cannon and crowded with sullen Neapolitan soldiers, who alone took no part in the festival of liberty, hove in sight. The cannon were pointed, the matches lighted; they waited the word of command to fire.

On rode Majors Missori and Millo on horseback, Garibaldi and Cosenz followed in the first carriage amid deafening shouts; the cocher lost his head and whipped up the horses, when the General's voice was heard above the din, "Slower! slower! drive slower." As the carriage stopped under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, and the officers were heard frantically exhorting the men to fire, the General stood upright in his carriage with one hand on his breast and looked steadfastly at the artillerymen. The fate of Italy trembled in the balance; the suspense lasted hardly a minute. Three times the order to fire was repeated; at the third the artillerymen flung down their matches, threw their caps wildly into the air, shouted "Viva Garibaldi!" and the revolution was over.

Toes, Claws, Fingers.

From Good Words.

The elephant, a slow-moving animal in the ordinary course, has as already observed five toes. The rhinoceros, a much faster beast, as hunters have often learned to their confusion, has but three. Now in the sheep we find two digits only, while in the horse, peerless in the matter of pace, the number falls to a single digit. The nail of the higher mammal may have given place to a horny hoof; no matter, the finger remains, for purposes, at any rate, of comparison, a finger all the same. Be it added that many extinct hoofed creatures are endowed with the full five digits, and not a few existing deer show distinct traces of two obsolete shorter "fingers." From this I gather—though the theory may, not quite unreasonably, be dismissed as far-fetched—that these weaker grass-eaters have gradually dropped their digits as the struggle grew in severity and the necessity for swiftness of limb increased.

Nor, I am free to confess, did the apparent truth of this appeal to me in force until I came to compare the foot of the swift ostrich with that of the stately stork. It was as I expected, the fleet bird of the desert had dropped two of the four fingers permitted to most birds, having but two. The almost equally swift emu and cassowary had dropped one, being possessed of three apiece. This, then, seems to me a fair rule: the fewer the digits the swifter the beast. And the rule bears the stamp of the exception necessary to prove it, inasmuch as the sluggish hippopotamus has one less than the hare! Perhaps, then, this notion of mine will apply only to the hoofed beasts. Whether the elephant might in time have dropped one or two of his digits, and at the same time dieted himself, to acquire greater pace, is an open question, and one which, since the arrival on the scene of man and his rifle, is likely to go unanswered. These last have been powerful factors in putting a term to the development of many an interesting zoological problem.

The Course of Spain.

Ex-Minister J. L. M. Curry in the September Review of Reviews.

Having once been enriched and exalted to a first-class power by immense continental possessions which have almost entirely slipped from her hands, Spain reluctantly yields the last vestige, and tenaciously, frantically, almost suicidally, clings to what must soon escape her grasp unless she will consent to their assuming a connection with the mother country similar to that which exists between Canada and Great Britain. A history lustrous with brilliant military achievements and great prowess makes it difficult and mortifying for her to accept or submit to the present condition, inevitable as it appears to be. She is carrying on remote wars in an attempt, fruitless thus far, to suppress rebellions by incompetent officers and with an empty Treasury and what might, without misuse of terms, be called national bankruptcy. The national finances are in a deplorable, incurable condition, and there is little visible prospect of a redemption of bonds when the war is over. Agriculture, fruit raising, mining, and manufactures are scarcely remunerative.

Under a severe and prolonged strain and criminal maladministration, in peace as well as in war, the most fruitful sources of revenue have been pledged in advance to exacting creditors or otherwise exhausted. Lotteries, State owned and managed, have regularly appeared in annual budgets among the estimated receipts, but this absurd and deceptive policy only aggravates existing evils and enhances impecuniousness. The liberalizing and profitable commercial policy as taught by Adam Smith, Mill, and Gladstone has not been tried, and restrictive tariffs and octroi duties are and long have been the accepted policy. It has seemed incomprehensible that Spain, under such adverse circumstances, does not accept what she is unable to prevent and make terms with the revolting provinces; but it may be safely affirmed that there is not a man, woman, or child of any party in the whole country who is willing to yield sovereignty over a foot of Cuba. Loyalty to the monarchy and loyalty to the Church are distinguishing characteristics of Spaniards, and one or the other, conjoined to pride of ancestry or nation, will account for what is strange and inexplicable.

What Is Equality?

Henry Childs Merwin in the September Atlantic.

What is equality? In what sense can men be called equal, when we consider what vast differences there are between them in respect to character, intellect, education, and refinement? Two men are equal when they meet freely and pleasantly without condescension on one side or suspicion on the other, and when the consideration which each shows for the other is not dependent upon or qualified by the station or outward circumstances of either. This condition prevails in some New England towns, especially in those remote from the railway, and I presume that it prevails also in most parts of the West. In such communities, every man who is not a criminal or an outcast does feel himself to be in a very real sense the "equal" of every other man.

Wealth, though it is respected as a source of power, is never thought of as conferring "social position"; in fact, that hideous phrase is not found in the rural vocabulary, and as to the word "snob," it would be difficult to make its meaning understood among the people whom I have in mind. Among them an employer of labor would of course expect those whom he employed to obey his orders, but it would strike him as ludicrous beyond expression that his hired man should wear a particular kind of dress, touch his hat when he was spoken to, and in general comfort himself as if he belonged to an inferior order. Under such conditions, want of respect is undoubtedly carried too far, but equality is attained, and that self-respect which the feeling of equality produces makes the best members of the community equal to any society; it gives them simplicity and sincerity. Take them to New York or Boston, and no magnificence or display, no society of rich or eminent persons, will put them out.

Petrarch.

(No. III. in "Marsand and Leopard.")

Blest flowers and glad, herbs fortunately sown
Where pensively my Lady's foot is set;
Earth that dost hearken her sweet voice, nor yet
All vestige of her dainty foot disown;
Slim shrub, green leaflet, bud not fully blown,
Anemone, and pallid violet:
Forests my Sun hath smitten to beget
The shade and towering pride in you forth-shown;
O land of loveliness! O stainless burn,
Laving the winsome face and eyes so bright,
And living lustre borrowing in turn,
That I might share your innocent delight!
Rock be not found in you too rude to learn
To glow with me as fires of mine invite.

All Manner of Shoes.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Portuguese shoe to-day has a wooden sole and heel with a vamp made of patent leather, fancifully showing the flesh sides of the skin. The Persian foot gear is a raised shoe, and is often made a foot high. It is made of light wood richly inlaid, with a strap extending over the instep. The Algerian shoe in appearance is not unlike the light English wooden clogs. This shoe is made entirely of leather, in the simplest form, and usually without any ornamentation. The Armenian shoe is a leather shoe or heel, without a counter or back quarter. The vamp is made of felt, and is beautifully ornamented with needlework done in colored silk thread. The Muscovite shoe is hand woven on a wooden frame, and but little attention is paid to the shape of the foot. Leather is sometimes used, but the sandal is generally made of colored silk cordage and woolen cloth.

The Siam shoe has the form of an ancient canoe, with a gondola bow and an open top. The sole is made of wood, and the upper of inlaid wood and cloth, and the exterior is elaborately ornamented in colors, and with gold and silver. The sandal worn by the Egyptians is composed of a sole made by sticking together three thicknesses of leather. This is held to the foot by a band passing across the instep. The only ornamentation is the fastening of two feather plumes on the right of the sharp toe. The Russian boot is composed of many pieces of morocco in several colors, put together in a shape to please the taste of the maker or wearer. The foot of the boot is made of heavy calf. The whole boot is beautifully embossed by thread in bright colors. The Hungarian shoe, or moccasin, is made of raw hide, prepared by a sun-curing process. It is bound together with many thongs of rawhide. Loops or thongs extend upward around the ankle, and through these loops is passed a strap which is buckled at the side. The Grecian shoe is made almost entirely of leather, and has a thickly padded sole, with a sharp turned-up toe, which is surmounted by a large ball of colored wool or hair. The shoe is fleece lined, and is gorgeously decorated with beads and ornamental stitching.

The clog worn by the Japanese is of wood, and as viewed from the side is the shape of a boy's sledge. It is fastened to the foot by a string, which passes between the great and second toe and across the former; a strap an inch in width and lined with linen is carried across the instep. Chinese shoes have no fastening or string, buckle, or strap. The upper is made of felt, velvet, or other cloth. The sole does not extend to the end of the shoe, but curves upward beneath the ball of the foot. The sole being very thick, it gives the wearer an unsteadiness of gait, as though a pair of rockers were fastened to his feet.

Camoens.

(No. XL., "Juromenha.")

On revisiting Centra after the death of Catherina.

Apparel of green woods and meadows gay;
Clear and fresh waters innocent of stain,
Wherein the field and wood are found again,
As from high rocks ye take your downward way;
And shaggy peak and ordered disarray
Of crags abrupt, know that ye strive in vain,
Till Grief consent, to soothe the eye of Pain,
Shows the same scene that Pleasure did survey.
Nor as erst seen am I beheld by you,
Rejoiced no more by fields of pleasant green,
Or lively runnels laughing as they dart:
Sown be these fields with seeds of ruth and rue,
And wet with brine of welling tears, till seen
Sere with the herb that suits the broken heart.

—From "Dante, Petrarch, and Camoens." Translated by Richard Garnett.

Noted in the House of Commons.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in The Contemporary Review.

Disraeli, I noted, sat during a debate in dumb abstraction, never cheering and never interjecting a denial. There he sat, the man who recreated his party, surely a great achievement. I have no doubt he loses friends by his apparent insouciance and the method in which he walks to his place, without looking at anybody, but I surmise, from my own experience, that it arises from near-sightedness. I perceive that he cannot tell what o'clock it is without using his glass, and somebody told me lately that he saw him hailing a police van, mistaking it for an omnibus. His face is often haggard, and his air weary and disappointed, but he has the brow and eyes of a poet, which are always pleasant to look upon. He generally says the right thing at the right minute and in the right way, and he is lustily cheered, but, sitting among the Opposition, I have abundant reason to note that he is not trusted.

It is said that young Stanley and other youngsters of his class believe in him, and that the man who is so taciturn in Parliament is a charming companion among his familiars, and is a gracious and genial host. Some of his post-prandial mots steal out, and, I should think, make fatal enemies. Somebody asked him lately if Lord Robert M—— was not a stupid ass. "No, no," said Benjamin, "not at all; he is a clever ass."

Subsidies.

David A. Wells in the September Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

A word in very common use in English history, especially when reference is made to fiscal topics, is "subsidy"; but its former and present signification are very different. Under the earlier English Kings, when the inadequacy of the hereditary or peculiar revenues of the Crown to defray its expenditures compelled the monarch to ask pecuniary aid of his subjects, the grants that were made were known as "tenths," "fifteenths," or the like, according as the exaction of such percentages of certain properties were authorized, and also as "subsidies" and "benevolences." The peculiarity of all such grants was that they were always special and extraordinary, and had no place in any regular system of taxation. Thus, of the reign of Henry VIII. it is recorded that Parliament granted subsidies occasionally, but the King, having found a readier way of obtaining money, did not need them—the readier way having been the confiscation of all the property of the religious houses, which included more than half of all the land of the kingdom; and of Elizabeth, that during the forty-five years of her reign Parliament granted twenty subsidies and thirty-nine fifteenths, the balance of needed supplies being obtained from Crown lands—as the Duchy of Lancaster—and other hereditary revenues.

Under the Commonwealth regular taxes on lands and other forms of property were for the first time instituted in England, and these proved so productive that the old methods of percentages, subsidies, and benevolences were discontinued, and with their nomenclature disappeared from English fiscal history.

Thackeray in Boston.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Mr. Thackeray brought from England a letter of introduction to an important gentleman of Beacon Street. By him he was most hospitably entertained, and passed from dinner party to dinner party. But Thackeray's interest in the capital of New England did not end with Beacon Street dinner parties. He had heard something of the eminent men of the town and at that moment happened to be particularly interested in Theodore Parker. He wished very much to hear this celebrated Unitarian preacher. He mentioned this desire to his host. The Beacon Street gentleman seemed much surprised, but without abating any of his outward courtesy and making some valid excuse, took him to King's Chapel on Sunday morning, instead of to Music Hall, where Parker preached. At King's Chapel, the Beacon Street gentleman said, people of the best society might always be found.

Thackeray, it is needless to say, was a mild-mannered man, not fond of a struggle to free himself from his entertainer's clutches. He saw that it was impossible for him to get on Sunday to Music Hall. But during the week he heard that Parker was to deliver a discourse at the funeral of a rich and public-spirited merchant. Thackeray went alone to the funeral and was greatly interested and thrilled by the address. He also saw many people who looked as if they were more interesting than any he had seen at the Beacon Street dinner parties. He went home that afternoon to dinner, and found that his host had invited to meet him several gentlemen of the best society, most of whom were bores. Thackeray could not help telling about Parker and the funeral, and confessing how much he had been impressed by the preacher and the people. His host was visibly distressed, and presently managed to whisper in his ear, "I beg of you, Mr. Thackeray, to remember that Mr. Parker does not belong to our best society!" This was more than the Englishman could stand, and he replied, loud enough to be heard by at least one at the table: "Upon my word, I begin to wish I hadn't got into good society when I came to Boston!"

Sea Grasses.

Down soft, velvet slopings impearled with the dew,
Toying with Wealth and her fashionings new,
Ever we mutter,
"Braver are ye,
O stiff, briny grasses that drink of the sea."

Weary of softness, of gold and of gain,
We catch a response from their station of pain:
"Lowly and lonely,
Blessed are we
Who stand in our lot by the brink of the sea."

"Sharp on your rocks ever beateth the foam;
Tender, the turf in the door-yards of home."
"Yea; but no murm'ring
Answereth thee!
Kingly our calm by the infinite sea."

"Inland, the blue-bird his song doth upraise."
"Better, to us, the surf-thunder of Praise—
Near the Eternal
Chosen to be,
Facing the tides of a limitless sea."

"Bowed and brow-beaten, how may ye sustain
Daily the shocks of the pitiless main?"
"Nay! power hath pity;
Love-solaced, we!
Odors rise sweet from the infinite sea."

"Silent uplifting ye surely must know,
Bliss our best earth-love can never bestow."
"Soul! thou art lonely,
Even as we!
Come into the swell of the infinite sea!

"Softly its voices thy spirit shall greet,
Treasure of sea-bloom come up to thy feet;
Strength shall betide thee,
Sharp though it be,
Thy Priesthood of Pain by the Infinite Sea."

—CAROLINE D. SWAN in The Catholic World.

Coleridge and Nightingales.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

It has been a pleasant object for an evening's walk to go from concert brake to concert brake—for each bird keeps his own station—and compare their voices; for they differ not unlike human singers and poets, one excelling in art, another in natural gifts, another in tenderness. By day, unless heard at a distance, their music has too much "execution," even something of the stridency of a mechanical pianoforte. Besides nightingale and blackbird, the chaffinch has been almost the only songster. The thrush seems to be growing rarer, and we have no linnets or goldfinches. Bullfinches there are in abundance; and if they could pipe they might be tolerated, but then you must sacrifice your gooseberries. Hazlitt once described in The Liberal a visit he paid to Coleridge in 1798, in the course of which he says: "I got into a metaphysical argument with Wordsworth, while Coleridge was explaining the different notes of the nightingale to his sister, in which we neither of us succeeded in making ourselves perfectly clear and intelligible."

There was so much of the nightingale about Coleridge's own music that we cannot but lament that Hazlitt wasted his time over Wordsworthian metaphysics, instead of listening to and reporting the other conversation. But it was not improbably the same conversation as that which formed the basis of the so-called "Conversation Poem" on the nightingale, written in April, 1798, and printed in "Lyrical Ballads"; for in it the poet addresses "my friend, and thou, our sister." This is the poem in which Coleridge, first of our poets, departs from the Philomela convention, (to which he himself had previously given in,) allows the singer his true sex, and denies his melancholy:

'Tis the merry nightingale
That crowds, and hurries, and precipitates
With fast thick warble his delicious notes,
As he were feaful that an April night
Would be too short for him to utter forth
His love-chant, and disburthen his full soul
Of all its music. * * *

Dr. Johnson on the American Colonies

From Temple Bar.

Pessimism with regard to the English Colonies is reflected in the occasional remarks of Dr. Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, and others. In the nostrils of the worthy doctor every idea connected with colonization stank, because the American people were political rebels; and the doctor gave the fashion to the literary world. According to the faithful Boswell, the choleric doctor exclaimed in 1769, "Sir, the Americans are a race of convicts, and ought to be thankful for anything that we give them short of hanging." If Whiggism was allowed to raise its head on the New World it would react upon the Old; for when "the Whigs of America were multiplied then would the Princes of the earth tremble in their palaces." It was difficult to say which was the deeper guilt that shadowed the New World, Whiggism or Convictism.

At the same time we are not altogether surprised to hear that Dr. Johnson's knowledge of the physical and social conditions of the country was not very deep, according to his own confession; in fact, he knew very little of its geography. After condemning the Americans roundly be confesses to Boswell, "As for myself, I am ashamed to say that I have read little and thought little on the subject of America. * * * pray let me know immediately what to read. * * * Is Burke's speech on American taxation published? Is it authentic?"

Yet here was the great literary lion of the day, who gave the fashion to readers and critics, confessing to an utter ignorance, geographical and historical, of a land he had wholly condemned! Probably he never knew whether Cape Breton was an island or not, or whether Canada produced anything but snow. With a sweep of his hand he had condemned the Transatlantic regions together with all the people who lived there. Dr. Johnson is not peculiar in his impatient ignorance. Even in the nineteenth century how many Britons at home have learned all they might learn about Great Britain's Second Colonial Empire in Canada, South Africa, and Australasia?

Alaska and the New Gold Field.

Prof. William Healey Dall in the September Forum.

Ordinary woolen clothing for the body and leather boots for the feet are of course utterly unsuitable, and can be worn only at serious risk when traveling. Indian snow shoes are essential; the Norwegian variety proved worthless.

As the season advances the snow settles, and at night a firm crust forms. The most favorable months for traveling are March and April. The midwinter days are short, with sunlight in some latitudes from 10 in the morning to 3 in the afternoon. When necessary, one can travel fairly well by starlight and moonlight over the snowy tundra, but not in the woods. In May the snow is wet and heavy, and travel difficult. Pools of water and the first mosquitoes then begin to appear. By May 20 the river bursts its bonds of ice and floods the lowlands; ice, débris, and broken timber pouring, with a grinding noise, headlong toward the sea. For at least a week navigation is impossible.

Summer, swift footed, trips upon the heels of Winter. The sun pours down with a violence not soon forgotten, though in the shade it is always cool. The cry of the brant, northward bound, is continually heard, and myriads of smaller water fowl appear on every hand. All the minor forms of life, native to the region or migrants from the South, with startling suddenness, people the copses and pervade the air. Vegetation springs into leaf and flower at a bound, and, with hardly a hint of Spring, Summer is upon us.

Mosquitoes, the pest of the North, appear in clouds. Except in midstream, or where a brisk breeze is blowing, life without a net and leather gloves is misery. The Indians smear their faces with a mixture of grease and charcoal, and paddle with a smudge on a square of turf in the bows of their birch canoes. The caribou, moose, and bear, driven from the thickets, plunge into the river for temporary respite. Curiously enough, during three Summers, black flies and midges, so plentiful to the eastward, were encountered only once on the Yukon; possibly near its head waters our luck would have been worse.

The records show that the Lower Yukon Valley has a Summer temperature much in excess of that normal to the latitude. As the days are long, the traveler will prudently sleep at noon, and utilize for his work the cooler hours when the sun sweeps low along the northern horizon and the mosquitoes are less active.

Frosts appear in mid-September. Early in October the Yukon begins to be covered with ice, though it is not fully icebound until late in November. So the round is completed.

How the Scarlet Letter Was Written.

From "The Value of a Life," by C. E. Burke.

The old saying, "Every cloud has its silver lining," should often bring us comfort when the world appears to be frowning upon us. A rare example of this was shown by Hawthorne's wife, who proved herself to him a true "friend in need." One wintry day he had received notice that his services would no longer be required at his office. Weary and downcast, he returned to his humble home. His young wife stood waiting for him, and noticed at once that something was wrong. He told her his troubles. Straightway the brave little woman with her own hands kindled a bright fire; fetched pen, ink, and paper, which she set beside him; then, with a beaming face, she touched the sad man on the shoulder and said, "Now you can write your book!" Immediately the cloud cleared, and things presented themselves to Hawthorne under a changed aspect. He felt a freed man; the office appeared as a cage from which he had escaped. "The Scarlet Letter" was written, and proved a marvelous success, and fame rewarded Hawthorne and the brave little wife who had faced the cloud and found its silver lining."

In the Garden.

My love picked flowers one by one
While I stood near with my cigarette.
She plucked a rose, like a great, red sun
Moneywort, asters, and mignonette.

"Here is a white brier," she said,
"As white as the love that I give to you."
I plucked a marigold out of the bed—
"Here is a heart that is blithe and true—

"Blithe and true and full of the sun."
My lady smiled at our fair conceit,
Pulling the flowers one by one
And pressing the thorns beneath her feet.

The soft hours stole across the lawn
And she came close and softly said,
"When the dew is dry and the leaves are gone,
What will become of the white and the red?"

And I said, "In a garden the poets know,
Where the laughter of Youth grows neve old,
We will see the phlox and the lilies blow,
And the sweetbrier loving the marigold.

"We will walk the pathways without a care,
Smelling the rose and the mignonette—
And you will be wonderfully kind and fair,
And I will be still at my cigarette!"

—THEODORE ROBERTS in Time and the Hour.

Mrs. Oliphant. Her Sweet Ways.

From The Fortnightly Review.

One day in the last week of her life Mrs. Oliphant said: "Many times I have come to a corner which I could see no way round, but each time a way has been found for me." The way was often found by the strengthening of her own indomitable courage, which as long as her children were left to her never seemed to flag; it was the courage of perfect love. But it is certain that if she had had no moral qualities except courage she could not have toiled on as she did; a saving sense of humor, a great capacity to enjoy what was really comic and everything that was beautiful, made life easier to her, and "the great joy of doing kindnesses" was one never absent from her. So that whatever suffering might be lying in wait to seize upon her solitary hours, there was almost always a pleasant welcome and talk of the very best to be found in her modest drawing room.

If the visitors were congenial her charm of manner awoke, her simple fitness of speech clothed every subject with life and grace, her beautiful eyes shone, (they never sparkled,) and the spell of her exquisite womanliness made a charmed circle round her. She was never a beautiful woman at any time of her life, though for many years she was a very pretty one, but she had, as a family inheritance, lovely hands, which were constantly busy, in what she called her idle time, with some dainty sewing or knitting; she had those wonderful eyes which kept their beauty to the last minute of her life, and she had a most exquisite daintiness in all her ways and in the very atmosphere about her which was "pure womanly."

After Ausonius.

I.—ON THE PORTRAIT OF A CERTAIN PROFESSOR.

O faithful picture, true beyond compare!
Speechless on canvas, speechless in his chair.

II.—ON A CERTAIN PHYSICIAN.

Wise Arruns asked, "How long will Caius live?"
Replied, "Three days the fatal sisters give;"
And Arruns knew the prophet's art. But lo!
Stronger than gods above or gods below,
Euschemon comes; his healing arts he tries,
And in a single day poor Caius dies.

—A. C. in The Spectator.

Dicta Philosophi.

A concordance of Johnson's sayings. From "Johnsonian Miscellanies." By G. B. Hill.

Cock Boats—"I have sailed a long and painful voyage round the world of the English language, and does he now send out two cock boats to tow me into the harbor?"

Literature—"A mere literary man is a dull man; a man who is solely a man of business is a selfish man; but when literature and commerce can be united they make a respectable man."

Mirth—"The size of a man's understanding may always be justly measured by his mirth."

Music—"Music excites in my mind no ideas, and hinders me from contemplating my own. Music is the only sensual pleasure without vice. Difficult you call it, sir? I wish it were impossible."

Scotland—"I give you leave to say, and you may quote me for it, that there are more gentlemen in Scotland than there are shoes."

Story—"A story is a specimen of human manners, and derives its sole value from truth."

To Write—"Every man who writes thinks he can amuse or inform mankind, and they must be the best judges of his pretensions. What is written without effort is generally read without pleasure."

Woman—"In matters of business no woman stops at integrity."

RAMBLES ABOUT ANTWERP

Some of the Strange Things That Impressed a Roving American.

STONE SAINTS AND APOSTLES

Well-Trained Dogs That Are a Great Factor in the Life of the Common Folk—A Trip on a Three-Cent Street Car Line.

ANTWERP, Aug. 19.—This flat country reminds me of the story of a London friend who was explaining how impossible it is to make a Hollander understand what a real hill is, or a cataract, or anything that involves elevation. He was riding through Holland one day in a railway train with a native, and as there was no scenery they naturally fell to talking about it. Presently they came to a little mound that had been thrown up long before in the making of a dike. It was covered with rich grass, and out of the top a small tree grew, under which a cow was grazing.

"There!" said the Hollander, pointing to it with all the pride of a Mexican looking at the snow-capped peak of Orizaba, "look at that! Have you anything more beautiful in your country?"

Though Antwerp is not in Holland, it is so close to it that a smart walk before breakfast will take one to the line, and the character of the country is the same. It is flat and sandy. There are just two little hills in Antwerp, and one has a fort on it, and the other an iron fence around it, as if they were afraid that some one might step on them and flatten them out. When they need a hill for military purposes they set the soldiers to work to make one. Beyond this the whole region is level as a floor. When you stand on the terrace at the wharf and look across the river, you see nothing but a great stretch of flat land that looks swampy. It is not surprising that so many towns can be seen from the cathedral tower, because there is nothing between but flat fields.

They make this low land very productive, perhaps because it is so well soaked with water. Every field of grass looks as if it would fatten a herd of cattle in a day and a night. The grain fields are rich and heavy, and the vegetable gardens as bright and clean as flower beds. It is a curious exposition of the European way of doing things to go into the cathedral and see the priceless pictures and the pomp with which affairs are conducted, and then go a mile out of town and see women and girls in wooden shoes cutting grain with old-fashioned sickles and tying it in bundles. There are no modern harvesting machines, as far as I have seen, but doubtless the women and girls are cheaper. And when, besides women and children, you add dogs to the list of farm animals modern machinery would be a clear waste of money. Dogs not only draw carts in town, but help move the crops on the farm, and in this labor even the cows are not exempt. A woman and a cow harnessed to the same cart, drawing a load of grain, (and that is not at all uncommon,) make a picture that needs only the husband sitting under a tree smoking his pipe to complete it. But that last part I have not seen. They are an industrious people, and men and women work alike, and if they do not grow rich, they at least have comfortable homes and an abundance of food.

Dogs and Wooden Shoes.

How the dogs regard this universal labor it is hard to say. Certainly they make no complaint, but take it very philosophically. The woman with the milkcart is in no hurry, but stops in the shade to talk to her customers. The three dogs in elaborate harness take advantage of this and lie down and go to sleep. They are not beaten, and they all look well fed. To be sure, there is no friskiness about them; life is too serious a matter with them for that. They do not romp with one another or with other dogs. They do not try to run away, though they are not driven with reins like horses, and there is nothing to hold them. They know so well what to do and where to go that plainly each dog is trained for a special purpose. And they do not fight, and they pay no attention to strangers. I have tried to establish friendly relations with several of them, but without success. What would happen if some one should hold a piece of fresh meat in front of a dog team and run down the street with it I have had no means of seeing.

The two minor curiosities of Antwerp, the working dogs and the wooden shoes, lead to other odd things. Every harness-maker, for instance, makes dog harness as well as horse harness, and keeps it hanging in front of his shop. Some of the dog harness is very elaborate, with broad black straps and shining brass rivets. The wagon-makers, too, make wagons especially for dogs; and these are no trifling affairs, but wagons with wheels sometimes almost as high as a man's shoulders, capable of carrying heavy loads. There is often a long looped strap fastened to the side of the wagon, and on a steep hill or with a great load the driver harnesses himself in this and lends a hand. The wooden shoes come in from the country in big bundles. On market day the woman with a dogcart loaded with vegetables has a string of them hanging on each side. They are made of a hard white wood in the shape of a slipper with thick soles, and some are curiously carved or stained bright red, black, or dark mahogany. In the country they are generally worn by the working people, and in town men and women who can afford better sometimes wear them when the streets are wet.

There was a fire here a few nights ago—an unusual thing among these solid old houses. It was in a building filled with hemp, or something that looked very much like it, and it burned long enough to cause part of the roof to fall in and to expose the ends of the old walls. There was so little commotion over it that, though it was near the hotel, I heard nothing of it till next day, but it gave me an opportunity in the morning to see what these walls are like that have stood so long. It would be difficult to tell what they are made of—stone or bricks or concrete. They seem to be hardened into a solid black mass, walls and roof alike.

What you or I would call the old buildings they do not think so very old here, few of them having stood for more than 300 or 400 years. Even the cathedral belongs to "modern" Antwerp. Most of the very old buildings were taken down to make room for the new wharves and other improvements a century or two earlier. The river now flows over part of the site of ancient Antwerp, and almost the only century-old building left is the Steen. They wisely let that stand, and repaired it.

Some Rare Old Relics.

The Steen is a rare old relic of the Europe of 1,000 years ago, when the F. F. E.'s slept on rushes and enjoyed the landscape through small holes in the walls. It has a very strong appearance, being solidly built of a gray stone that looks like granite; and standing on the river bank it seems to guard the town, though the real guards are the guns that lie further back. Built for a fort in nine hundred and something, it remained in the possesion of the "Lords of the Town" for about 500 years. Then Charles V. presented it to the city, and the city turned it into a prison. Later on the Spanish Inquisition took it and used it for a torture house. Fort, prison, and torture chamber, it has at length found its proper sphere and become a museum. A "Museum of Antiquities" they call it; which means that it contains some heavy old sleighs of two or three centuries ago, and heavy old bedsteads and chairs and old pictures of Antwerp and a lot of antiquated bric-à-brac hunted out of odd corners. As a museum it is not worth the trouble of climbing the breakneck stone stairs with ropes for banisters; but the building itself makes one long for a talk with some of the people who held it 1,000 years ago, or better yet, with one or two of the men who stood fastened to the wall with an iron band around the neck, their wrists in iron sockets, and their feet in heavy iron clamps. They could tell some interesting tales, I think, of the Inquisition in Antwerp.

In this city of odd things one of the oddest of all is the little Church of St. Paul with its garden. Though it was built in 1540 as the chapel for the adjoining Dominican monastery, and though it contains, like all the Antwerp churches, some fine paintings by Rubens and other artistic treasures, it is the garden rather than the church that is the curiosity. The entrance to the church is through a long entry that reminds one of a drift in a coal mine, being dark and damp, with immense timbers overhead and on the sides. The garden alongside is about the size of a city lot in New York, but much more interesting, for it contains representations in stone of heaven and the other place, of the Saviour on the cross and then lying in the sepulchre, of happy-looking angels, and of unfortunate gentlemen in the other place, confined behind iron bars amid the flames, holding their hands out piteously—for water, doubtless, as they were beyond the need of money.

A "Personally Conducted" Party.

In this strange place, which is called "Mount Calvary," with stone saints and apostles standing about, all in good order, though they have stood there for more than three centuries, the first living thing I saw was a young man whose clothes looked wonderfully American. And the first sound I heard was his American voice saying:

"Now, then, ladies, if you please."

And at that eight or ten ladies and two or three men, all with red guidebooks in their hands, trooped out from behind the holy sepulchre and prepared to move on. It was a personally conducted party of Americans and the young man was the personal conductor. The two minutes and forty seconds allowed for St. Paul's had expired, and they were about to be taken to the next regular station. But one of the ladies was not quite satisfied yet.

"Just half a minute, please," she pleaded, and ran back to the cave again. There was something more that she wished to see—perhaps something mentioned in the guidebook that had escaped her eye.

While she was gone the other members of the party made little pencil marks in their guide books. They were checking off St. Paul's, of course, as one of the things that had been "done." That must be absolutely necessary under the circumstances, for without it they would never know what they had seen or what they had not. But the lady who returned, it seemed to me, took an unfair advantage. She forgot that in traveling by schedule thirty seconds' delay in one place means thirty seconds deducted from the next educational point.

It is awkward for ladies to travel alone, and the advantage, for them, of traveling in flocks, with a good guide, who knows the ground, is obvious. But it is different with men. If a man is not capable of steering himself through Europe, why should he leave his cozy little fireside? There must be some comfort, I admit, in having a man to buy your tickets, and tell you where you are going, and struggle with the time tables, and look after the baggage, and do all the quarreling with cabbies. But what does that teach you about European travel? And how do you sort it all out afterward, after "doing" London in the morning and Paris in the evening, with Antwerp and Brussels on Tuesday, the Rhine on Wednesday, and the Swiss passes on Thursday? That is all possible, but not profitable.

A Bit of Horrible Realism.

However, we were about to look at some stone angels. It is a horribly realistic sight, but the good people of Antwerp take their children in to see it before Sunday school. The ground slopes steeply up to the foot of the mount, which is built up of huge rocks. Over all, looming high in the air, is the Saviour on the cross. Below that are apostles and saints, with angels scattered about. On the ground level, behind a great rock, is the entrance to a cave, in which is the Holy Sepulchre. You cannot go into this, but only look in through iron bars. By the light of a tiny lamp, always kept burning within, you see the prostrate body, with all the wounds made plain. Passing behind the sepulchre, you are within touching distance of the lost spirits, who stand in flames of red paint. More prophets and saints, all of stone, are walking about the yard outside, oblivious to the torture within a few feet of them. It is a curious jumble of things terrestrial and things celestial, but some allowance must be made for an artist who had to represent heaven and earth and the other place all within a few square feet.

At the risk of being thought a personally conducted tourist, with so many stock sights to "do" every twenty-four hours, I should like to mention one more of the Antwerp museums—but with a personally conducted guarantee that that shall be the last. It is the "Palace des Beaux Arts," which very well deserves its name of palace, both without and within. It is on account of the honor here done to Rubens and other exponents of the "Antwerp School of Art," that it specially commends itself to me, though as an art gallery in general it is well worthy of attention. One wing containing nine rooms and two large halls is entirely given up to reproductions of the works of Rubens—engravings, etchings, woodcuts, and photographs. There is hardly any artistic work done by Rubens that is not reproduced here; and the collection makes the spectator wonder that one man in one lifetime could have done it all.

The most curious thing in this museum is the large painting over the principal entrance, with the smaller paintings to the right and left of it, in which are characteristic portraits of the 136 masters of the Antwerp School. In the centre of the large picture is Antwerpia on a throne, with Gothic and Renaissance Art beneath. On the left Quinten Matsys is seated, and Frans Floris is standing. On the right, Rubens is the principal figure, and near him are Otto Vaenius, his teacher, and Jordaens in a yellow robe, and Schut, and Van Dyck, and David Teniers, the elder, gorgeous in a suit of blue. The collection of old masters contains about 750 pictures; but to mention them separately would simply be to make a new edition of the catalogue. Most of them were gathered up from suppressed monasteries and churches that crumbled. It is a pity there were not more millionaires in the days of the old masters, to buy their pictures and give them an incentive to steal awhile away from Biblical subjects. The old master was not comfortable unless he had a saint to deal with, or a crucifixion. Millionaires have their uses, after all; and the "Castle of the O'Flannigans, County Kerry," would be a pleasing variety among such a scriptural host.

A Street Car Ride.

The antiquated public carriages of Antwerp are no temptation alongside the modern and comfortable street cars. The whole city can be explored easily in the trams. One of my favorite rides is in a three-cent car that starts from the front of the Post Office. Some of the other lines, to be sure, charge only 2 cents, but in traveling one must be extravagant sometimes. This three-cent car goes through many clean streets in which half the houses have little shrines fastened to the wall, or sometimes set in the wall, with a gorgeously painted Virgin and a lamp burning before her. Presently it reaches the inner line of fortifications, and goes through them by a big arch close to the messroom kitchen, where they are making soup at all hours if one can judge by the savory odors wafted through the windows. And it passes always a great many soldiers, either going to or coming home from work. More soldiers are quartered in Antwerp than in any other Belgian city, and unless their looks belie them they are kept busy. Whether they dig sewers or not I cannot say, but their clothes generally look as if they had just come from such work. They are all very young, hardly more than boys, and at all hours the streets are full of them. It looks as if little Belgium were preparing to make a clean sweep of France and Germany.

Out past the moat the car goes, then through some open country, and past an immense field that must contain a thousand acres. The first time I saw this field I thought that it had just been plowed and harrowed and was ready for planting; it had exactly that appearance. But I soon learned that this is the drilling ground of the cavalry. Here they go through their manoeuvres two or three times a week, and the soil is so sandy that it is torn up as if for cultivation.

"They keep the ground soft so that when they fall off they will not break their necks," my English friend says. He is rather hard on the Belgian soldiers. I thought he would laugh himself to pieces the other day when we saw them changing guard out by the moat. He was used to seeing the graven image sort of a way that they do it down at the Horse Guards, where every man moves like a piece of machinery, and stands like a ramrod. Here the new guard "shuffled up," as he expressed it, and stood and discussed the weather, before throwing themselves upon the grass. It did look a little slovenly; but their object was to change the guard, and they accomplished it. We cannot all be Englishmen, you know.

After passing the big field the car soon reaches its destination at the end of one of the most beautiful little rural avenues to be found anywhere. The thick trees on each side form an arch overhead, so that on the brightest days the tunnel is almost dark. There is a good hard road through it, and on one side a broad smooth path. All public signs here are painted in both French and Dutch, and the sign says in those languages that the path is for bicycles only. The old house at the street car end, the one with the big yard in front and the chairs and tables in the yard, announces by its French and Dutch sign that it is a tea garden, but I notice that the tea served at the tables is always in glass mugs with handles, and has a white foam on top. In any other country this would be a favorite lovers' walk, but this mixture of Dutch and Belgian makes so solemn a people that you can hardly imagine them courting at any age.

Whether or not Antwerp is a good place for an American to visit depends very much upon the man. If he is the sort of American who never applies within for amusement, and must have his pleasures brought to him with footlights and an orchestra, then it is a very poor place indeed. But if he is fond of fine pictures, and cleanliness, and good fare in comfortable hotels, and enjoys seeing the strange ways of a strange people, with curious old churches and curious old houses, and a vast number of industrious dogs, and can find music in the clatter of a great many wooden shoes upon the pavement, and above all likes to be quiet and to take his ease at sightseeing, then he will find it comfortable and satisfying.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

THE LAST DITCH IN CHICAGO

A Hard Battle Waging Over the Application of Civil Service Rules.

FOOLISH TRUST IN CHARNLEY

Chaotic State of Affairs in the School Department—Influenza Believed to be Due to the Ripened Pollen of Weeds.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Alderman Bennett says the police are protecting illegal saloons and gambling places. He also insinuates that Chief of Police Kipley is accepting bribes from the same. The Chief says the Alderman is a liar. If it were a hanging matter, the circumstantial evidence in the case would put Chief Kipley in serious peril of his life. The conclusion revealed by the Alderman is the same long since arrived at by every thinking man in Chicago. Granting Mr. Kipley is possessed of the average faculties common to all sane human beings, it is impossible to arrive at any other conviction than that he is perfectly familiar with the gross violations of the laws which his oath of office binds him to enforce. Such being the case, it is natural that the people should ask each other the why and wherefore. The answers are not flattering to the character of the Chief. The latter denies that when Alderman Bennett remonstrated with him on the existing lawlessness, he responded:

"What in —— are you going to do about it? I'll let 'em run if I please."

Even if its Chief of Police is given the benefit of his denial, his line of conduct still is equivalent to just such utterances. Alderman Bennett declares that the end of the affair is not yet. But the public is inclined to shake its head and to repeat sadly the Chief's alleged query: "What are you going to do about it?"

No Tidings of Charnley.

The deeper the Investigating Committee gets into the affairs of Charles M. Charnley the more serious becomes their aspect. There will probably be something like $100,000 less to distribute this year among the various Presbyterian colleges and academies scattered throughout the country, and in the meanwhile the missing Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Aid continues to be lost without a trace to indicate how he got away or in what direction he went. It is the old, old story, told so often of late in Chicago, that familiarity with it has bred almost indifference. It is the same old story of Trustees who trusted blindly to the honesty of one man and continued to trust him after his exposure. Just as in the case of the university funds, the confession of dishonesty was kept secret until what little might have been saved from the wreck was lost and Charnley had taken advantage of the chances given him to escape. When last June he showed a certified check for $25,000 to prove that he had not made away with all of the money, no one demanded it of him, or took the trouble to inquire into its genuineness. Now it is gone. To go to the bank and find out if the balances claimed by him were actually there was too much of a reflection on the character of their trusted Treasurer to be thought of by any of the men responsible for his doings.

Charnley for twenty years stood at the very top in social and church affairs; everybody loved, admired, and trusted him. When men and women wanted charity funds disposed of or taken care of Charnley was the invariable agent in his circle. When he decamped he had charge of the money of his church, (the Fourth Presbyterian) of the Sunday school, Woman's Home Mission Society, Foreign Missionary Society, Woman's Benevolent Society, and there is no telling of how many more. All of these, as well as the Board of Aid, will lose all or a large portion of their funds; just how much it will amount to altogether is not yet known, but $100,000 is probably not far from a correct estimate. As no individuals are affected directly in this most recent fraud of trust, it will work no special hardship, the various schools not being allowed to suffer for lack of necessary support.

It now transpires from recent developments that the Trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Aid needed only to have looked into the history of their Treasurer for a past decade to discover that he was—to say the least—not the sort of man in whom blind confidence was to be placed. Business transactions dating back all of ten years, in which he was engaged, gave to his name anything but an enviable reputation. "I have wondered for ten years when it would come," says a former partner, who alleges that he was ruined by Charnley. Another man in good business standing says: "Any one in Chicago connected with the lumber trade can tell you about C. M. Charnley. He swindled all of us. There never was any doubt of that." Truly, Trustees are the most trusting of all people.

Fight Over Civil Service.

Another battle was fought this week in the war which is being waged on civil service, and both sides are claiming the victory. An employe of the Department of Public Works had been distinguishing himself for some time by his denunciations of the commission and insinuations against the character of its members. Early in the week he was cited before the commission and questioned in regard to his conduct, but he refused to answer all interrogations, asserting that, as secretary of the Commissioner of Public Works, he was not under civil service rules. His superior, Commissioner McGann of the Public Works Department, took the same ground, and refused to recognize the right of the Civil Service Commission to discharge his private secretary. Thus the case stood when the Mayor, who had been absent several weeks, returned to the city, and great was the to-do which greeted him on his arrival. The offending employe, besides being Commissioner McGann's secretary, is a protégé of Bob Burke, chief boss of the local Democracy, political foster father of Carter Harrison, and Coal Oil Inspector of Chicago. Great was the pressure brought on the Mayor by both sides; the anti-civil-service faction demanded that the discharged employe be retained, and that President Kraus and two other members of the Civil Service Board be required to hand in their resignations.

After hearing both sides, the Mayor decided that hereafter any employe of the city who is under civil service rules and who slanders or attacks the commission shall be discharged. Any employe not under civil service rules who does the same thing shall be disciplined by the Mayor. Henry Lutzenkirchen—the employe in question—will not be discharged from the employ of the city. The resignation of the Commissioners will not be asked for by Mayor Harrison.

And that is why both sides are claiming the victory. Despite the retention of the man with an unpronounceable name, there is a general impression that the civil service men have come out of the fight with less to complain of than their opponents. When Bob Burke picked out Carter Harrison he evidently thought that the local Democracy had got a man whom it could depend on to do its bidding, but it seems that while the Mayor is willing to go as far as he legally can to conciliate his sponsors, and at the same time forward his own political ambition, he is not prepared to violate his oath of office, which demands the enforcement of the civil service law. In appointing the heads of departments, he selected as a rule men who were in harmonious relations with the leaders of his party, and it was thought at first that President Kraus of the Civil Service Commission was such a man. Almost the first act of the leaders of the Democracy after the Mayor took office was to impugn the constitutionality of the civil service law, and the question is to be decided by the Supreme Court this Autumn. In the meanwhile, and in case of the constitutionality of the law being upheld, it was hoped by the hungry Democracy that it had in Kraus a man who would administer the law with both eyes turned toward the interests of his party. The surprise was not unnatural when Kraus proceeded to enforce the law conscientiously, for he had all his life been a practical politician, and had never shown that the methods of practical politics sat heavily on his conscience. The leaders of the party were furious, and it is quite possible that the Mayor himself was somewhat surprised at the sudden scrupulosity of his father's and his own hitherto steady political hack. It is also quite probable that the Mayor was not a little annoyed to find himself through Kraus, in a position where he was forced to offend either his party leaders or a most influential element of the voting population. As soon as Bob Burk and the rest of the gang that runs things got over their surprise, they turned their attention to taking the political scalp of Mr. Kraus. They swore that he was ruining the party through which every penny of his wealth had come to him, and that had made him what he is. They said: "Now that he is rich, he wants to be excessively respectable, and is bent on building up a reputation for political virtue at the expense of the party." All this and more the Mayor was told, and in conclusion he was given the choice between Kraus on one side and pretty much the entire lot of practical politicians of his party on the other. Of course, it is a sad dilemma for the ambitious young Mayor—a sort of "You'll be hanged if you do and you'll be hanged if you don't." His action in this last quandary is illustrative of the course pursued by him throughout. He has compromised and conciliated when possible, now leaning to one side and then to the other. However, when it came to doing anything which indicated that he would help the gang to make a dead letter of the law he invariably has stopped short. This leads the friends of civil service to hope that he will sustain Mr. Kraus in office, despite the machinations, threats, and denunciations of that gentleman's political enemies.

Last Ditch of the "Boodlers."

It is no slight task for an ambitious young man to face a crowd such as is worrying the Mayor to do its bidding, but if he has the firmness to stand out against it, the reputable element will prove in the long run the best to rely on to forward his political aspirations. The fight in Chicago represents the despair of the same element which all over the country has made the name of municipal government a by-word. It is the last ditch for the boodlers, who have debauched and degraded public life in the United States.

Another case in which civil service is involved is just now attracting much attention in Chicago and elsewhere. Postmaster Gordon recently notified Charles W. Carr, Superintendent of a sub-station, of his removal, and ordered him to report at the main office for further instructions. Carr at once applied to a United States court for a temporary injunction, which was granted, and on hearing last Wednesday was made permanent until the case can be tried before a proper tribunal. Carr bases his objections to removal on an order issued by President McKinley last June. This order, he thinks, forbids removals from civil service offices, without formal charges and trial before competent authorities, covering not only removal from the service, but removal from a higher to a lower position in the service. Carr has been Superintendent since the enlargement of the Chicago postal service; before that he was Postmaster at the same point, and he holds that the place is open to competitive examinations. The case will be tried on Monday by Judge Jenkins in Chicago.

Chaos in the School Department.

The public schools opened this week with everything in a chaotic condition. The President and Vice President of the Board of Education are in Europe, and of the other members, not enough are in town to make a quorum. Standing commitees have not been selected for the year, and the members cannot undertake their regular work; no appropriation to buy books for indigent children has been made; a strike is on which resulted in bloodshed this week, and which prevents several schoolhouses from being occupied; there is a mandamus suit to be faced, brought to determine whether the board should be placed under civil service rules; plans for opening the evening schools are incomplete; the filters have not yet been placed in the schools, and cannot be before November, which leaves the children to drink the polluted lake water at its very worst. A large increase of typhoid fever may at once be looked for, and the members of the board may be thanked for the same. In fact, there is every indication that the board members are in training for positions as Directors or Trustees of something; they could not be neglecting their duties more systematically if they had millions in charge for orphans and widows. The Vice President is presumably laying in a supply of the very best European article of silent contempt, wherewith to meet the charges still hanging over his head.

Influenza of a mild type is rampant in Chicago. Every third man or woman met on the streets is either weeping or sneezing, or doing both. Some of the doctors say the trouble is hay fever; others call it grippe, and still others designate it as epidemic influenza. A great number af physicians are of the opinion that the cause is to be found in the immense crop of weeds raised annually on the empty lots of the city, and ripe about this season. Everybody who goes outside of the business section of the city knows to what an extent the growing of weeds is carried on in Chicago. Toward the more thinly settled neighborhoods there are whole blocks given up to them, and it is no exaggeration to say that there are miles on miles of sidewalks and streets lined with them. Never within the memory of any one now living has there ever been an effort made by the authorities to keep these vacant lots in any sort of order, and no one ever dreams of cutting down the rank growth. The pollen is now ripe and well dried by the hot sun, and as the breezes blow from Lake Michigan the fine vegetable dust is scattered through the air far and wide. The present trouble is merely annoying or aggravating, and is among the least of the bad effect due to the neglected condition of the city's vacant lots. There is no doubt that serious sickness is not infrequently caused by the filth and refuse which are allowed to accumulate in them, and even if they were not unhealthy, they are so unsightly as to be an ugly blot on the fair face of a large part of the city. Of course, there are laws which make it the duty of the owners of such property to keep it in good condition, but the last thing a Chicago official thinks of is the enforcement of law as a duty.

J. W.

ALLEGED CUSTOMS BRIBERY.

Stories in The London Times of Dishonesty in the Passage of Baggage, and Official Comment Thereon.

The London Times has recently been printing communications purporting to describe the practical operation of the Dingley law as it affects passengers from ocean steamships at this port. One of these articles, signed "An American," says that on the writer's last visit to New York he was compelled to give the customs officer who inspected his baggage a piece of gold to avoid delay and annoyance with which he was threatened, his offer of a bribe in silver having been scornfully rejected. He adds that a friend of his had more recently bribed an examiner on the steamship with $10, and had his trunks passed unopened, and on another occasion had paid a high-grade official $500 to pass for a payment of $500 to the Government bric-à-brac on which the schedule duties would have been $4,000 at an honest appraisement. "An American" concludes: "Our civil service organization and our Custom House opportunities combined create such inducements to dishonesty that no Custom House staff can resist them, nor can even honest passengers be expected to respect the law."

This communication was followed by another dated at Liverpool, and signed "E. H. Parker," in which the writer tells how in 1877 he carried his baggage through the New York Custom House practically without examination, by fumbling in his waistcoat pocket, while the pretended search was in progress, as if he intended to pay something to the officer.

Both these letters were shown yesterday to the Superintendent of the Barge Office, who has direct command of the force of Inspectors, and he was asked if the assertions were true.

"The reference to what was done in 1877 is too old for discussion," he said. "The other story looks like a libel. If it gave the name of the steamship on which the passenger who says he was blackmailed arrived, and date of arrival and the passenger's name, we could trace the matter and contradict or affirm it, for there is a record of the contents and inspection of every piece of baggage. Without these clues we can do nothing and the whole force of one hundred and eighty examining officers have to divide the slander among them."

"Have any complaints of attempts at blackmail or charges of bribery been made against any of your men?"

"Not that I know of, in a long time. Several years ago several officers were caught taking bribes and dismissed from the service. The law provides severe punishment for both the giver and the receiver of a bribe."

"Can any action be taken to investigate these charges in The London Times?"

"Not with the shape they are now in. I have known of newspaper stories of the kind being investigated when dates and names were given, so that a start could be made."

Salvation Army Harvest Festival.

Beginning next Saturday, and lasting for four days, the different posts of the Salvation Army in this city will celebrate their annual harvest festival. The halls will be decorated with bunting, green stuff, and sheaves of green corn, &c. The exercises will consist of an opening meeting and praise service Sunday night, a festival supper Monday night, and the harvest sale on Tuesday. The amount realized from the feast will be used in extending the work of the army in the United States.

ELEVATOR GRIPS FREED

The Tract Society Building Engineer Pried Them Off and the Car Shot Downward.

BLAMED FOR THE CATASTROPHE

Undertook Work That He Did Not Understand, According to the Otis Company, and Without Informing Himself of the Real Cause of the Difficulty.

The primal cause of the accident to elevator No. 6 in the Tract Society Building, by which two lives were lost, Friday evening is still unexplained. A representative of an elevator manufacturing company said yesterday that it would probably never be known.

The elevators in the Tract Society Building are worked by low pressure hydraulic power, with engines manufactured by the Crane Elevator Company of 130 Centre Street. Until about eight months ago, when this same elevator fell before, they were operated by the hydraulic high pressure system. There had been two minor accidents before that, which injured three persons severely and half a dozen others slightly. When the building was finished the Otis Company put in the elevator plant. It was deemed advisable after the last accident to make a change in the running machinery. The original cars were retained. They have a safety clutch that is operated automatically by the speed of the car, and can be applied by the governing rope. If the car going up attains too great a speed the clutch brakes and holds it fast. A like operation stops a downward trip if too great velocity is attained. Eight steel cables, each tested to 6,000 pounds, attached to the car go over the sheaved wheel at the top of the shaft and around a like wheel at the piston and are made fast to beams bolted across the top of the elevator shaft. Thus it will be seen that when the elevator car is at the top of the shaft the lower wheel almost touches the hydraulic cylinders in which the piston works. The length of each cable is 290 feet, and the height of the shaft from the bottom to the nineteenth floor is almost exactly 240 feet.

How the Cables Broke.

The breaks in the cables on Friday night all occurred at nearly the same place, eighty feet from the point where they were bolted to the beam, leaving 210 feet still fast to the car. One of the cables looks as if it had broken under a strain, but the others are as if cut off. Had the longer length of cables hung from the beams, the engineer would have surmised that the car fell, and the cables outrunning it had formed bights which had kinked and cut on the sheave wheel. The strength of a single cable was sufficient, theoretically, to lift two elevator cars loaded with passengers.

There is no mystery about the failure of the clutch to stop the car. It did not fail until it was pried open by Nielson. That was learned by inquiry of Night Watchman Casey. Bachrach, the elevator boy, started the car up at too great a speed, or else he inadvertently operated the clutch by pulling the governing rope, and the clutch stopped the car about a dozen feet above the first floor level. He could not move the car, and Nielson was sent for. He opened the small trap door in the floor of the car and inserted a short bar of steel into the controlling bar of the safety clutch and turned it until the clips which held the car to the girders in the shaft were loosened.

Foreman Henry Solomons of the Crane Company said yesterday that he had left directions at the Tract Society Building that if anything went wrong with an elevator during the night, it should be let alone until he could send an expert to examine it. Casey remembered what he had said and warned Nielson. He says the engineer replied: "That's all right. I've got to learn sooner or later, and sooner is best." Then the car shot up. The rest is surmise.

A boy, William Young, says he was in the car and got off at the ninth floor, and that the car was running all right then. Mr. Solomons thinks he is mistaken, and that it was during a previous trip that he was in the car. The theory of the engineers who made the investigation yesterday is that as soon as Nielson opened the clutch—the steel bar was in place when the débris was examined—the car shot up to the nineteenth story and then fell. The gauge shows that it went no higher than the nineteenth floor.

Statement of the Otis Company.

The Otis Company issued a statement yesterday containing some of the above-mentioned facts, and the following in addition:

"The car was undergoing repairs and should not have been used at all after it had gotten out of order. The Engineer Nielson, without knowing anything about the methods of elevator machinery, tried to remedy the fault. The safety grips were then doing the work they were expected to do. The engineer then made his fatal mistake, one which no practical elevator man would have been guilty of.

"He should have gone to the engines and tried to find out whether there was any trouble with the working of the machinery. Instead of doing this he climbed into the car, and, taking a lever used for that purpose, he lifted up the trap in the bottom of the car and released the safety catches.

"As to the primary cause of the accident, the conditions as they now are render it practically impossible for us or anybody else to tell. All we know is that in some inexplicable and extraordinary manner the big hoisting cables were twisted or broken off within 80 or 90 feet of the drum of the elevator. We can only explain the separating or breaking of the big lifting cables by surmising that they jumped the big wheel at the top of the shaft, and were cut by the sharp edges of the grooves while the car was going at the frightful speed which it attained after being released from the safety catches."

The Janitor Discharged.

Henry Landau, the janitor of the buliding, was arrested yesterday by the police of the Oak Street Station and arraigned before Coroner Hoeber, charged with being concerned in the death of Nicholas Nielson, the engineer, and Isaac Bachrach, the elevator boy, who were willed by the fall of the car. Mr. Landau explained that he knew nothing of the accident. He was told on Friday night that something was wrong with the elevator, and he saw the engineer trying to fix it. He did not pay much attention to the work, and was leaving the building when he heard the crash of the falling car.

Coroner Hoeber considered the statement satisfactory and paroled Mr. Landau in the custody of Henry A. O'Brien, counsel to the Directors of the society owning the building. An inquest will be held during the present week.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon gave permits for the removal of the bodies of the victims, and they were taken to their homes, Nielson to Monitor and Nassau Streets, Greenpoint, and Bachrach to 487 East Seventy-seventh Street.

The pecuniary loss to the American Tract Society occasioned by the accident will be borne by the Travelers' Insurance Company of 31 Nassau Street, in which company the elevators are insured.

Captains on Duty at Headquarters.

Acting Chief McCullagh ordered yesterday that hereafter Inspectors shall not be required to be on duty at the Central Office at night. A Police Captain will be detailed each night for duty there instead. The Acting Chief said that he made the change in order that the Inspectors might not be handicapped in any way in the performance of the duties appertaining to their respective districts.

Seven Passengers Detained.

Seven of the passengers of the Columbian Line steamship Advance, which arrived yesterday morning from Colon, were sent to Hoffman Island for the disinfection of their effects. These passengers had stopped at Panama, where yellow fever exists.

Among the passengers on the Advance from Colon was George G. Dillard, United States Consul at Guayaguil.

Cruiser Marblehead in Port.

The cruiser Marblehead arrived at the New York Navy Yard yesterday from Boston. She will go into dry dock this week and undergo several minor repairs, which will take about two weeks. When her repairs and changes are completed the cruiser will join the North Atlantic squadron.

DAY DREAM OF SLUM CHILDREN.

How Two Little Girls "Played Gran' Lady," and a Little Boy Their Coachman in a Swell Street.

Three children of the tenements, two little girls and a boy still in dresses, wandered into a fashionable cross-town street near Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. They were all ragged and they were all dirty; one of the girls had a most disreputable-looking doll, and the boy dragged a stick on the sidewalk.

The street through which the trio were passing more nearly resembled an abandoned thoroughfare than anything else. Front doors were boarded up, and the heavy dark-green curtains were pulled down tightly. No sign of life could be seen about any of the houses; even a chance wagon in the street and the pedestrians slowed up their pace from regard for the atmosphere of the place.

The children stopped instinctively before a great house and gazed at it wonderingly. It is the home of a well-known family, and the steps leading up to the entrance are of broad brownstone blocks, arranged in a slight spiral. The top is as large as a room and is flanked by a heavy railing.

One of the little girls gave a quick look around and then ran up the steps. Her companion regarded her with awe for a moment, then did likewise, and the two stood at the top almost dazed at their own temerity.

"Less play gran' lady," suggested one grasping her companion by the arm, after both had stood silent for a while.

"Oh, lets!" was the answer. "Willie kin be coachman!" And the two clapped their hands ecstatically.

Willie assumed a very dignified attitude at one end of the carriage block, and one of the little girls sat down behind him while the other took up her positon at the head of the steps. Pretty soon the boy, after indulging in a variety of expression indicative of a driver having trouble with horses, shouted: "Whoa!" His companion arose, daintily grasped her ragged skirt in one hand, and with mincing gait ascended the steps.

Without paying the slightest attention to the other little girl she went to the boarded-up door and made a motion as if pressing a bell. There was a pause for a moment, and then the other turned with an elaborate courtesy.

"Why, Mrs. Gran' Lady, I'm glad to see yer."

"So am I," was the answer.

"Wot a beautiful dress yer got, Mrs. Gran' Lady."

"H'm!" complacently regarding herself. "Yes, it cost more than a milyun dollers."

"Oh, my!" Then, an afterthought: "Mine cost two milyun dollers."

That was "gran' lady" as played by the three children about the steps of the deserted mansion for nearly an hour. There was very little variation, simply a change of hostess and an occasional drive in the carriage-block "victorier." The little hard lines about the corners of the eyes and lips of the players disappeared, though, and their ordinary sharp, satirical, malicious laughter gave way to low, genuine gurgles of delight.

But once in the hour was there a momentary recall to everyday life, and that was when one of them, in response to a question concerning her husband, said that he had not returned, and she feared he was on the "Islan'."

"Ah, wot's the matter wit yer?" exclaimed her friend, sharply. "Gran' ladies' husban's don't have ter go ter de islan'."

But that was only a momentary recall, and play was resumed, simple, innocent play, without one disturbing element, until—around the corner came a policeman. He saw them, but they did not notice him until he was very near to them.

"Here, you brats," he exclaimed, "get out of that, or I'll—" he raised his club threateningly.

In an instant a change came over the trio. The little girls ran down the steps to where the boy, now risen from his coachman's box, was half crying. All the lines had come back into their faces, and the light in their eyes was not good to look upon. Each of the girls grasped a hand of the boy, and they shuffled down the street with their heads half turned back. Before they were out of earshot something that sounded very much like an oath came back from one of them.

"They ought to put such as them in an asylum," remarked the policeman knowingly to a young man who was apparently reading a newspaper on the steps two doors below.

BURNING HAIR TOO STRONG.

The Incendiary Course of the Bay Shore Barber Causes a Sweeping Sanitary Reform.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Sept. 11.—A sanitary reform has been brought about in this town by the incineration of hair.

It has been for years the custom of the merchants and others here to dispose of the rubbish and sweepings collected about their premises by taking it out into the nearest street, setting it afire and leaving it to burn. Nobody complained of these burnt offerings to the genius of cleanliness. In fact they made Bay Shore peculiar by giving it a more varied and exciting atmosphere than is possessed by any other town on Long Island. Other places never had more than three or four distinct flavors in their air, but Bay Shore nearly always had from ten to a dozen and on days when there was a general cleaning an experienced resident could classify and distinguish twenty clearly defined odors from the drug stores, the grocery, stationery, and dry goods stores, the Post Office, tobacco store, livery stable, shoemakers' shop, and various residences. Natives of Bay Shore were always like fish out of water when they went anywhere else, because they found the air flat and flavorless, lacking in the head and bouquet to which they were accustomed. A Chinese Joss house gave the best substitute they could find. Its variegated incense gave them a homelike feeling, although it was not, at its best, up to the Bay Shore mark.

About a month ago, however, citizens who were exercising their olfactory powers of discrimination were startled by a strange smell approaching them slowly upon a breeze which came languishing, as if exhausted by overweight. There were immediate excitement and inquiry, when it was discovered that the village barber was following the fashion and had piled his accumulations of local hair and whisker in the street and organized a smoldering and odoriferous conflagration.

Bay Shore folks like a good, strong, mature atmosphere, but they drew the line at an atmosphere which was apparently growing the beard. They said it made the town smell like a holocaust or the day after an immolation.

There were objections on other grounds. Leading citizens had an idea that in some vague way their dignity was being lowered by the burning of hair that had once been part of them as garbage in a public thoroughfare. The question was raised whether the destruction of a man's hair, even after it has been cut off him, did not constitute an assault. Men who have little hair protested that hair is too scarce and hard to raise for anybody to have hair to burn.

Justice of the Peace Charles W. Vail was appealed to. He could find nothing in the Revised Statutes regulating the disposition of superfluous and discarded hair, and the barber defied him to show that the burning of the reaping from his establishment was more of a nuisance than the similar method in use for the destruction of the other waste of the community.

The popular feeling, however, was that rather than be compelled to smell burned hair—especially the burning of their own hair—the people of Bay Shore would prefer to have their town left odorless. Therefore the Justice has given notice that the burning of rubbish in the streets must be discontinued by everybody.

THE DELAY TO PASSENGERS.

Inspectors Think Their Force Too Small at the Ships' Piers.

Collector Bidwell declined yesterday to say anything regarding the delay to which passengers on the steamships St. Paul, Fuerst Bismarck, and Campania were subjected when they landed Friday night. It is understood, however, that the Collector has caused an investigation to be made with a view to ascertaining if it is through any defects in the system that the delay is caused.

The Inspectors say that it is due only to the fact that the force is not sufficient to handle so many passengers at one time, under any circumstances, and particularly so under the increased labor imposed upon them by the provisions of the Dingley law.

Never in the history of the Port of New York, one Inspector said, had the customs officials to perform the amount of work that fell upon them Friday night, and it was 2 o'clock yesterday morning when the last of the force was able to leave the American Line pier.

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE OPENED IN THEIR

FANCY WORK AND EMBROIDERY DEP'T.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF NEW STYLES IN HAND PAINTED AND EMBROIDERED BUREAU SCARFS, PIN CUSHIONS, HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE CASES, FRAMES, SACHET BAGS, ETC.; ALSO, THE LATEST DESIGNS IN STAMPED LINEN BUREAU SCARFS, TRAY CLOTHS, TABLE SQUARES AND CENTERS, DOYLIES AND RENAISSANCE PATTERNS.

RENAISSANCE PATTERNS 22-INCH COMPLETE WITH LACE RING AND COTTON TO FINISH.

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

MERCHANTS STILL COMING

Many More Out-of-Town Buyers Arrive from Points in Trunk Line Territory.

OTHER EXCURSIONS PLANNED

Visitors from Ohio and New York Towns Expected Shortly—Non-Residents Pleased with This Market and Confident of General Prosperity.

A large proportion of the out-of-town tradesmen who registered at the headquarters of the Merchants' Association, Broadway and Leonard Street, yesterday came on the second series of excursions in trunk line territory, the tickets for which were placed on sale only a few days ago. The reduced-rate tickets for these excursions will be sold until Tuesday night. As this is the usual season for the regular Fall visits of merchants from this State and Ohio, an uncommonly large number of arrivals within the next ten days is expected.

Nothing has been heard yet from the railroads in the Southeastern Association in response to the application of the Merchants' Association for excursion rates between Sept. 10 and 14. President King and his associates have made up their minds that nothing will be done in that direction now. Plans are being made for additional excursions in the Fall. In New England dates will probably be asked for the latter part of October and the first part of November to induce merchants from that part of the country to come to New York to make their holiday purchases.

John C. Juhring of Francis H. Leggett & Co., the First Vice President of the Merchants' Association, prepared a circular for the out-of-town salesmen of his firm yesterday afternoon, in which he said: "A number of grocers who have visited us since Aug. 1 stated that their visit to New York at this time was due to the influence of the Merchants' Association. When asked if they were pleased with their visit they said: 'Yes, indeed!' and added that it was a great market, and that they never before had realized that it was such a trading point. They were particularly pleased with the fact that, in coming to this market, they had been able to obtain a different assortment of goods and greater variety than they had ever before seen in any other market where they had been accustomed to buy their supplies. It opened their eyes, and they said that they were now convinced that in order to get honest value for their money it was necessary to visit this market and select their own goods."

A. F. Ruff, a general merchant of Ridgeway, S. C., said to an officer of the Merchants' Association yesterday: "Hard times croakers have lost their occupation. I do not think they will be heard from for a long period to come. All business prospects appear to be bright. Crops in our section are fine, and this appears to be the existing condition in all other sections. This, with the demand expected from abroad for our products, gives an upward tendency to prices, which promises to be maintained by the same cause, from daily reports. This will result in a gain for the agricultural class, and when agriculture prospers everything else does also."

Frederick Surman, a leaf tobacco dealer of Louisville, Ky., said: "Trade is picking up rapidly in my locality. I am convinced that hard times are past for a long period. Confidence is restored, crops are good, and prices are tending upward."

O. H. Brown, a dry goods merchant of New Castle, Penn., said: "I have no complaint to make about business. It is showing a big improvement, and everything points to a still greater improvement. In my locality the iron industries are in good condition and the men all employed. The reduced rates secured by the Merchants' Association are, I am sure, leading many new buyers to come to this market, and are resulting also in the bringing of large numbers of other visitors to New York, as the buyers, in many instances, take their families with them."

The following new resident members of the Merchants' Association were enrolled yesterday: Bankers—Lazard Frères; Real Estate—George R. Read, H. H. Cammann & Co., John Noble Golding; Watches and Jewelry—C. G. Alford & Co.; Boots and Shoes—Thomas E. Greacen; Manufacturers of Umbrellas—James & Rich; Insurance—New York Life Insurance Company; Salt—Worcester Salt Company; Hotel—William F. Bang; Imported Upholstery Goods—J. H. Thorp & Co.; Importer of Dry Goods—George Quackenbush.

MORE LOW RATES ASKED FOR.

An Application Made to the Joint Traffic Association.

George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Joint Traffic Association, and L. P. Farmer, Passenger Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association, received formal applications yesterday from William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, for reduced rates for further excursions in the last week in October and the first week in November.

In his letter to Commissioner Blanchard, Mr. King says: "The final excursion dates will draw to a close on Sept. 14, and I presume that your association will shortly be in a position to state whether they have been a success, and if the Merchants' Association has redeemed its pledges, and to express an opinion as to the advisability of renewing such excursions during the last week in October and the first week in November, the time for filling up holiday stocks and cleaning up jobs.

"There is no question in my mind that the action of your association and the trunk lines has done more to bring about prosperity than all other causes combined."

Although there is a strong sentiment among the railroad men in the Joint Traffic Association in favor of granting reduced rates to merchants who desire to come to New York, there is also a spirited opposition to that policy. An interesting contest on this question is looked for.

St. Michael's Church Consecration.

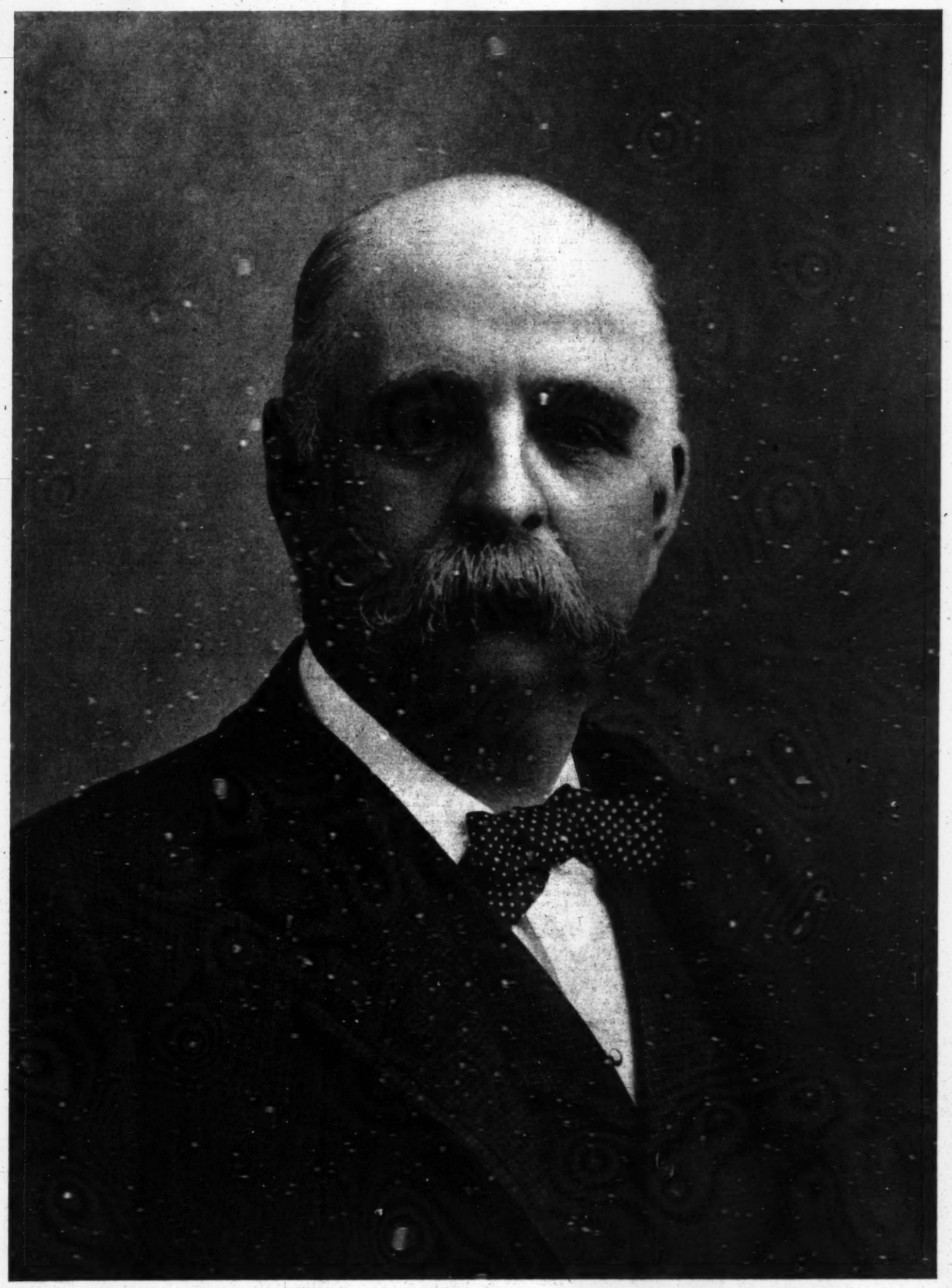
St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, on High Street, Brooklyn, will be consecrated on St. Michael's Day, Sept. 29, when the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the parish will also be observed. A. A. Low, Seth Low's brother, is the Senior Warden, and it is understood that he has paid for the improvements which have been made to the church and rectory, at a cost of about $50,000. Bishop Littlejohn will consecrate the church.

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

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J. EDWARD SIMMONS

PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

The New York Times

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SOME RECENT HAPPENINGS.

Poverty seems to have passed by Illinois agriculturists. One of them recently paid $5,100 for a Poland China hog.

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To call a Philadelphia gentleman an "ex-Mask and Wigger" is one of the highest compliments that can be paid him. Even "related to the Biddles" loses lustre beside it.

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The Phoenix (Ariz.) Fire Department turns out for parade and jollification whenever one of its members becomes a father. They have had eleven such "birthday parades" this year, and expect several more. Encouraging infant industries the social economist might call it.

***

Mrs. Mary Hollister Pitkin, now ninety-nine years of age, recently made a trip from her home in Minneapolis, Minn., to visit friends in Amherst, Mass. She marvels now because people think there is anything wonderful or unusual in the fact that she traveled unattended and without discomfort.

***

It has been said that the Yankee inventive genius has been dying out of late years. Francis H. Richards of Hartford disproves this by taking out a batch of thirty patents, including 850 claims, in one day last week. One hundred and sixty patents have been granted to Mr. Richards in the last twenty-nine months, and he thinks he has taken life rather easily in that time.

***

When the little town of Barkhamsted, in Connecticut, decided to raise the monument to the memory of its dead soldiers which was dedicated last Friday, the strange fact developed that the town furnished five more soldiers to the Continental armies in the war of the revolution than it did to the Federal Army in the war of the rebellion. The number of the latter was 125, which is 10 per cent. of its present total population.

***

Maternal love cannot always be that holy thing people generally consider it. A curious proof of the fact comes from Stafford Springs, Conn. A landlord there, thinking to compliment the wife of one of his Italian tenants, told her he wouldn't think of offering her less than his prize-winning brown Leghorn rooster in exchange for such a charming child as the babe of ten months she was carrying in her arms. Two days later the woman called at the landlord's house, demanded the rooster in exchange for her child, and would not be put off until the landlord bribed her with a barrel of apples to call the trade off.

***

Dogs wearing canvas shoes startle Eastern men who are hunting prairie chicken and grouse on Nebraska plains. While the dogs waddle somewhat like ducks when wearing these shoes, they manage to comfortably cover a lot of ground in a day after having been broken to the use of the incumbrances. Shoeing the dogs saves their feet from soreness induced by running over the stubble. Two days' work in a field without shoes will wear out any dog, but protected with the canvas slippers, a dog will last a whole season. Col. Coffin's kennel of Gordon setters, famous throughout the West, has been broken to work with these shoes, and they get over ground as rapidly as does a man on snowshoes when he gets used to such bothersome impedimenta.

***

A unique nose was lost to the world when John Mossman, a deaf-mute, of Parkersburg, West Va., was killed in a railroad accident recently. The loss of the senses of speech and hearing had apparently so intensified that of smelling that he became a professional smeller. Oil wells were his special game, and he located them with the certainty that a hunting dog finds partridges. That nose brought him a fortune of $500,000 because he located oil wells in Ohio and West Virginia with such surprising certainty that no prospector would drill for a well until Mossman had smelled the ground for him. His gift was looked upon as supernatural in the oil region, and he was an object of both awe and envy. Now that he has gone, the witchery of the peach tree fork and hazel switches will again have to be resorted to, as he has no known successor.

***

When a New Orleans Milk Inspector produced in court a healthy crayfish, swimming about in a can of milk he had seized and condemned as being watered, the court decided that the proof was at least prima facie evidence of the Inspector's charge against the milk peddler. The plea of the accused that the miniature lobster had been swallowed by one of his cows and then evicted alive and kicking through nature's milk canal, was commended by the Court for its ingenuity, but rejected as a plausible defense. Yet, to those who know that ochre-colored slime in which the crayfish thrives and called "river water" in New Orleans, such a little thing as the trip of a freshwater lobster through a cow does not seem so far out of the range of possibilities as to warrant its being peremptorily set aside as a wholly unreasonable defense. But the crayfish's journey must have been a strain on the cow.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS.



N the American banking world no other post is so high as the Presidency of the New York Clearing House—its occupant the chosen representative of the associated banks of the metropolis. Strong men have held this place; he who is worthy of it needs to be a forceful man, and a broad man.

In crucial times New York Clearing House banks have safeguarded National interests over and over again. Splendid is the record of the old association, magnificent many of its accomplishments. In its maturity it has entered upon new aggressiveness. It has made a new home for itself; it has made plain its determination furthermore to figure as a National influence.

Its President at this juncture is J. Edward Simmons.

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When last year the Clearing House Association dedicated its new home, President Simmons in a notable oration said:

"In all financial measures the Clearing House Association has invariably insisted upon giving to all men that which is their due. It has always believed in paying dollar for dollar, one hundred cents for one hundred cents. It can see neither justice nor truth, neither honor nor profit, in taking a piece of silver worth 50 cents and stamping it with the legend 'One hundred cents.' We know that the safest of all currency is gold. It is the standard of value throughout the civilized world. Everywhere it is a commodity in demand, and everywhere exchangeable for other commodities. It is less subject to fluctuations than other forms of money, and, therefore, promises to the wage earner greater uniformity and safety in the payment of his labor, and to the business man greater exemption from violent and dangerous commercial convulsions. Surely, these are strong reasons for the maintenance of the gold standard. But above them all in importance is the broad fact that honesty demands its retention. Throughout the history of this Clearing House, its record for good faith imperatively makes us the advocates of honest money for the Nation. Such has been our record in the old building. Such will be our policy in the new Clearing House, every stone of which bears on it the impress of honesty."

Principles of the New York Clearing House Association, so declared by its President, are principles not of the association merely—they are the principles of the man who, as President, unhesitatingly asserts them.

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In the career of J. Edward Simmons much is suggested that is notable. He has won many successes; he has won them himself. He is especially representative of that stamp of man who wins by working, and who, by still working, maintains whatever the winning may be—the American business man, who is not wide awake by fits and starts occasionally, but wide awake all the time. Not a single thing meteoric is in this man's record. Natural capacity in ample volume, but no reliance on brilliant dashes to challenge accomplishment.

Simmons was a country boy—born fifty-six years ago last Thursday, "up the State," at Troy, out of whose guarding hills there seems to come an ozone that puts vim into manhood bred thereabout. Magnificent is Troy's roster of men who, on their own mettle, have won. No, Simmons was not a poor boy; he was the son of a merchant for half a century prosperous, and, as a lad, he had educational facilities in plenty, acquitting himself at Williams College, preliminary to an Albany Law School graduation. For four or five years he practiced law in his native town, and then (like other sensible young men, entitled to success and persuaded where best to achieve it) he came to New York—not to proceed as a lawyer, but to become a banker, admitted to membership in a conservative old Wall Street commission house. It took him just five years to work himself into an invalid, and the doctors drove him away from the long office hours that had overtaxed a physique amply qualified for wear and tear extraordinary. Many complain of overwork; few die of it; but Simmons had played close to the limit; at thirty-one he was physically almost worn out. Only for a year he rested; then he was back in the hurly burly of the Stock Exchange district again—and there he has been prominent ever since.

***

Wall Street, measuring by recent experiences, makes 1893 the centre of the most serious situation that the American financial world has known. But a decade before 1893 came to becloud things there was a panic in Wall Street, when for a time it seemed as if consequences would be destructive far beyond Stock Exchange limits. In 1884, the Marine Bank gone down, Grant & Ward's failure startling the whole country—sensational tales crowded everywhere. The New York Stock Exchange stood benumbed till, of a sudden, the failure of its own President spread smashing excitement, and panic went sweeping with the devastating rush of a prairie fire. Suspension of the Stock Exchange was bruited, conservative men whispered with one another of perils greater than any hitherto suggested by the gloomiest professional pessimist.

Wanted a leader—this was the Stock Exchange's pressing requirement. J. Edward Simmons was chosen.

Harrowing experiences had made bayonet thrusts. Everywhere grim alarm, distrust, multitudinous gravities—all aggressive; but the New York Stock Exchange survived; out of its distress its new leader brought it stronger than ever in its history it had been before, and the 1,100 brokers who make up the membership of Wall Street's high institution gave to President Simmons a re-election by a vote unparalleled in past Stock Exchange history, and then another election—and still again they urged him to stand, but he would not.

Probably the most notable—the fairest and the squarest—talk ever addressed to the New York Stock Exchange came from J. Edward Simmons when he retired from the institution's Presidency. At a dinner given in his honor, acknowledging the evening's toast, he said to the Governors of the Stock Exchange—I quote from memory—substantially this:

"You must be wide awake. You must be progressive. You are behind the times. You must catch up or you cannot hope to hold your own. You must certify to the public that you have the public's interests at heart. You cannot go on forever devoted to the theory that your only province is to collect commissions. You must recognize that you are a representative public body; and in this recognition you must assume responsibilities and perform functions which hitherto the Stock Exchange has not. You can make this institution the greatest on earth; or by narrow policies you can shrivel its future up. To progress you must be progressive. You must broaden your policies; you must command outside public confidence. You must stand for more than the mere professionalism of buying and selling stocks; you must be more than traders; you are entitled to be a great National body; it is your own fault—and it will be to your own detriment—if you fall short of the opportunities which exist, of demands properly made upon you."

Stock Exchange historians will not need to be advised that across these lines can be written "Prophecy fulfilled." Littleness was not exterminated; competition was not suppressed by broad policy advances; what was a trifling competitor then has since developed into an opponent of consequence; and only recently we have had the Stock Exchange showing its every function strained in not too fruitful fights against the bucket shops of Wall Street—cheap plagues that never could exist had the Stock Exchange but fairly followed the counsels of the business men counseling business methods.

***

Something like ten years ago a crisis came in a great New York bank; mistakes in policy embarrassed it; he who was at the head of it had overstrained himself for the bank's profit; technical violations of the banking law were of a sudden disclosed; not so much disclosed for the public good as to permit of revenges against him who was the bank's executive controller. But as a sequel to what was made known Government supervision of the bank made it necessary that the too ambitious President of the Fourth National Bank should retire. Sensationally foolish fables filled Wall Street; for a time it was represented even that the great institution was in peril. Depositors were frightened, credit was hurt, and shares of the bank sunk.

As the Stock Exchange in 1884 had met a crisis by calling Simmons to its Presidency, so (and for the very reason of that Stock Exchange success) the Fourth National Bank sought in 1887 the same man. He has been the bank's President ever since. The market value of the bank's capital has meanwhile doubled in the markets. Its deposits have extended; in every way it is a greater institution, the peer of any in the land—a greater institution than ever earlier overambitious promoters dared hope to have it.

***

Phrenologists (properly advised) would report that J. Edward Simmons has the social bump well developed. His name is on the rolls of a long list of clubs, the Metropolitan and the University among them. He certifies Holland ancestry in the St. Nicholas Society, and the Yankee line of him yields membership in the New England. He serves his Massachusetts Alma Mater as Trustee, holding incidentally an LL. D. from the University of Vermont. It is much for a busy man in New York to find time nowadays for club fellowship and friendly service apart from his daily routine; but Mr. Simmons does more than that—he devotes attention, and a great deal of attention, to many matters far removed from profit making, suggested somewhat by the fact that he is a zealous Trustee of the New York Hospital and a manager of the New York Infant Asylum. Little men would rate service like this as so much energy wasted; but it does not hurt, nor does it come unnaturally to the man who has elements of bigness in him.

***

Every once in a while enthusiastic friends try to induce J. Edward Simmons to get into politics. They do not evoke much responsiveness. Just now his name is canvassed (in circles where worth is rated as good in a candidate) in connection with this Fall's Mayoralty campaign. Mr. Simmons is a Democrat. He never belonged to any other party. But he has more than once shown preference for patriotism rather than partisanship. And in the National campaign of last year his stand was as open and resolute against the recreants of his party as his words at the new Clearing House dedication averred.

Though long one of the closest of the personal friends of Samuel J. Tilden, who thought every shrewd man should be a politician, Mr. Simmons has taken public office but once—and that in New York's Board of Education—unless as a public office be rated the post he has held as Grand Master of the Masonic order of the State.

At the head of the public school administration of the city, Mr. Simmons was as progressive and aggressive as in any matter of business to which he ever devoted himself. He did some things there which politicians did not approve; he did many things for the material lasting betterment of the public-school system of New York. One thing that he did (one thing in which is suggested the sentimental element more than is popularly supposed can have to do with the course of the practical business man) was the putting of the National flag into our schoolrooms. I remember that, back in 1884, on taking the Chairmanship of the Board of Education, President Simmons delivered an address in which he urged that our boys and girls become better men and women—better citizens—through familiarity with National functions, through association with the sentimental side of our Government. He said:

"The cosmopolitan composition of our population, the influences, ideas, and Governments under which many have grown up who have come hither to make this country and this city their home, have stamped upon our condition as a community a character which makes it indispensable that means not hitherto sufficiently appreciated should be adopted to counteract the alien influences of Anarchy and Communism which threaten us to-day. An essential and specific part of the training and instruction given in our public schools should be a love of country, knowledge of its institutions, a proper estimate of its unrivaled advantages, and the blessings of a free citizenship. * * * The influences of those who would destroy the peace of this city and spread ruin and disaster in every household should be overcome by the patriotic teachings of the public schools. The Nation's flag should be displayed over every Principal's desk, and its beautiful symbolism should be explained to every youthful learner who may sit under its protecting folds. * * * I think I do not exaggerate the importance of the proposition I make, that our course of study shall prescribe additional provision for such instruction as will inspire the pupils of the public schools of New York with sentiments of patriotism and loyalty to the institutions and the laws under which they live."

It does not belittle J. Edward Simmons to open his record as a business man—his record as a citizen.

H. ALLAWAY.

TRAVERS ISLAND.

With its northeastern extremity snugly tucked away under the shelter of Glen Island, Travers Island forms an ideal Summer home for both the weary business man and the vigorous young athlete of the New York Athletic Association. To the business member of the big club it is a pleasant spot within touch of the city and yet far enough removed to be sequestered and restful. The young fellow whose hard brawn wins laurels for the sign of the winged foot finds it a place where he has every facility for continuing in the physical condition that he must maintain if he would win.

An hour and a half's travel on the main line of railroad to New Rochelle, and thence by stage or by a spur line from Mott Haven, transports the man of business from his contemplation of stock fluctuations or court assignments to the twenty or so acres of this attractive island. Crossing the causeway, which is the sole connection of Island with mainland, the drive winds around a one-fifth mile running track, under arching trees to the main entrance of the club's home. He finds a comfortable structure, trim withal, but not monotonously spick and span. Over one end of the main building an English ivy crawls in short yearly strolls to the dull-colored shingles. Seaward and around the southwestern end an open veranda extends, the most popular section of the building to the majority.

To the north, or northeast, of the main building are the yachthouses and boating sheds. Across from this part of the island it is but a few hundred feet to the shore of Glen Island, and the little recess provides an excellent harbor for the neat sailing craft of the club's members as well as for a number of the yacht owners of New Rochelle and the neighborhood. Almost at the extreme opposite end are the shooting traps, and here also is the shooting box, a recent addition of which the club nimrods are proud. Within the running track and elsewhere are fine tennis courts.

The New York Athletic Club acquired possession of Travers Island in 1888 and named it in honor of William R. Travers, who served as the chief executive of the club for a number of years. By the following year the main buildings were erected and were occupied part of the season. Somewhat later the yachthouses and several small structures were added.

Entering by the main door from the carriage drive, the visitor gains the reception room, in which, to the right of the doorway, is the office. Comfortable chairs and small tables are scattered about the reception room. Open doors leading to the veranda let in a continuous breeze, so that the reception room is cool in the most sultry days. Statuary and bric-à-brac, nearly all the pieces suggesting some deed of athletic prowess, prohibit any hint of bareness in the appointments. Through the reception room, to the left of the entrance, is the dining hall, which is more popular in disagreeable weather than on fine days, when the tables are set on the veranda.

To the general public, Travers Island has been known, not by reason of its natural beauties or the fine club home of the New York Athletic Club, but because of the great athletic meets held there twice a year. To be sure, the public in general sees little of them, as the club has made up the list of spectators by invitation, but the athletic events have been open to all competitors, and the records made on the Island have brought it into widespread notice. The five-lap course is an excellent cinder track, and a spur on one of the stretches gives a 120-yards straightaway. On such a track it was that "Barney" Wefers made the world's record for the 300 yards two years ago, and T. P. Conneff set the one-mile world's record the year before. Other records have been made there, and not all of them have yet been bettered.

Both of these fliers wore the Mercury foot and the island has been peopled in the Summer months by such others of the club's track lions as "Tommy" Burke, R. D. Hoffman, T. B. Turner, J. F. Cregan, W. B. Fetterman, Jr., T. W. Chase, M. W. Long, G. W. Orton, T. J. McGirr, M. V. Bastien, Irving K. Baxter, and many more known to all lovers of athletics in the country. On the island the young men may train under the finest conditions and enjoy all the advantages of sea and land.

The club membership is now in excess of 2,600.



From Photographs Taken Exclusively for The New York Times.

1.—The New York Athletic Club House, Travers Island, N. Y. 2.—On the Piazza. 3.—New York Athletic Club Championship Team. 4.—The Office and Staircase. 5.—The Reception Hall. 6.—The Fastest Mile Relay Team in the World—Lyons, Burke, Wefers, and Long. 7.—The Billiard Room. 8.—An Early Morning Scene in One of the Dormitories.

THE COUNTRY HOME AT TRAVERS ISLAND OF THE NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

THE DRAMA



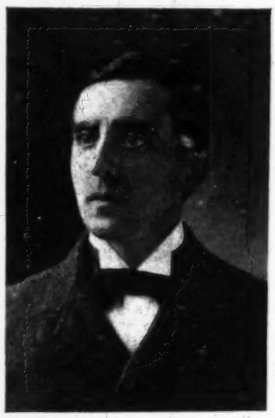
Isadore Rush.

NO matter what folks who give all their serious thought to exact science or finance or commerce and regard the theatre as a merely frivolous pastime may think, the acted drama still offers problems fit for mighty intellects to grapple with. I fancy that an hour's conversation with a man who, from seeing one or more performances of the play called "Change Alley," which has just been so sumptuously produced at the Lyceum Theatre for Mr. Sothern's annual engagement, could minutely analyze it, discovering its motives, and the authors' fundamental ideas, would be a liberal education.

I do not believe that either Louis N. Parker or Murray Carson, or both colaboring, could tell exactly what they are driving at in "Change Alley." The South Sea Bubble, to be sure—we all know by this time that that is the subject of the play. But plays ought to be founded on coherent dramatic ideas, not historical facts. Moreover, a great deal of noise is made over the South Sea Bubble, and there is a scene in Change Alley in which noble lords in bag wigs and fine ladies in farthingales pawn their jewelry and family teapots with one hand while they speculate wildly with the other, and all the while yell vociferously and in unison. But the dramatic or even the theatrical significance of it all is vague. The hero, Kit Heartright, has a fortune which he loses by the bursting of the South Sea Bubble, and soon regains; but any man who would pretend to understand just how the fortune was lost and how regained would be a man to avoid, because his contempt for the very appearance of truthfulness would unfit him for society.

The principal purpose of "Change Alley" seems to be pictures. These two British play manufacturers, who blundered on triumph with their "Rosemary," have selected an epoch and painstakingly raked together a lot of pictorial ideas from the romances relating to that epoch. Thus we have a view of part of an old ship beached at Portsmouth and used as a canteen and meeting place for outlaws and smugglers and imitation ladies in faded and soiled finery; and then we are transported to a manor house in the oaken hall of which a banquet is set out with all the shining plate of an old county family. Thence, by easy stages, we are conveyed to an illuminated pleasure garden, a Sulzer's Harlem River Park of eighteenth century London, with arches of candle lights and rare secluded bowers; to Change Alley itself on the morning after the great crash, with the sidewalk brokers at work and the multitude in a frenzy, and to a private garden wherein love and virtue are rewarded.

But the relationship of the drama to the pictures is not intimate. For two acts it makes pleasing entertainment, for in the first a handsome young rapscallion who wears his heart ever on his sleeve and carries his purse open (and generally empty) in his hand, comes into a fortune, and in the second we see him, in fine clothes, doing the honors as lord of the manor, and declaring his passion for a young lady clad in white who sits in the moonlight and strums on the harp the while.



Edward H. Sothern.

There is much ado, in the first act, to suggest pictorially and by the employment of such prompters' devices as the jangling of bells (without) and the clashing of steel (without) and hoarse cries (without) the dangers and excitement of a free and easy life in the beginning of the Hanoverian succession; and there is, withal, too much noise, and too much fuss, and too much spilling of water supposed to be rum. But there is some good talk, both sentimental and comic, and the brace of "painted ladies" (à la Mr. J. M. Barrie) satisfy the inherent desire even the best and most ingenuous of us feel for occasional safe glimpses of vice, while they are, actually, as juvenile and harmless as any two recent graduates from Mr. Franklin Sargent's incubator near Central Park possibly could be.

With the second act, though, only a chronic grumbler could find fault, for if its moonlit love scene is obvious and mannered, it is also very pretty, and while the action of the play is furthered very little, the humorous ideas in the banquet scene are clever and new. That feast, which promises to be so bounteous, and turns out, because of the drunkenness of the cook, to be a simple Irish stew with fruit and wine, is accompanied by a flow of real wit. Messrs. Parker and Carson are at their best here. Presently, as the play lamely proceeds, we see them at their very worst.

After "Change Alley" has lived out its life Mr. Daniel Frohman ought certainly to preserve the manuscript of Act III. as a relic. If there was any likelihood of a growth of artistic intelligence in this country (which there is not) this is the sort of thing which might be preserved in the Smithsonian Institution under glass. I am quite certain that no two (or, for that matter, no dozen) allied authors in the world could produce such an act by deliberately trying. A great deal of it must have just happened.

I say nothing about the improbability of the meeting in a public place of questionable repute of all the personages of the play, good and bad, for this is romantic drama, and, moreover, do we not remember (as an actual fact) that many years after the supposed date of this drama George Osborne, Dobbin, and Jos Sedley accompanied those two virtuous young ladies, Miss Amelia Sedley and Miss Rebecca Sharp, to just such a garden? The personages are all assembled in Sadler's Wells Gardens by night, and there is an end of it. There are a lot of quite unimportant goings on, and then a double-barreled love scene the "business" of which is reminiscent of the garden scene in "Faust"; after which the hero is exhibited triumphant, lucky in love and the pet of fortune.

He has the centre of the stage, the heroine is not far away, and in sight are the good folks who have been his companions since he came into his inheritance. Then comes the thunderbolt. The South Sea Bubble has burst, Kit Heartright's money has vanished. There is a ballet-like shifting of positions; the heroine flies to her mother's arms and stands with averted face. Sophisticated theatregoers in the audience think of Bulwer's "Money." The stupidest spectator sees that the authors have led up to a situation that embodies a familiar moral. The hero has become poor, and all his friends are going to desert him. He utters a fine speech, full of scorn, and rushes out. Then what happens? Why, the authors deliberately "throw down" their sympathetic audience. It appears that not one of Kit's friends intends to desert him. They all express exalted sentiments and there is some cackle about means to put him on his feet again. Then the stage is clumsily cleared, the actors going off, like the poor Confidante in "The Critic," the best way they can.

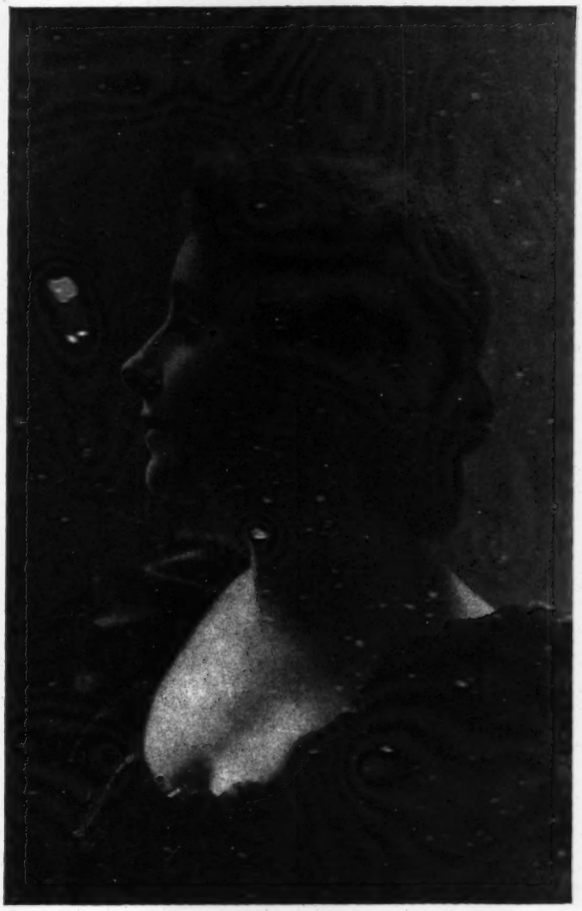
Now, Messrs. Parker and Carson begin to deliberately lead up to another situation. The heroine is hiding in a bower. Re-enters the hero, meeting the young wife of the wicked old knight, of whom he had once been rather fond, and who loves him devotedly. She has come to him, now, with all her diamonds, and her heart, too, if he'll take that.

"Here's a state of things," murmurs the spectator. "That foolish fellow believes Celia has abandoned him, and in his pique and lonesomeness he'll act hastily, now."

Not a bit of it. Kit talks to the young woman like a home missionary and gently refuses her diamonds.

"Ah," thinks the spectator, "now Celia will be unable to restrain her feelings. She'll rush out, and there'll be a happy reunion, and a quick 'curtain.'"

Not at all. The old knight enters and exclaims "Draw!" An unnecessary duel scene follows, ending with the wounding of the hero. The old knight retires. Kit falls to the ground. Vesta, now a deserted wife, kneels by him, exclaiming "Now he's mine,



CLARA HUNTER,
In "A Bachelor's Honeymoon."



LOTTIE WILLIAMS,
Of the "In Town" Company.



M. A. Kennedy,
In "A Bachelor's Honeymoon."



MR. SEYMOUR SITES IS ANGRY.
"The Wrong Mr. Wright."—Act III.

he's mine." Celia emerges from her bower.

"Ah," says the spectator again, "now I do see it all. This will be a fine scene—the meeting of the two women."

But it isn't anything of the sort. Like the poor Confidante again Vesta gets off the stage the best way she can. Kit opens his eyes, recognizes Celia, and is not surprised at all. He staggers to his feet. The two childlike and prattling "painted ladies" enter and claim acquaintance with him. Now is Celia's chance. Like the audience, she has been twice "thrown down." If this sort of thing goes on the act will never end. Although Kit has told her many times of the disreputable friends of his youth, she pretends to forget and makes the innocent advances of the young dramatic students the occasion for a stinging exit speech. Then Kit is left alone, and the most wobbling, inconsequential act in the whole history of drama is closed with a wailing rebuke to fickle Fortune, which an illuminated statue of the same receives without comment.

After that the childishness and pointlessness of the proceedings of Act IV. seem to follow as a matter of course. I should tremble for the fate of this play if I did not remember that Mr. Sothern had triumphantly carted that queer piece of Paul Potter's called "Sheridan" all over the land one season. "Change Alley" is luxuriously and even extravagantly mounted, and the acting is all better than the play. Mr. Sothern cannot make much of Kit, but he is always graceful and pleasing, and of Miss Harned, in the provoking rôle of Celia, the same thing may be said. Miss Rebecca Warren, as Vesta, has her first chance, and while it is not much of a chance it enables her to show an intelligent comprehension of the actor's art, which is most rare. Miss Warren is a strikingly handsome young woman. Mr. Buckstone has a "fat" part as the mellow, growling, domineering old sailor, and he plays it as well as his sharply defined physical and artistic limitations permit.

From this Sothern romance let us turn our attention briefly to that other "Southern Romance" which has been on view at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Mr. Dietrichstein greatly improved the play which Mr. Vallentine made out of Miss Higbee's story when he cut out the first scene of the last act, that violent melodramatic episode which failed of effect and spoiled even the touching apparition of Katharine Grey, with haggard face and torn garments, sitting on a white horse led by Mr. Bangs, which came later in the act. The best thing in this last act was the short scene between father and daughter.

But in the preceding two-thirds of the play there was appreciable merit, though the crudity and futility of the novice in stagecraft were ever in evidence. The transitions were all too abrupt, and when a good situation was reached hardly enough was made of it. Yet there was a "sympathetic" quality in the thing which poor stagecraft could not kill, and I shall always remember it pleasantly because of the opportunity for good acting it gave to Miss Grey and Mr. Dietrichstein, of which they so skillfully availed themselves. Few other actresses could so effectively denote the traits of Lydia and the growth of her love for the young refugee, while if Mr. Dietrichstein was hardly so pleasing in the opposing rôle, that was due to his deficiencies as an author, not as an actor.

For my part also I have no quarrel with Mr. Bangs for employing his grand manner of the early seventies in his expression of the injured dignity of Father Ransom. If we cannot have the grand style in romantic drama, where can we have it? And if "A Southern Romance" is not romantic drama, what is it? Still, I am quite ready to admit the effectiveness of Mr. Emmett Corrigan's quiet, modern method in his portrayal of the "villain," who is, by the way, no villain, but only a very ill-used Kentucky gentleman with a dangerous temper.

Another play I enjoyed was "The Wrong Mr. Wright," which was new to me, though not to folks who go browsing around in the suburbs for theatrical diversion. Roland Reed is a low comedian, (not, mind you, an eccentric comedian or "character actor") of antique methods and a marner of speech suggestive of early training in an auction room, though, as a matter of fact, he was, I believe, born to the footlights. His personality is droll, and his art (apart from his unnatural and explosive speech) equal to the requirements of any rôle he is likely to undertake. In "The Wrong Mr. Wright" he is well fitted as a self-satisfied man of middle age who has been too closely confined to his ledgers to study mankind, but fancies he knows the world. This farce, with its rational and intelligible plot, its happy succession of incidents, and well-devised climaxes, is quite the best thing that has yet come from the workshop of Mr. George Broadhurst, and is better acted than any other play of his has been. Miss Isadore Rush is a comedienne possessing a fine sense of the picturesque and a striking capacity for satisfying it; and she also seems to have a sense of humor. This latter trait is certainly a possession of Miss Maud White, who is well placed as the maid disguised as the mistress. To be sure, these and the other actors were strongly under the influence of Mr. Reed, and showed it in the general lack of subtlety and naturalness in their speech. But one must not expect too much in farce at the Bijou.

Edward A. Dithmar



Cyril Scott,
As the Cannon Ball King in "The Circus Girl."



MARIE STUDHOLME.
Of the "In Town" Company.



Mary Young,
As Lucille in "The Circus Girl."



Falling Star,
The Only Female Indian Model in New York.

THE INDIANS OF NEW YORK CITY

SMALLEST of all the "quarters" of New York—if "quarter" it may fairly be called—is the Indian colony of Broome and Spring Streets and West Broadway, a region half commercial, half the abode of the poor, where tall tenements are not and little houses half a century old fill up the side streets. Small as it is, however, it possesses an uncommon interest, for the people of this little group, a spot in the newest Italian quarter of the town, are of rare types and picturesque. The neighborhood, too, keeps them in mind as its great curiosity. Inquire through any of these streets where "the Indians" live, and Irish, Italians, and Germans will direct you with readiness. Though few in number, and the most of them coming and going back to their reservations after a taste of city life or out of the city on business, these men and women of the dark skin are known to every gamin, housewife, and idler.

In some months there are more and in some less of them in the colony. Few have what could be called permanent residence here. Thus at one moment a hundred Indians or more may be about Broome Street, and a few weeks later the visitor would find it hard to discover a score. Three trades or professions are what bring the redmen and their womenkind to New York—beadwork, engagements as braves and squaws in traveling Indian medicine shows, and jobs as artists' models. The latter two carry them, when engaged, out of the colony, on the road, buffeted from pillar to post with the medicine shows, and up town that they may be near the studios where they daily pose. It is when out of work of this kind that they slip back again to their fellow-savages.

Of bead working the chronicle is a sad one. While trifles of this sort sell well at Niagara and such places, the New York City market for them is poor. It is even poorer than it was a few years ago, and miniature shoes, pincushions, and the like, heavily ornamented, seldom pay the worker more than 10 cents apiece. It is difficult for the most industrious Indian woman to make more than 25 cents a day at this work. Some, with a baby or two to support, have all but starved; in fact, many, men and women alike, would have found life in this city unbearable for the last few years had it not been for Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse, the only white woman chief of full rank ever created.

Mrs. Converse, or Ta-ie-wanoh, as she is called by the Indians, is a Seneca Indian chief of the Snipe clan, adopted by this tribe in recognition of her services to the redmen of New York State. Her father, Thomas Maxwell of Elmira, always paid the keenest attention to Indian matters. For many years Mrs. Converse has followed up legislation in their interest, visited with great frequency the reservations in the western part of the State, and kept a watchful eye on the Indians of New York City.

Bead working, however poor it is in these days, is the trade of several of the most picturesque of the colony. Up in the third story back of a dingy West Broadway building, otherwise inhabited by Italians, is the home of the most noted Indian bead worker, a half-breed, Mrs. Lizzie Saylor by name. Her keen commercial instinct has kept her going at this work for upward of twenty years in New York. Few Indians have the modern trade shrewdness of this bright-eyed, snappy little woman or her industry. She has the regular business of the chief shops which handle bead work, and these are mostly the little emporiums along the river front that sell to sailors.

At times, even enough orders come in for her to take on a helper or two, but these occasions are rare. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Saylor cannot make a living on bead work alone. She combines it with furnishing uniforms for the Indian societies—such as the Independent Order of Redmen—headgear, belts, moccasins, and other insignia.



From a Photograph Taken for The New York Times.

MRS. LIZZIE SAYLOR,

An Indian Resident of East Broadway.

This work pays much better, but it is limited and uncertain.

Like many other Indians, she speaks almost pure English, despite the fact that she belongs to the Caughnawaugas, a Canadian tribe whose influences have been French. She is small and stout, but facially an excellent Indian type. Her daughter a year ago married an Italian and lives with her, the baby, now a few months old, showing a strange mixture of races that is extremely interesting.

Perhaps the most distinctively Indian house in New York is an old-fashioned little three-story building of red brick, with dormer windows, at 509 Broome Street, just west of West Broadway. It has five Indians in it besides two children of Indian descent, the mother of these being what might be called a "quarter-breed." She has the redman's characteristics very distinctly, though the children have not. Here lives a curious old squaw, a Caughnawauga also, in a tiny room that holds a bed, two chairs, a bureau, a washstand, and the bead table. At intervals, when bead work is slack, this squaw, Skah-wah-na-ti, may be heard crooning Indian hymns in a soft, tuneful voice. These Indian hymns are full of weird, pathetic melody, and the little book she uses is unique. Probably there is not another one in this country. It is a French Catholic mission hymn book, with the sacred verses translated into Caughnawauga dialect.

Susanne Dibeaux is this woman's civilized name. She is known far and wide as the "old woman of the Indians," and, despite her poverty, manages to keep her health. She is abjectly poor, and her only salvation now is a long-delayed pension, which will probably be granted very soon. Her husband served in the civil war.

Three Indians of the colony have gained some reputation within the past year or so from the success they have made in the outside world. These are Thunder Cloud, White Moon, and Falling Star. Thunder Cloud no longer lives down Broome Street way. A man of over fifty, of fine physique and muscle, he was seized upon soon after he came to New York, and has figured in many of the notable Indian canvases of the past few years, especially those of De Cost Smith, the painter. A finer Indian model never came to New York, and so well did his physical majesty avail him that a few months ago he married a promising woman artist, a Miss Hashagen, and has now settled down to the enjoyments of wedded life, living in apartments on Fifty-ninth Street.

Falling Star's experiences were much the same. She first saw New York from the Indian medicine booth of the Commercial Travelers' Fair a year ago. Falling Star is not a pretty Indian maid, or even a young one. There is no hint of Springtime in her strong, stern face; rather that of early Autumn. Yet Falling Star is a fine painter's model, and she soon became popular. It was Mrs. Converse who introduced her to the art world, and, once known there, she had no lack of opportunities to pose. Like Dominick Plant, (Thunder Cloud,) she became the rage among those interested in the Indian, and now is out of town resting for a new Winter's campaign in the studios.

Probably the greatest social success of all, however, has been made by young White Moon, (Louis Smith,) an Indian with a touch of German blood. Though not yet invited to pose before an easel and at present the chief attraction of a traveling medicine show, this young Indian of twenty-three has more than once been taken into New York parlors and charmed all. No picture can give any idea of his physical beauty and magnetism, which are most marked.

White Moon has a mother, Kaherotonkwas, (Weeping Corn Husk,) and a cousin, Tsio-non-nio-wa-ne, (Big Elk,) who are at present traveling with him. All these people are Mohawks.

Tahomet, who appears here in full chieftain's garb, has won even more fame among the painters of Indian life than Thunder Cloud. He is a younger brave, to begin with, of a more distinguished class, and of finer proportions. Frederic Remington has made much use of him in his drawings of plain and hill incidents in the West, and highly esteems him as a model. In the work of De Cost Smith and others Tahomet's features can be readily distinguished.

Only a few of the leading Indians of New York City have been sketched here. There are others nearly as interesting, yet not so well known.

CROMWELL CHILDE.



Tahomet,
A Canadian Mohawk and Well-Known Indian Model.



Yautawanah,
An Indian Resident of New York.

AN IDYLL OF THE NORTHWEST.

A click o' the tongue, a flick of the whip!
We're off and well away
Through a snowy mist by sunlight kissed
that parts like ocean spray.
A shimmer of sound of bells around steals
over the azure plains:
Here's a hand to hold her out of the cold,
and a hand for the rippling reins!

The trail curves swiftly in and out through
clouds of drifted snow;
Like crescent moons in windblown clouds
our polished runners show.
The fox looks up from his lowly earth, the
owl from his lofty tree
Looks down, o'erhead the snowbirds flit like
thoughts of a maiden free.

But now through woodland ways we fare—
a sunless world and drear,
And thronged with gaunt and ghostly forms
that mourn a buried year.
Deformed and white as lepers' arms the
laden branches seem:
Our bells are mute, we move as slow as
travelers in a dream.

Thought's shuttle weaves in Memory's loom
this fancy sad and sweet
(Love is the warp, the woof is Fear!)—'Tis
thus that lovers meet
In silent, shadow-haunted groves, on Lethe's
farther shore;
Kisses and tears and Love and Death remembered are no more!

But lo! a flash of living fire in burning opal
skies,
And on a shadowy, moving float a flush of
fire lies!
Broader and brighter grows the blaze, our
woodland journey's done,
Beneath an arch of snow a-flame we see
the setting sun.

With tossing manes and chiming bells our
horses charge abreast
Beneath a dome of crimson'd cloud into the
golden West!
The glistering grooves o'er gleaming snows
wherein we ride display
As many, many glittering stars as strew
the Milky Way.

Thought's shuttle weaves in Memory's loom
this fancy glad and sweet
(Love is the warp, the woof is Hope!)—'Tis
thus that lovers meet
And hear the chiming of the spheres as
swiftly from afar
O'er radiant paths through Time and space
they seek their destined star.
* * * * * * *
(The rest is prose.) I toast my toes before
the bickering blaze
Of tamarack logs hauled out of bogs by that
same team of grays!
The kettle growls, deep-breasted fowls in
unseen ovens roast,
The while she bakes those spiced cakes
whereof she maketh boast!

—E. B. OSBORN, in Black and White.



Mountain Sky,
An Expert Bead Worker.

—Sarah Bernhardt is spending her Summer vacation on the coast of Brittany, where her principal diversion consists in shrimping and rambling among the rocks.



Mrs. Susanne Dibeaux,
A Caughnawauga Indian Living in Broome Street.

INDIANS AS MODELS IN ART.

THE INDIAN is very popular at the American Museum of Natural History. When he arrives in town he is introduced to the sculptors' studio on the top floor of the building, and if he proves to be a fair type of his family or tribe he is at once engaged to pose. A mask is taken of his face to facilitate matters, and he lends his presence for a short time. When he leaves, his counterpart in plaster is set up in the glass cases below, where primitive American art is exhibited.

Kasper Mayer, a young Bavarian sculptor, a pupil of J. Q. A. Ward, has been engaged on this work for more than a year. He returned from the Indian reservation of New York State last week, whither he journeyed with Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse, honorary Chief of the Iroquois, who went along to introduce him and to vouch for him. He brought home with him several barrels of masks representing the various tribes of the Iroquois nation.

A superb young Mohawk boy named Deerfoot was recently introduced to the museum authorities by Mrs. Converse. He will go down in history as a representative of the Mohawks. He is as straight as an arrow, and in every feature he represents the noble red man of his tribe. He has also a fine copper color, and his hair is perfectly straight and black as coal.

Falling Star, another model introduced by Mrs. Converse, is an Abemike woman, and now belongs to the Canadian Indians who were driven from Maine in 1744. She is to be modeled in full figure for a glass case in the museum.

Two famous models of Eskimo Indians were supplied by Lieut. Peary, and they both have been utilized in a family group in one of the large cases in the anthropological department.

Kasper Mayer, the young sculptor, will in time know as much about Indians as an archaeologist, for there is work enough laid out to keep him busy the rest of his lifetime.

TWO AND A MAP.

BY HARRY PAIN.

He unfolded the map carefully, and spread it out. "That's what I like about a map," he said. "You never need to ask your way. It makes you so much more independent. Doesn't it, darling?"

"Yes, dearest." A gust of wind swept down and tore the map—in two places, as the auctioneers say.

"You should have pasted a bit of tape at the back of the folds," he said. "Then it wouldn't have torn."

"I would have done it with pleasure, if you had asked me."

"I can't think of everything. However, the first thing to do in using a map is to find out where you are on it. Now, as you see, we are here." He pointed to a spot on the map with his pencil.

"This is the road we are now on, and that is the crossroad just in front of us."

"Oh, no! That's all wrong."

"In what way wrong?" he asked, coldly.

"Because the crossroad is a canal."

"I fail to see how a crossroad can be a canal. Besides, you can see the road for yourself—ordinary hard highroad, and no canal about it."

"Don't be silly, dear. I didn't mean the crossroad on the—er—earth. I meant the crossroad on the map that isn't the crossroad."

"Very lucid, indeed," he observed, even more icily.

"When you try to be sarcastic, you only make ugly faces, and don't say anything really good. Look here. You think that we are at this point on the map, don't you? Very well. And you think this line represents the crossroad in front of us, don't you? Very well, it doesn't. Because that line isn't meant for a road, but a canal."

"How do you know?"

"Because it's colored brown."

"It is. I hadn't noticed it."

"I knew you were in the wrong, but you are always so obstinate. Now, as a road isn't a canal—"

"Wait a minute"—rather angrily. "You're quite as wrong as I am. The brown line means a railway."

"It's all the same thing. I can't walk on a canal and I can't walk on a railway. At any rate, I won't. I suppose you want me to be run over."

"My dear girl, do be reasonable. I can't ask you to wa... on a railway when there isn't any railway."

"You said the brown line meant a railway, you know you did"—very emphatically.

"So it does on the map."

"We're not walking on the map. We're walking on the—er—land."

"That is precisely what I was trying to explain to you. There is no railway in the —er—reality, and therefore we can't be at the spot where we thought we were."

"Where you thought we were. I knew you were wrong all the time. It's no good having a map if you don't know how to use it. Give it to me."

She took it, and screwed her eyes up, examining closely. "I've got it!" she cried in triumph. "This is Pilling."

"But we left Pilling an hour ago."

"Of course. I'm going to trace our road from there. Now, look. Here is the name Pilling. And the little black spot at one end means the village itself, the exact position of it."

"Thanks for the information."

"Wait; there's a black spot at each end of the name. There must be some mistake. O, I see, it's all right. One of the black spots is a smut. Poof! Now, I've blown away the spot which wasn't Pilling."

"Go on. Blow away the spot which is Pilling. Blow the whole concern, I say. I'm sick of it."

"If you wouldn't lose your temper, and would have a little patience, I should be able to put you right." She traced with a pin. "We left Pilling—so. Then we turned to the left—so. So we must be just here now," and she dug her pin triumphantly through the map at the point, and it went right through and pricked her knee and hurt her.

"If that is so," he said, "I have only one thing to ask. It's not important, of course, but where's the crossroad?"

"In front of you, with a white fence on each side of it. It's plain enough."

"Why do you keep confusing between the road on the map and the road on the—er—well, the other road?"

"It's you who make the confusion," she said, "mixing up railcans with railways—I mean, of course, railrails with canways—. Oh, you know what I mean!"

"I'm blessed if I do. I only know there's a crossroad here, and there's no crossroad on the map. The map can't be wrong."

"Then the real road must be," she replied, bitterly. "Get a piece of india rubber and rub it out and make it fit the map."

There was a moment's pause, and then they both happened to look up at the same moment, and both exclaimed joyously:

"Here's a boy!"

So they asked the boy the way, and went on rejoicing, and peace reigned again.

They left the map behind them by accident. Afterward they both said that was a pity.—Black and White.



Deerfoot,
The Mohawk Model.

THE PROLIFIC MEILHAC.

Henri Meilhac, who died in Paris recently, was only sixty-seven. One says only because, judging from the extraordinary prolificness of his work, he might have been a hundred, notes a writer in The Sketch. Since the days of Labiche, no dramatist had turned out anything like the quantity of work. At one time no fewer than fourteen of his pieces were running simultaneously in Paris, and yet, after writing continuously for forty years, he felt that he had not produced a play that was a masterpiece in any sense. He really succumbed at last because to obey the doctors would have been to take all the joy out of his life. He could not get out of his head the delights of the absinthe hour, nor the charm of the dinner with Aurelien Scholl and Coppée at Durand's in the Rue Royale. Accordingly, he treated their instruction only in a half-hearted way, and was walking in the Bois de Boulogne a few hours before his death, when he should have been in bed. He set himself out to write one play a year, and since 1855 he did it, and at times he overdid it. He was a thorough Bohemian of the old school, and, so long as he was clothed, it mattered little to him what kind of clothes they were. To give a list of his plays would be to publish a catalogue, but he will be best remembered for "Manon," "Carmen," "Frou-Frou," and "La Vie Parisienne."

TO PROTECT WILD ANIMALS.

The need for organized and earnest efforts for the preservation of wild animals has for some time been a favorite theme with students of natural history and zoology. In the first annual report of the New York Zoological Society the danger of extinction of an important part of the vertebrate fauna of the world is made the subject of serious comment. No civilized nation, it is urged, should allow its wild animals to be exterminated without at least making an attempt to preserve living representatives of all species that can be kept alive in confinement.

Apparently no species of animal is too large, too small, too remote, or too worthless to be safe from man's attack and destruction by gun, trap, net, or poison. Throughout the entire Continent of North America, says a member of the Zoological Society, nearly every wild quadruped, bird, reptile, and fish is marked for destruction. In this age of firearms it is necessary to put forth vigorous efforts for the preservation of wild animals before it is too late. The assertion is made that in every part of the globe accessible to civilized man, animal life is being destroyed faster than it multiplies. It has been shown, by the experience of years, to be almost impossible to devise game laws that can prevent the permanent residents of game districts from killing the animals around them in season and out of season. In the presence of a wild creature that can be killed and eaten or despoiled or something fit for his own use civilized man immediately becomes a savage eager to slay. Of the mammalia only the very smallest are safe from the pursuit of the modern furrier, who seemingly regards as his special prey everything that wears hair.

An enthusiastic supporter of the project for establishing a great zoological park in the Greater New York says: "It has taken nature millions of years to produce the beautiful and wonderful varieties of animals which we are so rapidly exterminating. Unless we can create a sentiment which will check this slaughter, and devise laws for those who do not respect sentiment, the bones of our now common types will soon be as rare as those of the dodo and the great auk, and man will be practically the sole survivor of a great world of life."



WHERE THE INDIAN MODELS POSE.

Kasper Mayer at Work in His Studio at the Museum of Natural History.

TAKING OF HERONS' PLUMES.

In the campaign for the protection of birds, conducted by the Audubon Society of the State of New York, the cruel results of the taking of "aigrettes" or herons' plumes are set forth by Frank M. Chapman. He says that if each plume could tell its own sad history, every humane woman in the land would raise her voice in protest against a fashion which threatens with extinction one of the most beautiful of animate creatures. Persons interested in the sale of herons' plumes are in the habit of telling purchasers that these feathers can be procured without injury to the bird, and that in most instances the feathers are found after being shed. Both statements are untrue.

Aigrette plumes, says Mr. Chapman, constitute the wedding dress of the several species of white herons or egrets, and they are worn only during the nesting season. These birds are very sociable in disposition, and when breeding they gather in colonies, or rookeries. Each colony often contains hundreds of pairs of egrets. The plume-hunter having discovered a rookery by watching the birds as they fly to and from their nests, carefully calculates the lines of flight followed by the birds, and notes the perches or lookout stations which they usually frequent when returning to their nests. Armed with a small rifle, the plume hunter secretes himself in a favorable position. When the birds, on returning to their nests with food for their young, stop to rest on the lookout perch, they are killed by the hunter, and within a few days thereafter the nestlings, lacking the care of the parent birds, die of starvation.

A Florida plume hunter told Mr. Chapman some time ago that with two or three assistants he had killed 300 egrets in one afternoon; another hunter boasted that he and some companions had killed 130,000 birds (mostly plume birds) in one season. The plume hunters have practically exterminated the egrets in Florida. The salvation of the remaining herons rests solely on the disposition of women to discard the aigrette as an article of personal adornment.



White Moon,
Otherwise Known as Louis Smith.

THE SONG OF THE FOOLISH MAID.

ALACK-A-DAY.

I gave my heart away.
Alas, for me!
Far happier is the maid
That's fancy free.
For now I sigh alone,
Alack-a-day!
I may not seek my own—
Alack-a-day!
Because, unbidden all,
I gave my heart away.
Alack-a-day!

I gave my love unsought.
Before his tread
I humbly placed my heart,
And—it is dead.
What of access seems hard
Man prizes most.
I freely gave my best,
And—it is lost.
Oh! foolish maid, and blind
To give thy heart away.
Alack-a-day!

I did not sell my soul
For worldly care;
I was content to love,
Now—I despair.
Through weary day and night
I dream of him,
Till Heav'n and Earth from sight
Faint and grow dim.
He laughs at me, because
I gave my heart away.
Alack-a-day!

I gave my heart away!
Ah! 'tis untrue;
The traitor left my side
Before I knew.
And as alone I sigh
Alack-a-day!
He passes coldly by,
Alack-a-day!
I had not wit to hide
I gave my heart away.
Alack-a-day!

LEAH ANSON in St. Paul's.

A Just-as-Good Burns.

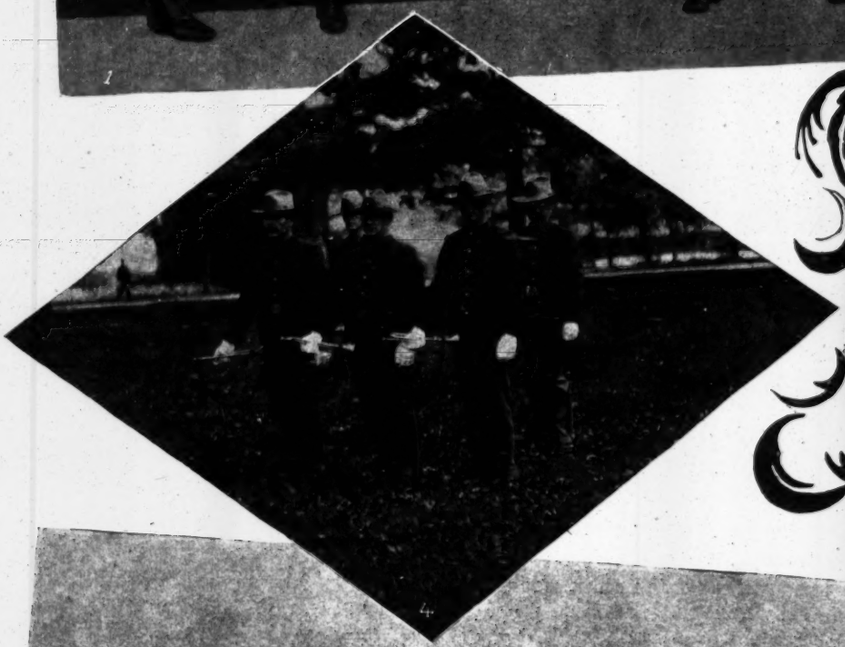
A lady writes to me, apropos of the mistakes made by booksellers, that she went into a shop in this city recently and asked for a copy of Swinburne's poems. "We have not Swinburne's poems," replied the obliging clerk, "but we have Robert Burns," laying stress on the poet's given name.—The Critic.



Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse,
The Only White Woman Ever Made an Indian Chief.









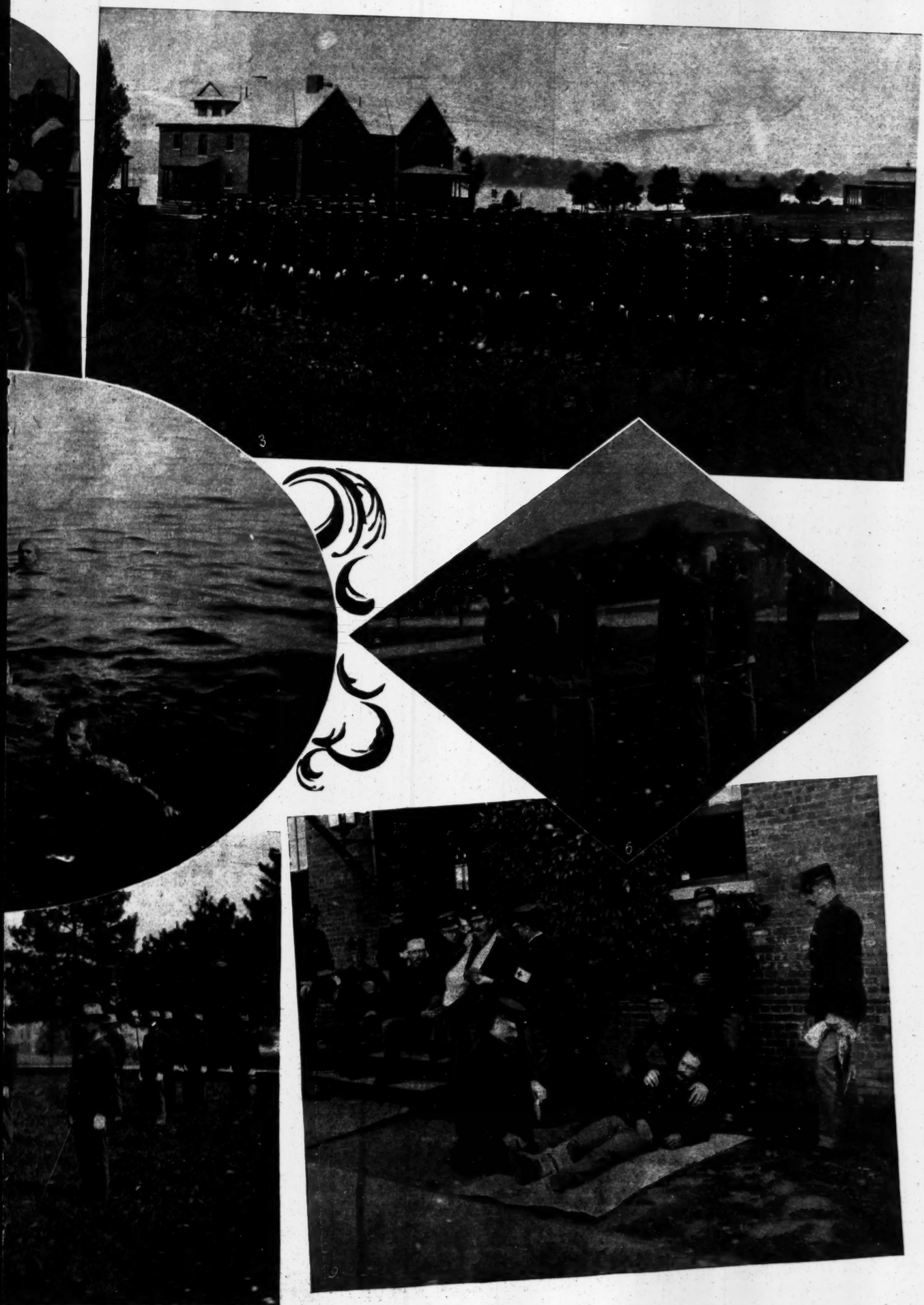




From Photographs Taken Exclusively for The New York Times.

1.—Capt. Selden A. Day, Fifth Artille ry; Lieut. W. H. Tschappat, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. G. N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery; Major Valery Havard, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. O
at Fort Slocum; Companies C, B, and M. 4.—Musicians of the Guard. 5.—A Swimming Match at Fort Slocum. 6.—Ambulance Dri

A DAY WITH THE FIFTH ARTILLERY, UNITED STATES A



iver E. Wood, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, Fifth Artillery. 2.—Bicycle Corps Going Ashore for a Day's Outing. 3.—A Battalion of the Fifth Artillery
ll; About to Remove the Wounded. 7.—A Very Awkward Squad. 8.—Guard Mount. 9.—Preparing for Ambulance Corps Drill.

RMY, AT FORT SLOCUM, DAVIDS ISLAND, NEW YORK.

THE VERY WILDEST WEST.*



NCE on the mountains and in the forests of Thessaly were Centaurs, and Mr. Sullivant has drawn them, but there have been later modifications of these creatures, showing the bovine not the equine crossing, and if Mr. Frederic Remington is their illustrator, Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis is their annalist.

In "Wolfville" the old Cattleman is the raconteur, and he tells of the adventures, the wondrous deeds, of Old Man Enright, of Doc Peets, Cherokee Hall, Moore, Tutt, Boggs, Faro Nell, Old Monte, and Texas Thompson. Very eccentric people were they, having guns and knives handy, clever, too, in strangling with the lariat, and, possibly, all of them, Faro Nell excepted, may have died with their boots on—even Faro Nell coming to her death in high-heeled shoes and clocked stockings.

The rival of Wolfville was Red Dog, and the latter place was to the former as Carthage was to Rome, and Mr. Lewis explains how constant were the efforts (praiseworthy, no doubt) to wipe out each other.

"Wolfville" will perpetuate certain remarkable turns of phrases peculiar once to the Wildest West. The philologist may wonder why this lingo did not spread eastward. Possibly it was for want of the proper surroundings. Certainly the barbed wire fence, that ugly thing, destroyed the raciest, the most emphatic of all the ways of speech. With the last round-up, followed by sheep herding, that tumultuous fountain of talk dried up.

The ways, the manners, of the cattlemen of say twenty-five years ago Mr. Lewis has recorded. Of course he selects his characters, and has chosen the most pronounced types. These rough men had their kindly side, and were, in their way, courteous to women and good to children; but in their manners many showed atavism or a return to a primeval state. Mr. Lewis has much humor and pathos, and a descriptive power of particular merit.

Wolfville has a Chinese laundryman, and learns to its delight that a white woman, "an esteemable lady," is due at Wolfville. "She's pintin' out to run a laundry. Please back her play. If thar's a Chinaman in town, run him out"—thus writes Dick to Doc Peets, and Wolfville is in a commotion. Jack Moore says to some one: "Take your gun and sa'nter over and stampede this yere opium slave." Then Enright counsels as follows:

"On second thought, Jack, I don't reckon I'd run him out, neither. It dignifies him too much. S'pose you canter up to this tub camp an' bring him over, an' we'll reveal this upheaval in his shirt-burnin' destinies by word of mouth. If he grows reluctant, jest rope him 'round the neck with his queue, an' yank him. It impresses 'em an' shows 'em they're up ag'in the law. I s'pose, Peets, I voices your sentiments in this?

"'Shore,' says Doc Peets—which this Peets is the finest-eddicated man I ever meets. 'This Chinaman must pull his freight. We-alls owes it not only to this Tucson lady, but to the lovely sex she represents. Woman, woman, what has she not done for man! As Johanna of Arc she frees the sensuous vine-clad hills of far-off Switzerland. As Grace Darling she smooths the fever-heated pillow of Crimea. In recompense she asks one little, puny boon—to fire from our mist a heathen from the Orient. Gents, thar's but one answer: We plays the return game with woman. This Chinaman must go.'

"When Jack comes back with Lung, which he does prompt, Enright starts in to deal the game.

"'It ain't no use, Lung,' says Enright, 'tryin' to explain to you-all what's up. Your weak Asiatic intellect couldn't get the drop onto it nohow. You've been brought to a show-down ag'in a woman, an' you're outheld. You've got to quit; savey? Don't let us find you yere to-morrow. By third-drink time we'll be a-scoutin' for you with somethin' besides an' op'ry glass, an' if you're noticed as part of the landscape you're goin' to have a heap of bad luck. I'd advise you to p'int for Red Dog, but as to that, you plays your hand yourse'f.'

"The next day the fetid Lung is a thing of the past, an' Benson Annie has the game to herse'f. Two days later she raises the tariff to 50 cents on shirts, instead of 25, as previous with the chink. But no one renigs.

"'A gent,' says Doc. Peets, 'as holds that a Caucasian woman is goin' to wash a shirt for the miserable stipend of a slave of the Orient must be plumb locoed. Wolfville pays 50 cents for shirts, an' is proud tharof.'

"Things goes along for mighty like a month, an' then this yere Benson Annie allows she'll have a visitor.

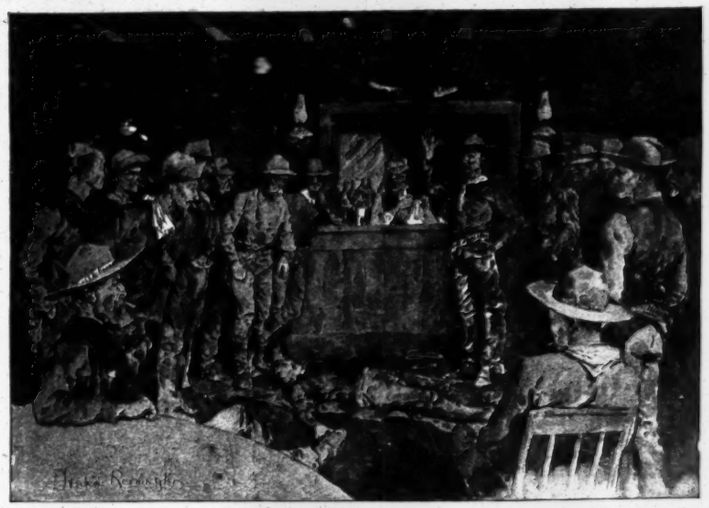
"'I'm plumb clean sick,' she says, 'of seein' nothin' but a lot of drunken, good-for-nothin' sots a-pesterin' round, an' I done reckons I'll have my friend Sal come over from Tombstone an' see me a whole lot. It'll be some relaxation.'

"Mebby it's four days after when this yere Sal hops outen the stage, an' for the next week thar ain't no washin' done whatever, while Benson Annie an' Sal works the wire aige offen their visit.

"'A gent as would begretch two pore, hard-workin' girls a lay-off of a week,' says Enright, 'ain't clean strain, an' I don't want to know sech a hoss thief nohow,' an' we-alls feels likewise.'"

Lung being gone, Benson Annie rules supreme, but when Sal comes there is a quarrel between the two rival washerwomen, and blood would have been spilt in Wolfville had not Benson Annie kindly married a Wolfville hero, and then there was blessed peace. The way a duel is brought about the Old Cattleman thus explains:

"Do they ever fight duels in the West? Why, yes—some. My mem'ry comes a-canterin' up right now with the details of an encounter I once beholds in Wolfville. Thar ain't no time much throwed away with a dooel in the Southwest. The people's mighty extemporaneous, an' don't go browsin' 'round none sendin' challenges in writin' an' that sort of flapdoodle. When a gent notices the signs a-gettin' about right for him to go on the warpath, he picks out his meat, surges up, an' declar's himse'f. The victim, who is most likely a mighty serious an' experienced person, don't copper the play by makin' vain remarks, but brings his gatlin' into play surprisin'. Next it's bang! bang! mixed up with flashes an' white smoke, an' the dooel is over complete. The gent who still adorns our midst takes a drink on the house, while St. Peter on-bars things a lot, an' arranges gate an' seat checks with the other in the realms of light. That's all thar is to it. The tide of light ag'in flows onward to the eternal sea, an' nary ripple."



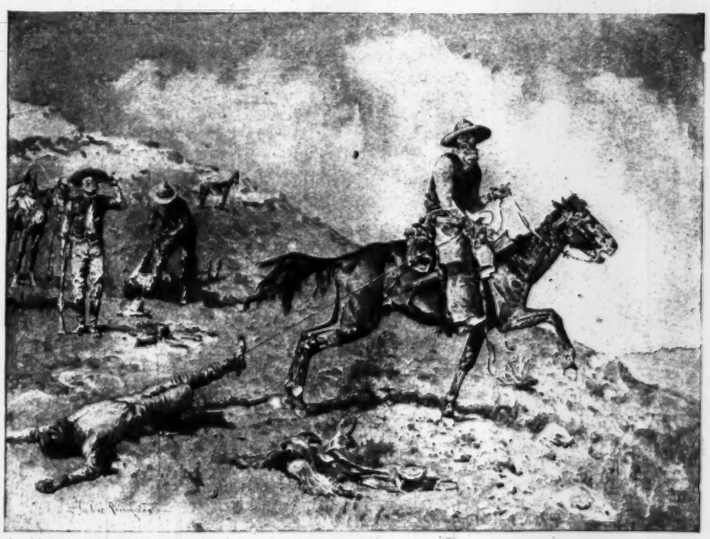
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"HE LAYS THAR ROLLIN' HIS EYES."

"'I takes it you're the old he-coon of this yere outfit?' says the Red Dog man, soopercilliouslike.

"'Which, if I ain't,' says Enright, 'it's plenty safe as a play to let your wisdom flow this a-way till the he-coon gets yere.'

"'If thar's anythin,' says the Red Dog man, 'I turns from sick, it's voylence an' deevastation. But I hears sech complaints constant of this yere camp of Wolfville, I takes my first idle day to ride over an' line things up. Now yere I be, an' while I regrets it, I finds you-alls is a lawless, onregenerate set, a heap sight worse than



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"THIS YERE'S THOUGHTFUL OF JACK."

roomer. I now takes the notion—for I sees no other trail—that by next drink time I climbs into the saddle, throws my rope 'round this den of sin, an' removes it from the map.'

"'Nacherally,' says Enright, some sarcastic, 'in makin' them schemes you ain't lookin' for no trouble whatever with a band of tarrapins like us.'

"'None whatever,' says the Red Dog man, mighty confident. 'In thirty minutes I distributes this yere hamlet 'round in the landscape same as them Greasers; which feat becomin' hist'ry, I then canters back to Red Dog.'"

Cherokee Hall fights for Wolfville, and kills the Red Dog champion. It is Faro Nell who has fixed the Red Dog bully's rifle so that he shoots wild. Nell explains it afterward:

"'I slides over when you-alls is waitin' an fixes his gun some,' and Enright says: 'History never shows a game yet, an' a woman in it, which is on the squar,' an' we meekly b'ars our burdens with the rest.'"

A woman has a baby, and somehow she loses it, and it gets adrift in Wolfville. Mr. Lewis explains how the men managed to care for the foundling:

"Which we-alls talks it over an' decides that Jack's to nurse said infant; after which a passel of us proceeds to make a procession for the tenderfoot's bed, which he shorely resigns without a struggle. We packs it back to Jack; an' Cherokee Hall an' Boggs then goes over to the corral an' lays for a goat to milk her. This yere goat is mighty reluctant, an' refuses to enter into the sperit of the thing; but they swings an' rastles with her, makes their p'int right along, an', after a frightful time, comes back with 'most a dipper full.

"'That's all right,' says Jack, who's done camped in a room back of the Red Light, 'now hop out an' tell the barkeep to give you a pint bottle. We-alls has this yere game payin' dividends in two minutes.'

"Jack gets his bottle an' fills her up with goat's milk, an' makes a stopper outen cotton cloth an' molasses for the infant to draw it through. Which it's about this time the infant puts up a yell an' refuses peace ag'in till Jack gives him his six-shooter to play with.

"'Which shows my confidence in him,' says Jack. 'Thar's only a few folks left I'll pass my gun to.'

"Jack gets along with him first-rate, a-feedin' of him the goat's milk, which he goes for with avidity; tharby nettin' Jack that fifty from Dave Tutt. Boggs builds a fire, so Jack keeps the milk warm. Jack turns loose that earnest, he don't even go for no grub; jest nacherally has 'em pack it to him.

"'We-alls'll have to stand night gyards on this yere foundlin' to-night, I reckons?' asks Boggs of Jack, when he's bringin' Jack things.

"'I s'pose most likely we'll have to make a play that-a-way,' says Jack."

There are sounds of "revelry by night" in Wolfville likely to disturb the infant, and heroic measures are proposed:

"'I don't want to onsettle the reg'lar programme,' says Jack, 'but this yere young-un I'm responsible for, gets that engaged in the sounds of these yere revels, it looks like he's goin' to sleep none. So if you-alls will call the last waltz, an' wind her up for to-night, it'll shorely be a he'p. The kid's mother'll be yere by sun-up; which her advent that a-way alters the play all 'round, an' matters then goes back to old lines.'

"'Enough said,' says Jim Hamilton, who runs the dance hall. 'You can gamble this temple of mirth ain't layin' down on what's right, an' to-night's shindig closes right yere. All promenade to the bar. We takes a drink on the house, quits, an' calls it a day.'

"Then Jack comes back, a heap grave with his cares, an' relieves Boggs, who's on watch, straddled of a chair, a-eyein' of the infant, who, a-settin' up ag'in a goose-ha'r piller, is likewise a-eyein' of Boggs.

"'He's a 'way up good infant,' says Jack, 'but it shore looks like he don't aim to turn in an' slumber none. Mebby the goat's milk is too invigeratin' for him, an' keeps him awake that a-way.'

"About another hour goes by, an' out comes Jack into the Red Light ag'in.

"'I ain't aimin' to disturb you-alls none,' he says, 'but, gents, if you-alls could close these games yere, an' shet up the store, I'll take it as a personal favor. He can hear the click of the chips, an' it's too many for him. Don't go away; jest close up an' sorter camp 'round quiet.'"

The agony of a father who has had a child lost in this cattle country is set down as far as words go by the author in this graphic manner:

"One time I recalls as how a wagon train with households of folks into it camps two or three days where Mace is Sheriff. These yere people's headin' for some'ers down on the Rio Grande, aimin' to settle a whole lot. Mebby it's the third mornin' along of sun-up when they strings out on the trail, an' we-alls thinks no more of 'em. It's gettin' about third-drink time when back rides a gent, sorter fretful like, an' allows he's done shy a boy.

"'When do you-all see this yere infant last?' says Mace.

"'Why,' says the gent, 'I shorely has him yesterday, 'cause my old woman done rounds 'em up and counts.'

"'What time is that yesterday?'

"'Bout first-drink time,' says the bereaved party.

"'How many of these yere offsprings, corral count, do you-all lay claim to, anyway?' says Mace.

"'Which I've got my brand onto 'leven of 'em,' says the pore parent, beginnin' to sob a whole lot. 'Of course this yere young-one gettin' strayed this a-way leaves me short one. It makes it a mighty rough crossin', stranger, after bringin' that boy so far. The old woman, she bogs right down when she knows, an' I don't reckon she'll be the

*WOLFVILLE. By Alfred Henry Lewis, (Dan Quin.) Illustrated by Frederic Remington. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.



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"NACHERALLY I STOPS AN' SURVEYS HIM CAREFUL."

Once a Red Dog man craved a fight. He began his banter in this guise, and he was accommodated in due season:

"'All promenade to the bar,' yells the Red Dog man as he goes in. 'I'm a wolf, an' it's my night to howl. Don't 'rouse me, barkeep, with the sight of merely one bottle; set 'em all up. I'm some fastidious about my fire water, an' likes a chance to select.

"Well, we-alls takes our inspiration, an' the Red Dog man tucks his onder his belt an' then turns round to Enright.



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"THEM THREE MEXICANS IS ELIMINATED."

same he'pmeet to me onless I finds him ag'in.'

"'Oh, well,' says Mace, tryin' to cheer this bereft person up, 'we lose kyards in the shuffle which the same turns up all right in the deal; an' I reckons we-alls walks down this yearlin' of yours ag'in, too. What for brands or y'earmarks does he show, so I'll know him?'"

"'As to brands an' y'earmarks,' says the party, a-wipin' of his eye, 'he's shy a couple of teeth, bein' milk teeth as he'd shed; an' thar's a mark on his for'ard where his mother swipes him with a dipper, that a-way, bringin' him up proper. That's all I remembers quick.'"

The Munchausen of the West tells his story as follows:

"'An' the snow falls to that extent, mebby it's six foot deep,' says Texas. 'Bridger an' me makes snow shoes an' goes slidin' an' pesterin' 'round all fine enough. But the pore animals in the valley gets a rough time.

"'It's a fact. Bridger an' me finds a drove of buffalos bogged down in the snow—I reckons now thar's twenty thousand of 'em—and never a buffalo can move a wheel or turn a kyard. Thar they planted in the snow, an' only can jest wag their y'ears an' bat their eyes.

"'Well, to cut it brief, Bridger an' me goes projectin' 'round an' cuts the throats of them twenty thousand buffalo, which we-alls is out for them robes a whole lot. Of course we don't skin 'em none while they's stuck in the snow; but when the snow melts in the Spring, we capers forth an' peels off the hides like shucklin' peas. They's froze stiff at the time, for the sun ain't got 'round to thaw the beef none yet; an' so the meat's as good as the day we downs 'em.

"'An' that brings us to the cur'ous part. As fast as we-alls peels a buffalo, we rolls his carcass down hill into Salt Lake, an' what do you-alls reckons takes place? The water's that briny it pickles said buffalo meat plumb through, an' every year after, when Bridger an' me is back thar—we're trappin' an' huntin' them times—all we has to do is to haul one of them twenty thousand pickled buffalos ashore an' eat him.

"'When the Mormons comes wanderin' along, bein' short on grub that a-way, they nacherally jumps in an' consooms up the whole outfit in one season, which is why you-alls don't find pickled buffalo in Salt Lake no more.

"'Bridger an' me starts in, when we learns about it, to fuss with them polygamists that a-way for gettin' away with our salt buffaloes. But they's too noomerous for us, an' we done quits 'em at last an' lets it go.'"

The cussedness of the mule is a constant theme, and here is a story of a tenderfoot and Jerry that has its peculiarities:

"'We're out about four days when them mishaps begins. I camps over one sun on the Concha to rest my mules. I'm loaded some heavy with six thousand pounds in the lead, an' mebby four thousand pounds in the trail wagon; an' I stops a day to give my stock a chance to roll an' breathe an' brace up. My off-wheel mule—a reg'lar shave-tail—is bad med'cine. Which he's not only eager to kick towerists an' others he takes a notion ag'inst; but he's likewise what you-alls calls a kleptomaniac, an' is out to steal an' sim'lar low-down plays.

"'I warns this yere tenderfoot—his name's Smith, but I pulls on him when 'conversin' as 'Colonel'—I warns this short-horn not to fuss 'round my Jerry mule, bein', as I states, a mule whose mood is onery.

"'Don't go near him, Colonel,' says I; "an' partic'lar don't go crowdin' 'round to get no r'ar views of him. You-all has no idee of the radius of that mule; what you might call his sweep. You never will till he's kicked you once or twice, an' the information ain't worth no sech price. So I don't reckon I'd fool with him, none whatever.

"'An' speshul, Colonel,' I goes on, for I shore aims to do my dooty by him, 'don't lay nothin' round loose where this yere Jerry mule can grab it off. I'm the last freighter on the plains to go slanderin' an' detractin' of a pore, he'pless mule onless it's straight; but if you-all takes to leavin' keepsakes an' mementoes layin' about casooal an' careless that a-way, Jerry'll eat 'em; an' the first you saveys your keepsakes is within Jerry's interior, an' thar you be.

"'The fact is, stranger, this Jerry mule's a thief,' I says. 'If he's a human, Jerry would be lynched. But otherwise he's a sincere, earnest mule; an up hill or at a quicksand crossin' Jerry goes into his collar like a lion; so I forgives him bein' a thief, an' allows it's a peccadillo.'

"'Well, you bet!' says this tenderfoot Colonel, 'this yere Jerry better not come no peccadillos on me.'

"'If you-all maintains about twenty feet,' I replies, 'between Jerry's hind-hocks an' you; an' if you keeps your bric-à-brac in your war-bags, you an' Jerry'll get along like lambs. Now, I warns you, an' that's got to do. If Jerry an' you gets tangled up yereafter you-all ain't goin' to harbor no revenges ag'in him, nor make no ranikaboo plays to get even.'

"As I states, I'm camped on the Concha, an' the Colonel, who's allers out to try experiments an' new deals, puts it up he'll go down to the river an' take a swim. Tharupon he lines out for the water.

"Jerry's hangin' about camp—for he's sorter a pet mule—allowin' mebby I submits a ham-rind or some sech delicacy to him to chew on; an' he hears the Colonel su'gest he'll swim some. So when the Colonel p'ints for the Concha, Jerry sa'nters along after, figgerin', mighty likely, as how he'll pass the hour a-watchin' the Colonel swim.

"I'm busy on flapjacks at the time—which flapjacks is shore good food—an' I don't observe nothin' of Jerry nor the Colonel, neither. They's away half an' hour when I overhears ejac'lations, though I can't make out no words. I don't have to get caught in no landslide to tumble to a game, an' I'm aware at once that Jerry an' the Colonel has got their destinies mixed.

"Nacherally, I goes over to the field of strife, aimin' to save Jerry, or save the Colonel, whichever has the other down. When I bursts on the scene, the Colonel starts for me, splutterin' an' makin' noises an' p'intin' at Jerry, who stands thar with an air of innocence. The Colonel's upper lip hangs down queer, like an ant eater's, an' he can't talk. It's all mighty amazin'.

"'What's all this toomult about?' I says.

"'The short of the riot is this: The Colonel goes in for a swim, an' he lays out his false teeth that a-way on a stone. When he comes for his teeth they's shorely gone, an' thar stands Jerry puttin' it on he's asleep. Them teeth is filed away in Jerry.

"Which the Colonel raves 'round frightful, an' wants to kill Jerry an' amputate him, an' scout for the teeth. But I won't have it. I'm goin' to need Jerry down further on the quicksand fords of the Canadian; an', as I explains, them teeth is a wreck by now, an' no good if he get's 'em ag'in, Jerry munchin' of his food powerful.

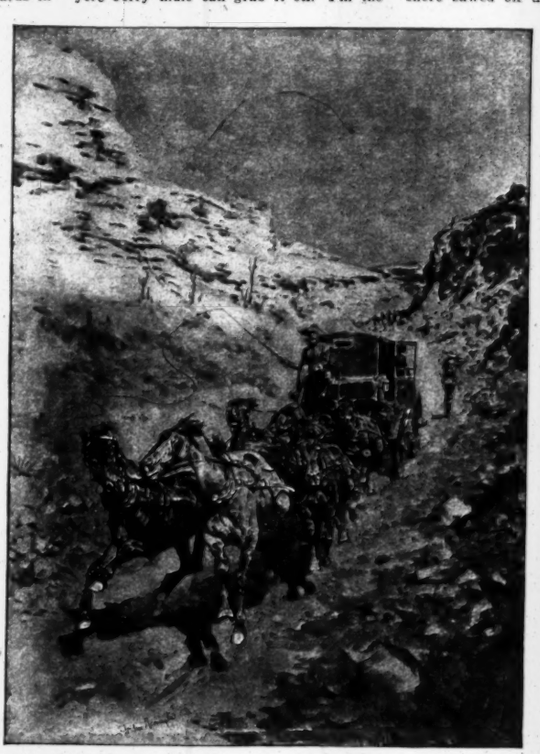
"After a while I rounds up the Colonel an' herds him back to camp. Jerry has shore sawed off a sore affliction on that tenderfoot when he takes in them teeth; I can see that. His lip hangs like a blacksmith's apron, an' he can't talk a little bit; jest makes signs or motions, like he's Injun or deef.

"It's mebby two weeks later when Jerry gets another shot at the Colonel. It's the evenin' after the night Jerry sneaks into camp, soft-foot as a coyote, noses open the grub box, an' eats five bottles of whisky; all we has. We've pitched camp, an' I've hobbled this Jerry mule an' his mate—the other wheeler—an' throwed 'em loose, an' is busy hoppilin' my nigh-swing mule, when trouble begins fomentin' between my tenderfoot an' Jerry.

"The fact is, it's done fomented. This Colonel, being some heated about that whisky, an' plumb sore on Jerry on account of them teeth, allows to himse'f he'll take a trace chain an' warp Jerry once for luck.

"If this yere tenderfoot had been free with me, an' invited me into his confidence touchin' his designs, I'd took a lariat an' roped Jerry for him, an' tied the felon down, an' let the Colonel wallop him an hour or so; but the Colonel's full of variety that a-way, or mebby he thinks I'll side with Jerry. Anyhow, he selects a trace chain, an', without sayin' a word, dances all cautious towards his prey. Which this is relaxation for Jerry.

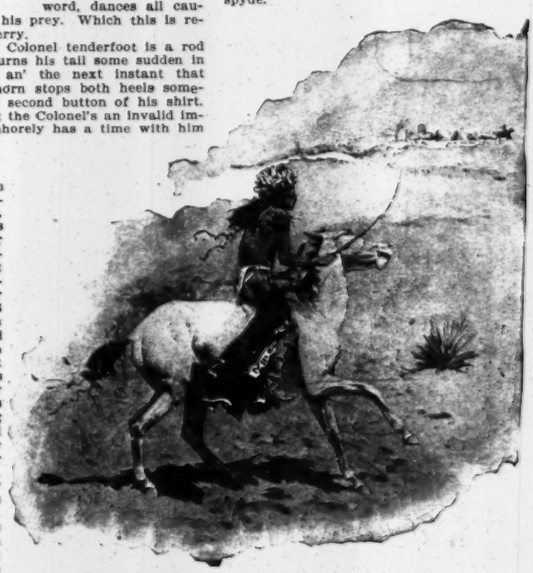
"While that Colonel tenderfoot is a rod away, Jerry turns his tail some sudden in his direction, an' the next instant that he'pless shorthorn stops both heels somers about the second button of his shirt. That settles it; the Colonel's an invalid immediately. I shorely has a time with him that night."



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"AN' THEY LEAVES HIM THAR ON THE TRAIL."

W. H. Wallace of Hammondsville Station, Ohio, holds the record for continuous service in the Post Office Department. For over 67 of his 86 years he has collected and distributed the mails in that village. He has served under 34 Postmasters General, having been appointed to office by Postmaster General Berry, when Andrew Jackson was President. Mr. Wallace has seen three men hanged for what was at the time the capital offense of robbing the mails.



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"HE'S SHORE A FASH'NABLE LOOKIN' INJUN."

DUELING IN EUROPE.

Though forbidden by law and punishable by imprisonment in a fortress, dueling is very common among the officers of the German army. Until recently they have been bound by the military code of honor to accept challenges, though they were not allowed to fight a tradesman. In 1887 an officer was expelled from the army for refusing to accept a challenge. But the Emperor of Germany prohibited dueling a short time ago, and decreed that disputes should be settled by a court of honor.

In Austria the duel, though less common, is far more deadly than in France and Germany. Pistols are the usual weapons, and the antagonists are placed only a few paces from each other. With the sword, long and furious duels are also fought out. Both military men and civilians fight with great bitterness.

Russian duelists stand fifteen yards apart, and they are allowed to advance five paces at a given signal and fire at will. If both parties advance to the limit before firing the distance between them is reduced to five yards. Should one fire and miss, the other is allowed to advance his five paces before returning fire. Sometimes one is mortally wounded before firing, but has still sufficient strength left to advance five yards, take steady aim, and shoot his opponent dead.

In the Baltic provinces this sanguinary method is replaced by one still more horrible. The combatants stand only three paces apart; the pistols are held pointing upward, and at a given signal they are lowered and discharged. It would seem impossible to avoid killing one's man at such close quarters, but this is not the case. The duelists are both so anxious to get the first shot that both often miss, the sharp, downward movement of the arm causing the bullet to be buried in the ground or only wound the lower extremities. Sometimes four or five shots are exchanged without either party being injured.

Among the hot-blooded Italians and Spaniards dueling is a common every-day method of settling disputes. The sword is the usual weapon, though the stiletto is also frequently used. Sometimes, in order to insure the death of at least one of the combatants, they are tied foot to foot and fight it out with daggers.—Chambers's Journal.

LOVE SONG.

From the Magyar of Petöfi Sandor.

Trembles the bush, because
On it the bird hath flown!
Trembles my heart because
Into my mind hath come,
Into my mind hath come
Thought of a maiden dear!
Over the whole wide world
She's the most precious gem!

Full is the Danube stream,
Soon it may overflow.
So in my inmost heart
Swelleth my passion's tide!
Lovest thou me, my rose?
Thee do I love, alone,
More than thy parents do
Thee do I fondly love.

When we together were,
Me thou didst love, I know,
Then 'twas warm Summertime,
Winter, cold Winter's here now!
If now no more thou lov'st,
Yet may God bless thee, dear;
But if thou love'st me still,
Bless thee a thousandfold!

—NATHAN HASKELL DOLE in The Chap-Book.

Intention All Right.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I thought you told me your English cousin was such a plain spoken man—that he always called a spade a spade."

"Well?"

"Well, I find he doesn't. He calls it a spyde."

SENORITA CISNEROS.



HOUGH barely nineteen years of age, the little Cuban patriot girl Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros has managed to leap into world-wide prominence. Now confined in the Casa de Ricohidas, in Havana, she is charged with the heinous political crimes of destroying and trampling on a picture of Gen. Weyler and conspiring against the Crown of Spain. Incidentally there is a charge against her of attempting the life of Gov. Berez of the Isle of Pines. There is a prospect of from ten to twenty years of banishment to a penal colony facing her in case of conviction on the charges. Cuban sympathizers have no hesitancy in saying that a conviction will surely follow her trial, soon to take place, no matter what the nature of the testimony against her or the character of her defense. So grave is the situation of this young girl that even the Pope has joined the many titled people abroad who have become interested in the little woman in an appeal for mercy to the Queen Regent of Spain.

Señorita Cisneros is without doubt a hot little rebel from the Spanish point of view, for at the outbreak of the present rebellion she put herself at the head of her father's band of rebels and started them to join the army of Gomez. This was after her father, Señor Cossio, had been arrested and sent to the Isle of Pines as a suspect. In July of last year she was betrayed by one of her band and sent to join her father as a political prisoner.

Being vivacious, spirited, of attractive face, figure, and manner, the Governor of the island, Berez, became infatuated with her and tried the conquest of the spiteful little rebel. It proved a sorry job for him. A few of his own prisoners, availing themselves of the knowledge of Berez's infatuation, used her as a tool to draw him into an ambush, where he was seized, while the main band captured the garrison. The timely arrival of reinforcements alone saved the fort from capitulation to the patriots. Then followed the incarceration of the plucky little miss, who refused freedom at the price of vassalage to Berez, which was offered her. She was sent to Havana in chains and committed to the prison for female felons, where she now is awaiting the trial which will doom her to banishment. The accompanying picture shows her as she was before her arrest and is reproduced from what is probably the only photograph of her in the United States.



SENORITA EVANGELINA COSSIO Y CISNEROS,
The Pretty Cuban Patriot Now in Prison in Havana.

SPANISH SOLDIERS IN CUBA.

Many newspaper writers have remarked on the youthfulness and apparent stupidity of the regulars [in Cuba.] I suppose 75 per cent. of them are under twenty-one and 95 per cent. are under twenty-five, says a writer in The Arena. They are mostly plowboys, freshly caught by the conscription, and shipped across the seas without any training or drill whatever. Spain has kept her older troops at home to protect herself against the Carlists and the Republicans, who are supposed to be plotting against the Government.

These boys are set down far from home, in a strange land, where yellow fever and smallpox prevail by turns the year round. They are treated with the greatest brutality by their officers, robbed by the commissaries, insufficiently clothed and fed, shot down from ambush by enemies whom they cannot see and cannot catch, and are paid irregularly or not at all. Can such soldiers be expected to prove efficient?

I have seen a whole company crying like children because one of their number had received a letter from home, and the rest were homesick. I have seen a Major General in the Spanish Army lash a private over his face and head with a whip, because the man did not notice his approach and failed to salute him quickly enough. I have seen half a dozen of these soldiers scrambling on the floor of a coffee house for a few coppers contemptuously thrown to them by an American correspondent. Are these the proud soldiers of Spain, the descendants of the foot soldiery that were the terror of Europe a few centuries ago?

The contrast between the officers and the privates is most striking. The former are the handsomest race of men I have ever seen. Not very tall, but well set up, of good figure, with intelligence in every feature, kindly, courteous, and polite in civil life, no doubt, but cruel in war. The men are heavy, dull, with vacuous faces, badly developed figures, and, though young, are bowed by labor. No one seeing the private and his officer together would imagine that they belonged to the same race.

THE HIAWATHA.

Charles Fleischmann of Cincinnati is the owner of one of the handsomest of this season's new yachts. The boat is the Hiawatha, and she was built at Morris Heights by the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. Mr. Fleischmann had a yacht built last year which he named the Hiawatha, but the boat was not large enough for him, and so he sold her and had his present boat, which is a steel one, built.

The new boat is 170 feet in length on the deck and 138 feet on the water line. The owner's quarters on this boat are in the after part, and they are very comfortable. There is a big double stateroom just aft of the engine space, in which are two bedsteads, a bureau, lockers, and wardrobes, and there is a bathroom connecting with the room on the starboard side. Aft of these rooms are two more staterooms, one on each side of the yacht, which are fitted with bedsteads instead of berths. Then comes the main saloon, which extends the full width of the yacht. This saloon is finished in polished mahogany, and contains a large centre table, a piano, bookcase, and handsome settees. The upholsterings are of plush and the draperies of silk. Still further aft are two more staterooms.

The dining saloon is in the forward deckhouse, which is built of mahogany and finished bright inside and out. Big plate-glass windows all around this house give plenty of light and enable those who are in the saloon to get a good view of all that is going on on the water while they are enjoying their meals. At the after end of the dining saloon is a large buffet for glass and silver ware, and around the dining table a dozen can be seated. A door in the saloon leads to the butler's pantry, which connects with the galley below. The after deckhouse is used as a social hall, and is handsomely furnished with sofas and has rich silk draperies.

A. F. ALDRIDGE.

LOVE'S DEPTH.

Love's height is easy scaling; skies allure;
Who feels the day-warmth needs must find it fair;
Strong eagles ride the lofty sunlit air,
Risking no rivals while their wings endure.
Yet is thy noblest still thy least secure,
And failing thee—shall then thy love despair?
Shall not thy heart more hollily prepare
Some depth unfathomable—perfect-pure?

Say that to thee there come love's dreadful call
The downward swiftness of thy Best to see;
Say that he sin or sicken, what of thee?
Are thine arms deeper yet to stay his fall?
Scarcely love's utmost may in heaven be;
To hell it reacheth so 'tis love at all.

—L. S. BEVINGTON in The Athenaeum.

RONDEAU.

When Edith plays, the happy keys
Break into song, and vie to please
Their mistress, with the sweetest tone
They know; for 'tis to them alone
She whispers secrets I would seize.

And learn, if Truth with Fear agrees,
And after all, my love, in these
Communions sweet, is still unknown,
When Edith plays.

Why should they win, with greatest ease,
Companionship, that toil on seas
Or land, I'd gladly pay to own?
Sweet keys—come—be to mercy prone,
And tell me—tell me—do not tease—
When Edith plays!

JENNIE SEAGER.

—President Paul Krüger of the Transvaal has recently ordered a magnificent state coach from a well-known London firm at a cost of $3,500.



CABIN OF THE STEAM YACHT HIAWATHA.



THE DECK OF THE HIAWATHA.

THE WOMAN'S STILETTO.

LADIES' hats have prevented many a man from seeing a stage performance. Now there is a fear that ladies' hatpins are preventing some poor fellows from ever seeing anything again, by causing blindness.

"A gentleman, aged about forty, was the other day sitting next a young lady in an omnibus, when the sudden stoppage of the vehicle caused them to be slightly jolted against each other, with the result that the point of the lady's hatpin came in contact with his eye. He suffered momentary, but not severe pain, and shortly afterward left the omnibus, thinking he was suffering from a mere scratch. The lady, who was a total stranger to him, proceeded to her destination, never suspecting the injury she had caused. During the night the gentleman awoke in the most intense agony,



A New Blue Serge Frock.

which had not abated when he consulted me, some twelve hours after the accident. I found that the pin had penetrated the eye at the margin of the cornea, and passed obliquely through the iris and lens, a portion of iris protruding from the wound. Though an immediate operation saved the eye itself, for all practical purposes the sight is lost, and one is only surprised that worse results did not follow the entrance into the eye of an instrument which could not by any means be considered as surgically clean."

Thus writes Mr. Edgar Stevenson of Liverpool in a letter to The London Times, and the incident will remind most people of the dangers of the hatpin which have come under their own observation. The protruding hatpin is the chief danger nowadays in a crowd, and it has been known to occasion trouble when the crowd has consisted of two only, only one of whom has worn a hatpin. Numberless young men with streaky scratches on their right cheek have been turning up at their places of business of late with a variety of explanations savoring of more ingenuity than truth as to how they won their wounds; and most engaged young girls have a hat for evening walks that is independent of hatpins. Only last week The London Daily Mail printed an excerpt in the "World's Press" column telling how a Minnesota woman proved the existence of spirits by jamming a hatpin into the leg of one which had just been materialized at a spiritualistic séance.

A Daily Mail representative called at Mme. Louise's, in Regent Street, and received a verbal and practical demonstration of the hatpin's uses which convinced him that there is every probability the domestic stiletto will be abolished simultaneously with the funeral of feminine vanity.

"Nothing," began Madame, "has been introduced to oust the penny hatpin from its absolutely necessary position as a simple and efficacious ladies' hat retainer, and I have never heard of any accidents through their use. A gentleman wears his hat on his head; a lady wears hers on her hair. Formerly ladies' hats were made with a six to seven sized crown, and worn as men's have always been; but the introduction several years ago of a certain style of feminine hair dressing made it impossible to fit a hat to a lady's crown unless a hole was first scooped out of the back—of the hat, of course. Now look at this hat."

A charming confection of a rose-blush-pink hue with a crown like a concertina reduced in circumstances, and trimmed with humming-birds' draperies, pampas grass, and other mystical adornments was "put on" by a young lady assistant for the critical inspection of the masculine eye. The wearer had her hair done in the prevailing mode, of course, and the effect reflected equal credit on the hat and the lady. An examination of the interior of this dainty delicacy of headgear disclosed a crown too small for aught but a doll's head, and only necessary in that it allowed a hatpin to be skewered from each side through the hair, thus securing the immobility of the hat.



A New Walking Costume.



MRS. WILLIAM USHER PARSONS.

Nee Corbin, Who Was Married on Governors Island Last Wednesday.

Kansas City boasts of a parrot that is raising a brood of five bantam chickens she recently hatched out.



MRS. LOUIS GERARD, NEW YORK.



MISS ALICE CASTLEMAN, LOUISVILLE, KY.



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Anton Seidl.



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John Philip Sousa.



Theodore Thomas.



B. J. Lang,
Conductor, Boston, Mass.

FAMOUS CONDUCTORS.

MUSICAL directors are born, not made," once said a famous musician of the Old World, a trite saying, borne out by a close observation of many musicians of conspicuous ability who have signally failed at the conductor's desk. A popular impression seems to be that a person possessed of musical talent must of necessity be able to direct, but no greater fallacy was ever known. A musician may be possessed of great technical knowledge and be a successful, even a great composer, but totally lacking in those gifts which go to make a successful conductor. Schumann appeared to forget the score when conducting, and Beethoven, with his great ability as a composer, was erratic at the conductor's desk. Again, he may be a talented and skillful pianist, whose readings are both intellectual and emotional, who will attract a numerous and enthusiastic audience, but as a conductor he may be a total failure.

The same is true of singers possessed of the most intense form of dramatic and emotional expression, of instrumental performers whose ability has carried them to the pinnacle of fame. Apparently great learning is no criterion of a musician's success as a conductor. While the fact may admit of painstaking research, the prime reasons are on the surface and generally conceded.

The noblest qualities which a musician can possess must be combined in a successful conductor. There must be a thorough familiarity with the various instruments of an orchestra, and the necessary technical knowledge must be supplemented with enthusiasm, a poetic nature, and high ideals. As a successful general must have power to command, so must a conductor possess that inherent force by which great bodies of performers are controlled and do his bidding. They must follow implicitly his lead and sink their own individuality in one harmonious whole. This is not accomplished by violent contortions nor great physical exertions; in fact, the latter frequently lessen the director's command of his forces. What can be accomplished by the most simple and graceful methods is well known. Did any one ever see Theodore Thomas frantically beating the air or Nikisch perform any gymnastic contortions over his desk? Never! Only a graceful beat within a limited contour; an occasional wave of the left hand, perhaps a raise of the eyebrows, each a movement full of significance, conveying more meaning than the violent gyrations of the novice.

As one who sat for four years under the baton of Mr. Thomas, I can attest the wonderful meaning imparted by each gesture, every look. Tremendous effects were accomplished by the simplest means. The two conductors mentioned are perhaps the most conspicuous examples of what can be attained by graceful methods, but the same is true of Seidl, Damrosch, and others equally prominent.

The word conductor, which is the equivalent in English for the French chef d'orchestra and the German kappelmeister, is of comparatively recent use in the sense now commonly employed. Before the present century it was customary for the leader to stand in the middle of the violins and beat time with his bow, occasionally stamping with his feet when the band was unsteady. When the time was given by the foot it was called the "pedarius." At other times the rhythm was marked by tapping the hollow of the left hand by a finger of the right, which was called the "manuductor."

In England an assistant director was seated at a piano, giving an occasional chord to mark the time. Many programmes of the most classical concerts in England during the early part of this century give the names of both leader and pianist, and as distinguished names frequently alternated, the positions must have been considered of equal importance. The baton did not come into use in England until 1820, when Spohr directed a concert of the Philharmonic Society from the front of the orchestra, and thereafter the piano was dispensed with and the leader was dignified with the title of conductor. To Lully, the famous Italian violinist, is credited the invention of the baton. He provided himself with a stick six feet in length, with the end of which he beat time on the floor. One day he gave his foot a vigorous rap. Gangrene set in, and the conductor died on March 22, 1637, the victim of his own invention. Batons of enormous size continued in use until the close of the eighteenth century. Later they were greatly reduced in size, similar to those in use at the present time. Mozart used a small baton of ivory, Meyerbeer one of solid silver, and Fetis a richly carved stick studded with gold and precious stones.

The foremost conductor in this country is unquestionably Theodore Thomas. What he has done for music in America is well known. His concerts at the old Central Park Garden, which did much to cultivate a taste for the classical, are remembered with interest. He was a pioneer in the field of orchestral music of the better class, and his programmes were not only of the highest standard, but rendered in a manner befitting the masterpieces of the world's greatest composers. As a conductor of the symphonies of Beethoven, Thomas stands unrivaled. He is a strict disciplinarian, exacting in the minutest detail, and will never tolerate any careless or indifferent work from any member of his orchestra.

Mr. Emil Paur is entitled to a conspicuous place among the conductors resident in America. No orchestral body in this country compares with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The foundation laid by Henschel, and developed by Gericke and Nikisch, has been carried to the limit of artistic perfection under the guidance of this talented musician. Mr. Gericke was a wonderful disciplinarian, and under him the orchestra attained a remarkable degree of technical skill and finish. Under Mr. Nikisch some of this was lost. His nature was artistic and his conducting the perfection of repose, but there was an excess of individuality in his readings, and precision and finish were frequently sacrificed to sentiment. Mr. Paur unites the good qualities of both his predecessors. He has the ability to command as well as interpret. As a musician Mr. Paur is broad in style, with a well-nigh faultless taste; his readings are refined and poetic, and the finish of detail which the orchestra has exhibited under his régime has placed it at the head of orchestral bodies in this country, and on an equality with the great orchestras of Europe.

Anton Seidl is probably a better musician than Thomas. As a conductor he excels in music of the German school, toward which his sympathies and taste incline. An intimate associate of Wagner, he understands thoroughly the aims and intentions of the hero of Baireuth, and as a conductor of Wagner's scores he is unrivaled; at least in this country. Of a thoroughly artistic temperament, he is sometimes more of the poet than the drillmaster. A thorough master of instrumentation, he knows the full value of orchestral effects. His readings of Beethoven symphonies are not as acceptable as those of Theodore Thomas, but among the compositions of Wagner, Liszt, Berlioz, Brahms, and their confrères his dramatic nature has full play.

Walter Damrosch occupies an enviable position in the musical world. He comes of a musical family and inherits much of his father's force and temperament. In addition to his success as conductor of the Symphony and Oratorio Societies he has achieved fame as a composer, his most ambitious work being an opera, "The Scarlet Letter," which has been well received by both critics and public. He is an ardent admirer of Wagner, and has given the public an opportunity to enjoy German opera properly staged and with foreign soloists of note. The only performances in this country of the Nibelungen Trilogy have been under the direction of Walter Damrosch. Many novelties have been produced by the Symphony Orchestra during his régime, and he has been instrumental in bringing to this country a number of celebrated orchestral players. He is a hard worker and commands the respect of the forces under his baton.

Probably no conductor in America is as well known as John Philip Sousa. His name is almost a household word, and where can one go that his marches are not heard? He is of a thoroughly musical temperament and an agreeable and polished gentleman. On his father's side he is Italian and on his mother's German. He appears to have inherited much of the intensity and fervor of both nationalities. As to his band, it is one of the best in the world, and easily leads any similar organization in America. While best known by its dashing interpretations of popular selections, its capabilities are by no means limited to this class of music. On Sousa's programmes you will find excerpts from "Die Götterdämmerung," "Lohengrin," the prelude to "Parsifal," or a Liszt rhapsody, all artistically played. The wonderful quality of the reeds and flutes forms a very good substitute for the strings, and the characteristic coloring is preserved to a remarkable degree. Sousa is a strict disciplinarian and his individuality is impressed upon each member of his band. He is a magnetic conductor and possesses the necessary qualifications for success. As a composer he has achieved popular success in a remarkable degree, and enjoys a handsome income from the royalties on his marches.

Mr. Adolph Neuendorff is a veteran in the



G. W. Chadwick,
Boston, Mass.



Frank Van der Stucken.



Victor Herbert,
Director 22d Regiment Band.



Carl Zerrahn,
Conductor Worcester Festival Association.



Alfred Arthur,
Conductor of the Cleveland Vocal Society.



Michael H. Cross.
Philadelphia.



Walter Damrosch.
Conductor New York Symphony and Oratorio Societies.



Emil Paur.
Conductor Boston Symphony Orchestra.



Heinrich Zoellner.
Conductor the Liederkranz Society.



Adolph Neuendorff.
Conductor Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.

musical field. He was born at Hamburg and came to New York in 1855. His first public appearance was as a pianist at Dodworth Hall in 1859. The next year he made a tour of Brazil. In 1864 he became conductor of German opera in New York, and the first production of "Lohengrin" was under his direction. The famous tenor Wachtel was brought to this country by Neuendorff. Some notable operatic performances were given under his direction, especially those in which Parepa-Rosa, Adelaide Phillips, Wachtel, and Santley appeared together. His experience covers many years and includes everything from a chamber concert to grand opera.

Victor Herbert was born in Dublin, but his musical tastes were developed during his residence in Germany, where he was educated. He came to New York in 1886. He rapidly attained prominence; first as the leading 'cellist of the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House, and later as a composer and conductor. His cantata, "The Captive," composed for the Worcester Festival in 1891, is a dignified and emotional work, and he has been equally successful in a number of songs and orchestral compositions. He succeeded the lamented Gilmore as Director of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, which he has kept in a high state of proficiency.

Heinrich Zoellner, who presides over the destinies of the German Liederkranz Society, was born in Leipsic in 1854. While a lad at school he wrote a one-act opera, and formed a singing society. On the advice of Reinecke and Richter, he entered the conservatory, which he left with the first prize in composition. In 1878 he accepted the position of musical director of the University at Dorpat, where he remained until 1885. During this period he wrote some of his most noted works, among them "The Battle of the Huns," "Young Siegfried," an oratorio, "Luther," the opera "Fritjoy," and a portion of his music drama "Faust." The latter was submitted to Liszt, who encouraged Zoellner to complete the drama at once. In 1890 he came to America, at the invitation of the Liederkranz Society, and his musical career since has been a repetition of his success abroad.

Mr. Frank Damrosch is a young conductor who bids fair to attain prominence in the musical field. His work in organizing the People's Classes is well known, and as conductor of the Musurgia Society he has been extremely successful. He is a talented musician and, like his brother Walter, inherits much of his father's musical ability.

Mr. William R. Chapman is a musician who occupies a conspicuous place in the musical ranks of New York. Possessed of unlimited energy, at one time he conducted three societies in this city, besides three in other cities. He was the first conductor of the Musurgia, the organizer of the Rubinstein—a club of eighty female voices—and directed the Metropolitan Musical Society, which during its first season was composed almost exclusively of solo voices, and whose concerts were notable events in the musical life of New York. He conducted the monster chorus at the Madison Square Garden on the occasion of Patti's farewell appearance, and has been associated with other notable musical events.

The American Symphony Orchestra, which, as its name implies, is composed entirely of Americans, has served to bring into prominence as a conductor Mr. Sam Franko, whose reputation as a violin virtuoso was already established.

Mr. Franko conducts with firmness and energy, and while the tonal quality is at times somewhat crude—as might be expected from a young society—there is much that is artistic and commendable. It is an organization with lofty aims, and under its gifted director should be heard from in the future.

That orchestral talent is not confined to the male sex is proved by that admirable organization, the Women's String Orchestra, which Mr. Carl V. Lachmund conducts. Just why a feminine director was not chosen is not stated, but the members are loyal to Mr. Lachmund, who is a talented musician, and under his baton the orchestra is doing artistic and conscientious work.

Dudley Buck was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1839. At an early age he went to Leipsic, where he studied composition with Hauptmann and Richter, the piano with Moscheles and Plaidy, and instrumentation with Rietz. After a residence in Chicago and Boston he came to New York and became assistant conductor to Theodore Thomas at the Central Park Garden. While his greatest fame has been attained as a composer, he is a conductor of ability, and the concerts of the Apollo Club of Brooklyn, under his direction, are of a high standard.

Albert Gerard-Thiers conducts the Cantata Club of Brooklyn, composed of female voices. The club sings with a refinement of tone and delicacy of shading that denotes careful training. The concerts at Association Hall are social events in the City of Churches, the audiences being brilliant and cultured.

Mr. Alfred Hallam is a well-known director who directs large choruses at Mount Vernon and Stamford. He is an accomplished organist, a well-trained vocalist, and an all-round musician whose attainments make him eagerly sought and enable him to carry out successfully musical events on a large scale. He is a successful oratorio conductor, and the choruses under his baton exhibit the result of careful training.

Mr. William C. Carl, whose fame as an organist is widespread, is also a conductor of ability. The Baton Club of New York—a mixed-voice chorus—shows the result of skillful training, and the concerts of the society, now in its fourth season, are enjoyable events.

No musical director in this country has a more honorable record than Mr. Carl Zerrahn of Boston. His career dates back to the forties, when he was the "first flute" of the then famous Germania Orchestra. In 1854 he was elected conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society, which under his able direction prospered and attained a position at the head of the choral bodies in this country. In 1866 he was chosen director of the Worcester County Musical Association, which has enjoyed a successful career, both financially and musically. Mr. Zerrahn is a talented and accomplished musician, and his success in directing large choral bodies has been emphatic.

George W. Chadwick was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1854. His musical studies were finished abroad under Jadassohn, Reinecke, and Rheinberger. He stands very near the head of the list of American composers. He has written several symphonies, four concert overtures, and a long list of instrumental and vocal works. His orchestration is vivid and rich in coloring, original in invention and finished in a masterly way. For six years he directed the Boston Orchestral Club—an orchestra of 65 and chorus of 100 voices—and has in view the formation of a complete orchestra and chorus at the Boston Conservatory.

B. J. Lang of Boston has been a prominent figure in the musical activity of Boston for thirty-five years. He was born in historic Salem on Dec. 28, 1837. At the age of fifteen he was the organist at Dr. Neale's church, and three years later he went to Europe, where he studied under some of the most eminent masters, among them Franz Liszt. His first public appearance in Boston was in 1858, and four years later Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" was given its first rendition in Boston under Lang's direction, at the Old South Church. In 1863, on the occasion of the jubilee concert to celebrate Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, Lang was a central figure. During the period between 1865 and 1880, he established his reputation as a piano virtuoso, and his appearance was synonymous with brilliant and enthusiastic audiences. In 1868, when the famous Apollo Club was organized, Lang was chosen conductor, and in 1874 accepted a similar position with the Cecilia. Under his direction both societies have given many notable performances with famous soloists and orchestra, and were carried to the very front rank among choral societies in this country. In 1891 a concert performance of Wagner's "Parsifal," with a brilliant cast and the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, was given under Lang's direction. The crowning event in his long and useful life was his election as conductor of that honorable body, the Handel and Haydn Society, which he has continued to direct until this year, when Mr. Zerrahn was chosen as his successor.

Prof. Horatio W. Parker of Yale University deserves a place among the conductors of America, as the New Haven Symphony Orchestra is now a permanent institution. Its membership includes a majority of the professional and the foremost amateur players of New Haven, and among the latter are several talented violinists of the gentler sex. The formation of the orchestra was due to the labors of Mr. Morris Steinert, an enthusiastic patron of art. Prof. Parker is a hard worker, and the orchestra, now in its fourth season, has shown steady improvement from the start. One of the standard symphonies has been on the programme of each concert, and the other selections have also been from the realm of the classics.

Prof. Parker, whose ability as a composer and master of theory is well known, has gained steadily as a conductor, and his success in this field should be added to his other accomplishments.

Mr. Emilio Agramonte has achieved success as conductor of the Gounod Society at New Haven, Conn. The members are devoted to their conductor, who has presided over the society since its organization, some ten years ago. Mrs. Agramonte has a musical temperament, is a musician of ability,



Frank Damrosch.



Jules Jordan.
Conductor Arion Club, Providence, R. I.



William C. Carl.
Conductor the Baton Club.



Emilio Agramonte.
Conductor Gounod Society, New Haven, Conn.



Frederick Archer.
Conductor the Pittsburg Orchestra.



William R. Chapman.
Conductor Rubinstein and Apollo Clubs.

and the concerts of the Gounod have been marked by precision, admirable tonal quality, and a full appreciation of dramatic effects. With the single exception of the Handel and Haydn Society, the Gounod is easily the finest chorus in New England.

Dr. W. W. Gilchrist holds a prominent place among the musicians of Philadelphia. He was born in 1846, and comes of Scotch-American extraction. Like Buck, his greatest fame has been in the field of composition. He won the prize of $1,000 offered by the Cincinnati Festival Association with his setting of the Forty-sixth Psalm, for soprano solo, chorus, and orchestra, and was awarded similar prizes by the Aot Society of Philadelphia and the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York. During the last fifteen years he has conducted the Mendelssohn Club, Arcadian Club, Germantown Choral, West Philadelphia Choral, Tuesday Club of Wilmington, Philadelphia Music Festival Association, Philadelphia Chorus, Harrisburg Choral, and the Philadelphia Symphony Society. He is a talented conductor, and the Mendelssonn Club of Philadelphia has attained the perfection of artistic finish under his baton. His life is an extremely busy one. Every spare moment is devoted to composition, and his published works include every form of composition from a symphony to a song, of which he has written over 200.

In style he is a classicist, and in grace, beauty, and romanticism his compositions indicate genius.

Mr. Michael H. Cross of Philadelphia is widely known as a very versatile and skilful musician. His professional career has been one of practical industry from the start. As an organist he has filled very prominent positions, being at present at the Church of the Holy Trinity. As a conductor Mr. Cross has achieved a very enviable position.

Mr. Frank Van der Stucken is a musician of acknowledged ability. As an orchestral conductor and the director of the Arion society he stood in the front rank among the conductors of the metropolis. His labors in the West have been crowned with success and the Cincinnati Orchestra has made rapid strides under his direction. During the past seasons, while the classics have been the groundwork of his programmes many novelties have been produced. Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Symphonies of Beethoven, the "Fourth" of Tschaikowsky, the "Jupiter" of Mozart, and Sgambati, Germany represented by Wagner, Weber, Rheinberger, Lisst, Mendelssohn, Weingartner, Kistler, and Kienzl. France, by Berlioz, Guiraud, Massanet, Chabriet, Saint-Saëns, and Bizet. The Slavonic writers by Smetna, Dvorak. Tschaikowsky, Glazounow, and Arenski. The Flemish school by Benoit and Block. English, Mackenzie and Villiers, Stanford, and Chadwick, and MacDowell, the American. Celebrated soloists have been engaged this season, including Halir, Teresa Carreno, and Rosenthal. Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sapio, Rafael Joseffy, Emil Sauret, Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel, Lillian Blauvelt, Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, and Gertrude May Stein.

Mr. Jules Jordan has conducted the Arion Club of Providence, R. I., since its organization in 1880. It has grown from a membership of 40 to a chorus of over 400 voices, and the part songs and smaller cantatas have given place to such important works as "The Damnation of Faust," "Samson and Delilah," "The Messiah," &c. The society has enjoyed the liberal support of the public, and this in a city not accounted musical. Mr. Jordan is a painstaking drillmaster and is popular with his chorus. In addition to his work at Providence he has conducted festival concerts at Binghamton and Elmira, N. Y., Claremont and Lisbon, N. H., and Bristol, R. I. Mr. Jordan is a talented composer, and many of his songs have attained widespread popularity.

Mr. Frederic Archer conducts the Pittsburg Symphony Orchestra, numbering fifty-four men. He was born in Oxford, England, and at an early age developed remarkable musical traits. He came to this country in 1881 and became organist of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and later at the Church of the Incarnation, New York. In 1895 he accepted a flattering offer made by the Carnegie Library Commission of Pittsburg, where his carreer has been an unqualified success.

Mr. John Lund of Buffalo is an accomplished conductor who has labored faithfully in the cause of music in that city. The concerts of the symphony orchestra under his direction are one of the musical events in that city. He has given many musical novelties and his programmes are always of a high standard and attractive.

Mr. F. C. M. Lautz appears to be the "Higginson" of Buffalo—would there were more of them. He cheerfully makes up any deficiency at the end of the season, and thus enables Buffalo to have a permanent orchestra, which is a credit to the city.

Mr. Alfred Arthur occupies a prominent position in the musical circles of Cleveland. He is a talented conductor, and the societies under his direction are doing successful work. These are the Cleveland Vocal Society, the Sacred Music Society, and the Cleveland Oratorio Society. The first named is a veteran organization, being in its twenty-fourth season.

Mr. Edward J. Connolly directs the Troy Vocal Society, now in its twenty-second season. He is an accomplished musician and a painstaking conductor. The Vocal Society is doing excellent work and its programmes are attractive.

The presence of such a large number of talented conductors speaks volumes for the development of musical culture in America.

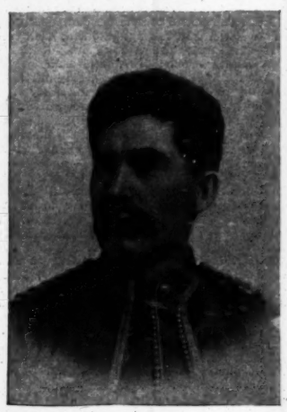
When we consider that the middle of the present century was reached before one first-class orchestra was to be found, musical development has certainly been rapid. At the present time in every city of any importance can be found a musical director capable of training a chorus and conducting an orchestra. Negro minstrelsy, which flourished but a few decades ago, has been relegated to obscurity, and in its place has risen musical art in its higher and noblest form.

THOMAS M. PRENTICE.

MAJOR JOHN M. WALSH.

Major John M. Walsh, recently appointed Administrator of the Canadian Yukon district, is regarded as almost the ideal man for the place. Such is his reputation for courage, unyielding firmness, and diplomacy that his selection is felt to be a guarantee that law and order will be maintained wherever his authority extends. Major Walsh is fifty-five years old, but so well preserved is he that he would easily pass for forty-five. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighs 190 pounds. He brushes his iron-gray hair back from his forehead and wears a mustache. He bears himself with military erectness, and is square shouldered and athletic.

Major Walsh was born in Prescott, Ontario, of Irish parentage. He was Captain of a fire company, a locomotive driver, and a



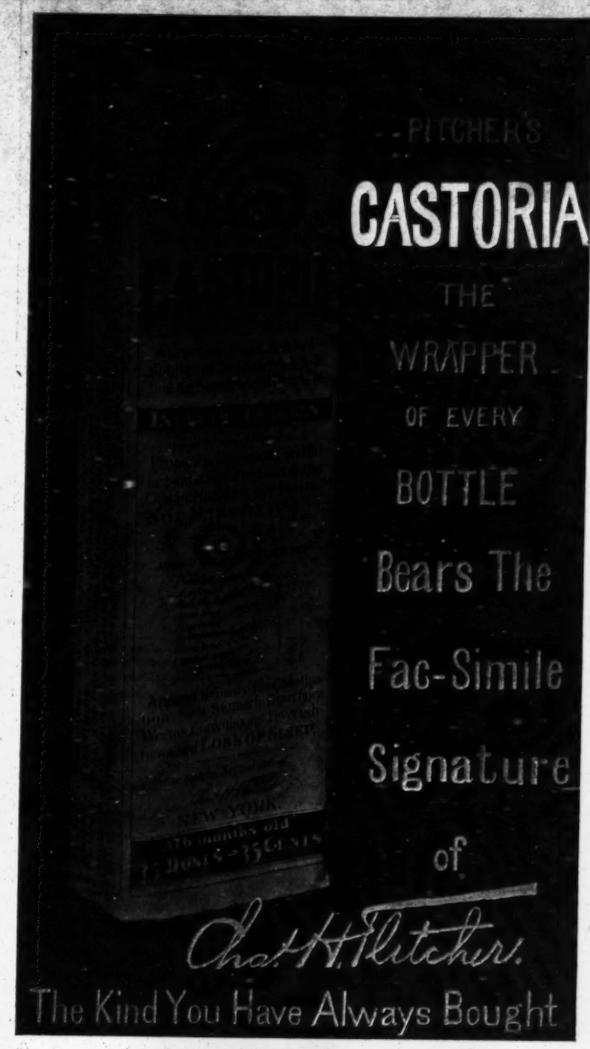
Major John M. Walsh,
Administrator of the Canadian Yukon District.

volunteer. He took a course at the Kingston Military School and was made a Captain in the Lisgar Rifles. He also took a course in the Cavalry School and was pronounced by Col. Jenyns the best-drilled and pluckiest cavalryman of them all. Some years later he organized a troop of cavalry, which he commanded until the Fall of 1873, when he went to the Northwest as the first officer appointed to the mounted police, of which he was practically the organizer. As commander of the frontier division, the new Police Inspector established himself in the Cypress Hills and built Fort Walsh. This fort, in the very heart of the Indian camps, was surrounded by Crees, Piegans, Blackfeet, Assiniboines, Gros Ventres, and Sioux, led by such chiefs as Long Lodge, Broad Trail, Spotted Eagle, and later Sitting Bull. Over these savage warriors Major Walsh obtained an extraordinary influence by his nerve and cool audacity.

After the Custer massacre at the Little Big Horn in 1876 Sitting Bull crossed the line with his victorious warriors and rested about thirty miles from Camp Walsh. When he got the news Major Walsh, with an escort of only four men, rode to the Sioux camp, where he spent the night. In the morning he met the chiefs in council and informed Sitting Bull in the plainest language that he could not remain on British soil unless he obeyed the laws. Sitting Bull promised obedience to the regulations. The influence he gained over the famous Sioux chief at this time he subsequently used to induce him to do what no other living man could have persuaded him to do—that is, to meet the United States Commission sent in 1877 to treat with him. Major Walsh finally induced Sitting Bull to surrender to the United States authorities. Before quitting Canada the old warrior gave his famous war bonnet to the Major, saying: "Take it, my friend, and keep it; I hope never to have use for it again. Not a feather there but marks some deed done in war while yet the Sioux were strong."

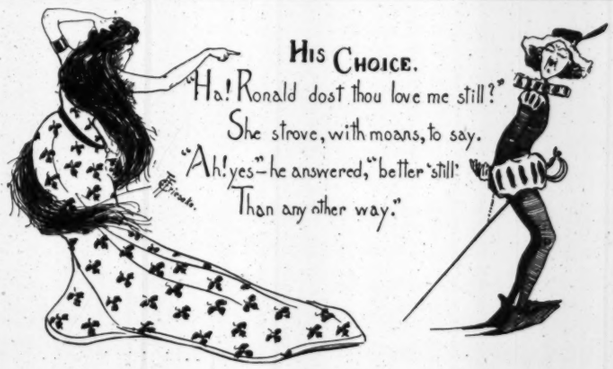
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